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THE NEW CENTRAL MINT IN SHANGHAI



Exterior view of the main building in which are the offices and main work-rooms.



The coining room. Here there are an automatic coin weighing machine and 12 other machines.

BIG ANTI-NANKING DEMONSTRATION

Wang Ching-wei and Chang Hsueh-liang Urged to Take Action: Former Kiangsu Warlords Join the North

Peking, Apr. 19.

A mass demonstration was held at the Tien An Men this morning, 25,000 persons participating. A representative of the mayor of Peking presided and among those present were representatives of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, the headquarters of the Commandant, various unions and student bodies.

Ten resolutions were passed, the chief of which were as follows:

- (1) That Wang Ching-wei (the leader of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang) should be urged to come to Peking.
- (2) That Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang should be requested to take up the post of Vice-Commander of the expedition against General Chiang Kai-shek.
- (3) That the members of the Second Plenary Congress of the Kuomintang should control all affairs pertaining to the Party.
- (4) That the foreign Powers should be requested not to make any loans to the authorities at Nanking.—Reuter.

Defending Railway Fronts

Nanking, Apr. 15.

General Chiang Kai-shek has appointed the following field-commanders of the Government forces: General Han Fu-chu, to be Commander-in-Chief of the First Route Army. All the National troops on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front will be under General Han's direction. He assumed his new post at Tsinling to-day, and his forces in west Shantung are being transferred to North Shantung to defend the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front.

General Liu Shih, commanding the First Division, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Route Army. All the troops on the Lung-Hai Railway front will be under his control.

General Ho Chen-chun has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of

the Third Route Army. He will direct all the National forces on the Peking-Hankow Railway front.—Reuter.

Lull in War Activities

Hankow, Apr. 15.

There seems to be no news with regard to the war, and this seems to point to either silence on the part of the military authorities or to there being none. General Ho Ying-ching, the Minister of War, arrived in Hankow a few days ago and it now seems unlikely that the Generalissimo will now come to this centre. Troop movements continue up and down river owing to changes of garrison. Official circles are confident that, with the strong defences at Siangyang and Nanyang, no anxiety need be felt as to the safety of Wuhan.—Reuter.

Delegates To Mukden

Peking, Apr. 16.

General Yen Hsi-shan has sent two more of his generals as delegates to Mukden, where they interviewed Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang yesterday.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's delegate, General Meng Chih-chung, left Mukden for Peking yesterday. Prior to his departure he declared that his mission had been crowned with remarkable success. In foreign circles this is taken to indicate that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is determined to maintain neutrality.

It is reported that the Kuominchun forces have completely occupied Yencheng and that a portion of the Kuominchun is advancing towards Nanyang.—Reuter.

Peking, Apr. 18.

As regards the appointment by the Central Government of the two Mukden politicians, Wang Chia-chen and Hu Yao-wu, the Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Hygiene respectively, General Yen Hsi-shan, of Shansi, has made in-

quiries with the Mukden authorities whether the two politicians would actually proceed to Nanking and assume their posts.

In a recent message to Shansi, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has stated in this connection that the position of Mukden toward Nanking is quite similar to that of Shansi some time ago. This is interpreted to mean by observers that Mukden will remain neutral in the present dispute between Nanking and Shansi.

In these circumstances, it is believed that there will be no fresh developments in the political situation for some time to come.—Rengo.

Meeting at Taiyuan

Peking, Apr. 18.

At a meeting of representatives of the different factions at Taiyuan, the Shansi capital, it was decided to send delegates to the Manchurian leader, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, to urge him to assume the post of one of the commanders of the expedition against General Chiang Kai-shek.

The Chief-of-Staff of General Meng Chih-chung has informed Tientsin pressmen that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was quite sympathetic with the views of General Yen Hsi-shan and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and that he expressed the hope that a Northern government would be organized as early as possible.

General Meng Chih-chung recently visited Mukden on behalf of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Prior to his departure he declared that his mission had been crowned with remarkable success. In foreign circles this was taken as indicating that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is determined to maintain neutrality.—Reuter.

Nanking Surprised

Nanking, Apr. 18.

Some 40,000 troops under the command of Gen. San Tien-ying which occupied the northern part of Anhui province and had been advancing southwards via Hsuehchow, Kuoyang and Mengcheng continued to advance to the direction of Peng-

pu via Suchow, having taken the offensive since the night of April 16. Although no detailed report is available, it is reported that they are engaging the Government troops.

As the Government forces were centred around Hsuehchow, with a small body of troops in the neighbourhood of Pengpu, the Nanking Government appears to have been taken by surprise by the positive operations of the northerners and forwarded to-day some ten million cartridges to the front.—Rengo.

Provisional Government

Peking, Apr. 19.

Despatches received here from Taiyuan state that the various reactionary Party leaders now assembling there will proceed to Tungkuang on Monday, the 21st inst., for a discussion of various proposed "Party measures" with the Kuominchun commander, Feng Yu-hsiang. It is stated that in the event of Feng Yu-hsiang agreeing to the carrying out of the various proposals, some form of provisional government administration will be established in Peking with Yen Hsi-shan as the titular head.—Kuo Min.

Han Fu-chu's Surrender

Peking, Apr. 19.

The Kuominchun claim that General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Honan, has surrendered to his former leader, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.—Reuter.

Nanking, Apr. 19.

A message reaching here to-day states that Gen. I Chi Hsieh-yuan, who was at one time Tupan of Kiangsu Province, has been nominated by the anti-Nanking group as the Commander-in-Chief of the Front Armies and has been specially requested to take command of the troops belonging to General Sun Tien-ying. The former Kiangsu Tupan is said to have reached Mochow.

Another appointment of a noted old timer in Chinese civil warfare has been made by the anti-Nanking faction in the person of General Sun Chuan-fang, former war lord at Nanking, who has been nominated as the Commander-in-Chief of the Advance Guards of the Peking-Hankow Front forces.

Judging from the indications, it appears as if the Northern troops are active but that the activity of both the Northern and Southern forces does not go beyond mere reconnoitring for the present. Such being the case, it is not considered likely that the clash of the main forces will occur as yet.—Rengo.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Movements

Peking, Apr. 19.

According to a reliable report, General Feng Yu-hsiang is said to have left Tungkuang on April 16 and he is expected to reach Chengchow within a few days in order personally to take command of the operations against the Nanking troops.

In the meanwhile, it is also reported that Generals Hsu Yang-chang and Yang Ai-yuen, the two Shansi generals, left Shihchiachuan yesterday for Chengchow in order to join the staff of the Kuominchun as liaison officers to facilitate joint action between the Kuominchun and the Shansi forces.

On receiving telegraphic instructions from General Yen Hsi-shan, Mr. Chia Ching-teh, chief secretary of the Shansi Government, now in Peking, has been busy for the last few days with negotiations with the Peking-Tientsin financial group for a loan of some 40,000,000 yuan as military expenses for the coming campaign against the Nanking forces.

It is now stated that the negotiations have come to a stage where it is possible to expect the signing of the loan contract within a few days, although the merchants are said to have agreed to about half of the amount asked for. It is said that with this amount, the Shansi military authorities would be able to carry on the cam-

paign against the Central Government for at least three months.

In this connection, Mr. Li Shih-hai, former Finance Minister of the Peking Government, who has been very active regarding the present negotiations behind the scenes, sent an emissary to Taiyuan to report the results so far.—Rengo.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Tactics
Nanking, Apr. 20.

Reports from the Military Intelligence Corps are that General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is expected shortly to arrive at Chengchow, will first try to recover control of the entire province of Honan. Then, it is reported, part of the Kuominchun rebels plan to drive straight for the capture of the Wu-Han area by way of Kingtszekuan through northwestern Hupeh, and, at the same time, an attempt will be made to take Hsuehchow.

Reports of intensive military preparations in Chengchow are also received. It is said that since the appointment of General Han Fu-chu to command the 1st Army Corps of the Government's Punitive Expeditionary Forces Shih Yiu-san has sent emissaries to both General Han and Feng Yu-hsiang to see which will give him the best terms for his allegiance. Part of Shih's units have been transferred to attacking Tsinan; while the rest are still being held in readiness at Sinhsiang, northern Honan, across the Yellow River, for an attack upon the Shansi units in case Shih decides to remain "loyal" to the Central Government.—Kuo Min.

***Shih Yu-san commands the troops which revolted at Pukow shortly before Christmas.

Red Rejoicing in Peking
Peking, Apr. 20.

Communist students demonstrated outside of their college off Hatamen Street this afternoon, acclaiming Red victories in the Province of Kiangsi and denouncing Nationalism.

The police raided the college and arrested over 50 students.

There is no confirmation of the report issued by the Kuominchun that General Han Fu-chu, the Governor of Honan, has gone over to the side of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. On the contrary it is believed that he is at Tsinanfu, assisting to organize the Shantung defences for the Central Government.

It is also impossible to obtain any confirmation of the Japanese report that General Sun Tien-ying, with 40,000 men, is menacing Pengpu.—Reuter.

The Northern Capital Question
Peking, Apr. 20.

It is reported from Taiyuan that General Yen Hsi-shan has sent his leading subordinate commander, General Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Government, to Chengchow to consult with Feng Yu-hsiang on the coming campaign against the Central Government forces.

Chengchow dispatches reaching here also claim that over 100,000 Kuominchun troops have now arrived there under the command of Lu Chung-lin and that Feng Yu-hsiang himself is expected personally to take command of operations along both the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railway Lines. All Shansi units here hitherto held in southern Chihli will also be sent to the front and placed under the Kuominchun commander.

Discussions relative to Party and government administrations in the North are making slow progress at Taiyuan; it is believed in local circles that so long as the military side of the rebellion remains undecided, no definite step will be taken by any faction in setting up a regime in Peking involving further heavy financial burdens to the rebels in addition to their military expenses.—Kuo Min.

Rebel Defeats
Hankow, Apr. 20.

The Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief is informed by General Shangkuang Yun-hsiang, that part of the division under his control stationed at Chowkiakow, about 35 miles east of Yencheng on the Peking-Hankow Railway Line, defeated the rebel units under Sun Tien-ying on the 18th when the latter were attempting to break through his defence for an attack upon the railway region.—Kuo Min.

Hsuehchow, Apr. 20.

According to reports from Pengpu, the Government forces

stationed at the Kuoyang-Mengchen region, in northwestern Anhui, defeated the rebel units under Sun Tien-ying a few days ago, when the latter made a frontal attack on the Tientsin-Pukow railway region from Pochow, on the Anhui-Honan border. This was on the 18th since when the situation along the Anhui-Honan border has been quiet.

Normal traffic on the Lung-Hai Railway is being maintained between here and Tangshan, on the Kiangsu-Honan border.—Kuo Min.

Feng Yu-hsiang at Chengchow
Peking, Apr. 20.

According to a message from Taiyuan, General Feng Yu-hsiang is reported to have reached Chengchow on Saturday and to have made preparations for the establishment of military headquarters at Shihchia-chuang.

It is also said that General Feng, on his arrival at Chengchow, held important consultations with Generals Hsu Yuan-chang and Yang Ai-yuen, the two Shansi militarists, who have been sent by General Yen Hsi-shan to be attached to General Feng's field headquarters. At this interview, the Kuominchun chieftain is reported to have received military expenses to be used in the coming campaign against Nanking from General Yen Hsi-shan.—Rengo.

A Party Committee
Peking, Apr. 21.

It is reported that as a result of the exchange of views between the insurgent Party leaders at Taiyuan during the past week and their discussions with the Shansi warlord, it has been tentatively agreed by the various rebel leaders to organize a provisional committee of 30, ten to be jointly nominated by the conservatives and the radicals, ten by Yen Hsi-shan and ten by Feng Yu-hsiang. Any Party leader who participated in the 3rd National Congress at Nanking, however, will not be eligible for nomination to the proposed committee of thirty.

The above committee, it is further proposed, should carry on the insurgent Party administration in the name of the "Central Executive Committee" until the convocation of the "Third National Congress."

Judging from various reports, it would seem that all Government affairs in the North will remain under the absolute control of the Shansi warlord for the time being.—Kuo Min.

NANKING AND FOREIGN LOANS

Warning Against Northern Transactions

Nanking, Apr. 21.

The Secretariat of the Executive Yuan in a communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs that foreign financial interests should be warned against loan transactions with the Northern rebel leaders, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang to enable them to continue their defiance of the Central Government. The National Government, it is declared, will repudiate any loans contracted with the rebels by foreigners.—Kuo Min.

With reference to the above telegram we learn that General Feng Yu-hsiang, General Yen Hsi-shan and General Li Chung-chen have telegraphed to the Shanghai Bankers' Association stating that they will not recognize any loan given to the Nanking Government after April 1.

CONNECTICUT AND CHINA CHILD WELFARE

Hartford, Conn., Apr. 19.

The State Welfare Board to-day refused to renew the licence of "China Child Welfare" to operate in Connecticut.

Officials of the organization were informed that they could no longer solicit funds in Connecticut.

The ground for the action was understood to be the fact that up to the present time, only a small part of money obtained has been sent to China.—United Press.

ACCORDING to the "Shunpao", Chinese intending to enter Burma must possess passports countersigned by the local British Consular authorities.

McBRIDE CASE NOT FORGOTTEN

Summons Issued by Chinese to British Officer

Hankow, Apr. 15.

Although the incident has more or less been forgotten by the general public, the McBride case is again in evidence. The fact that the deceased is in a coffin but still unburied seems to point to the fact that, as regards the Chinese authorities, the matter is still being pursued.

A few days ago the Chinese District Court issued a summons on Lieut.-Commander McBride to appear before the Procurator of that court to answer a charge brought against him by the relatives of the dead boy. Lieut.-Commander McBride has ignored the summons.—Reuter.

THE RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI

Agreement Signed: Question of Sailors' Summer Station

Nanking, Apr. 18.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, arrived from Peking by gunboat yesterday. He had a brief conference with Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, in the afternoon regarding details relative to the rendition of Weihaiwei to the Chinese Government. It is reported that a slight revision of that part of the draft agreement regarding the use of Liukungtao island, near Weihaiwei, as a summer resort for British naval units and the question of real property owned by British subjects were discussed.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister, is also expected next week when Sino-American issues will be taken up.

Apr. 19.

The agreement for the rendition of Weihaiwei by Great Britain to China was signed last night by Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. C. T. Wang.—Kuo Min.

Britain's Friendly Attitude
Nanking, Apr. 21.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, officially stated this morning that the National Government was very pleased with Britain's friendly action in signing the treaty for the rendition of Weihaiwei.

The treaty includes two parts, one a Convention and one an Agreement, and there are more than 20 articles altogether.

The Convention provides that Weihaiwei, with the properties there, be returned to China without compensation.

The Agreement provides that British warships may use Liukungtao as a summer resort for ten years. Should the Chinese Government, however, decide to use Weihaiwei as a naval base, China can take over Liukungtao at any time. The latter point was hotly disputed in the negotiations, China insisting that the period be limited to five years, while Britain wanted it to be ten years.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

Japanese Shareholders and the Tientsin Institution

Tokyo, Apr. 15.

The representatives of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank and Okura & Co., the principal shareholders of the Exchange Bank of China which has its head office at Tientsin and was closed to business last year owing to the financial panic, discussed the readjustment of the Bank to-day. It is expected that the shareholders' meeting of the Bank will be held at Tientsin in the beginning of May in order to find ways and means to readjust it.

On the part of the Japanese Banking Consortium, the bankers will, it is reported, persist in the recalling of the Chinese Government's loan to the bank in order to protect their vested interests, while on the part of the bank, it appears that it is desirous of raising fresh loans from Japanese financiers, which, however, is expected to be very difficult.—Rengo.

DISCIPLINE IN THE SCHOOL

Striking Speech by General Chiang at Conference

Nanking, Apr. 20.

Strict academic discipline in all educational institutions throughout the country and prohibition of all unseemly activities by students, in order that youths may adequately prepare themselves to shoulder national responsibilities later on, was the key-note of a speech delivered by President Chiang Kai-shek at the second regular meeting of the Second National Education Conference. Dr. Chiang Mon-lin was in the chair and the meeting was attended by 88 delegates.

"The foundation of our National Revolution in the last analysis," said the President, "must necessarily be a sound education. The adoption of a wrong educational policy will not only result in national misfortune but may even endanger the preservation of the nation."

General Chiang deplored the existing chaotic state of educational conditions. He declared that the main reason was to be found in the laxity of academic discipline and misunderstanding of the term "personal liberty" by the students. "It behoves the educational authorities concerned in the various Provinces and Municipalities to enforce discipline strictly, so as to guide the youth of to-day along the path of proper development; for in the youth of to-day lies our hope of a better future for the country. Only when students devote themselves to the pursuit of knowledge and not other activities which interfere with their studies, will they learn how to take the lead in the future," said President Chiang.

Concluding, the President called attention to the fact that inasmuch as China was essentially an agricultural country, special attention must be paid to the promotion and development of rural and agricultural education.

The third general meeting of the Second National Educational Conference was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Chen Hsien, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, and was attended by 89 delegates.

President Tai Chi-tao of the Examination Yuan delivered the opening address. He said that, since by far the greater number of primary and middle school graduates in the country could not afford to continue further studies, the curriculum of various schools of lower grades should be so arranged that the students, after having been graduated could not only be prepared to pursue further studies but would also be qualified for some appropriate occupation.

President Tai laid stress on the necessity of carefully considering estimates of expenses of various grades of schools; otherwise, many difficulties must arise.

In conclusion, Mr. Tai emphasized that the present industrial and economic stagnation of China demanded that popular education must aim at increasing the nation's productive power.

The minutes of the second general meeting of the Conference were then read and approved.

The preliminary programme for compulsory adult education was then discussed; the Examination Committee concerned subsequently suggested a number of revisions. These were accepted and the entire proposal adopted as revised.

The second important proposal adopted was for the opening of more elementary schools and normal schools in the various provinces.

A report on the results of the inquiry into the programme for elementary education was submitted by the Examination Committee. The meeting then adjourned.—Kuo Min.

CHINA AT THE LEAGUE

Nanking, Apr. 19.

Appointment of Mr. Wu Kai-shin as Director of the Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva and concurrently Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Switzerland was decided at a meeting of the State Council yesterday.

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hu Shih-cheh was also appointed substituting Director of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Ministry.—Kuo Min.

THE SINO-JAPANESE TARIFF

Agreement Approved by Privy Council Committee

Tokyo, Apr. 18.

The Investigation Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, which has been studying the contents of the Sino-Japanese Provisional Customs Tariff Agreement, which was recently initiated at Nanking, yesterday reached the unanimous decision to approve the document under consideration in the original form in accordance with the spirit of international friendship between the two countries.

Now that the document has obtained the approval of the Investigation Committee, it will be passed by the plenary session of the Privy Council at its first meeting next week, prior to presentation to the Emperor for sanction.

Thereafter the text will be despatched to Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Shanghai, through the Foreign Office. In accordance with instructions from the Tokyo Foreign Office, it is expected that Mr. Shigemitsu will exchange ratifications with Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister. In this connection, Mr. Yoshida, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, consulted some 19 business men interested, calling the latter to his official residence to-day at noon.—Rengo.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL MANOEUVRES

Not to Take Place in Chinese Territorial Waters

Further strong objections are being voiced by the different Chinese public organizations against the Japanese destroyer flotilla holding manoeuvres in Chinese waters, namely, near the Chusan Islands, off the Chekiang Coast.

Dealing with the question, the "Sinwunpao" said that the reported manoeuvres have aroused the Chinese to a high pitch of indignation and brought forth a flood of manifestoes and telegrams which bitterly denounce Japan and demand that the National Government should take all steps to prevent them from being held in Chinese waters.

Interviewed in connection with the matter, Rear-Admiral Jen Kuang-yu, of the Naval Reorganization and Disbandment Office, informed the journal concerned that the manoeuvres are not being carried out in Chinese waters near the Chusan Islands but in the Yellow Sea. As the movements are not to be held in Chinese territorial waters, it is unnecessary for Japan to notify the Chinese Government and, therefore, no protest has been deemed necessary.

A spokesman of the Consulate-General also assured the "Sinwunpao" that the manoeuvres are not being held within the limits of China's territorial waters but about 100 or 200 miles away from the Chusan Islands because the vessels are large and are capable of attaining such very high speed that it is necessary that the tests should be held some distance from the coast. It would be highly dangerous for them to carry these out near the coast.

In addition to the First Imperial Destroyer Flotilla, said the spokesman, the Second, Third and Fourth Flotillas will come from Dairen to engage in the tests; in all, some 50 vessels will be engaged. After the manoeuvres, the First Flotilla will proceed to Formosa and the other vessels will return to Dairen.

A Nanking telegram to the Chinese press says that the Japanese Consul in the capital has formally informed the Waichiao-pu that the destroyers will only pass the Chusan Islands on their way to Formosa and he has given an assurance that the manoeuvres will not be held in Chinese waters.

"WELCOME DANGER"

Nanking, Apr. 15.

The Administrative Yuan of the National Government issued instructions to-day to the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior and the various provincial and municipal governments forbidding the screening of the Harold Lloyd film "Welcome Danger."—Reuter.

LEADING ARTICLES

The North-China Herald

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All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD Co., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING

Apr. 17.

Weather portents clearly go by contraries where ratepayers' meetings are concerned. Occasions can be recalled when the greatest apparent excitement beforehand fizzled out in an utterly flat afternoon; and yesterday, a meeting of which no one had seemed to be taking much notice, proved one of the most interesting we remember for many years. So much indeed was there, that we can only touch one or two of the main features. The Chairman's speech on the Report and Accounts is specially worth reading again. It was unusually varied and informing. The forecast of a fixed percentage of municipal revenue being set aside for education, and of subsidies to be paid to "educational institutions irrespective of nationality which conform to a certain standard" is decidedly interesting. The demands of education on the Council's resources are already considerable and threaten to grow larger, and the method suggested offers a practicable means of setting some limits on the Council's commitments without checking the good work that is being done. Before leaving this part of the meeting we may note that, among the many new buildings foreshadowed, there is not even mention of the northern district's great need of another hospital.

The sensation of the afternoon was Mr. R. G. McDonald's speech on the proposed increase of the number of Chinese Councillors. It was a great rhetorical effort, which showed much care in its preparation and it was completely successful in its purpose. But frankly we regard it with very mixed feelings. The same results would probably have been achieved by milder means and the speech will not lessen the feelings of bitterness and disappointment with which the vote will be received by the Chinese. It is easy to be wise after the event, and the Council would have been better advised to delay at least another year in bringing forward this particular resolution, the rejection of which was always possible, though we did not think it probable. They would have had good reason too, for refusing to move this year, in the fact of Judge Feetham's being actually at work on a scheme of revision of the whole constitution. But it cannot be overlooked that a promise to increase the number of Chinese Councillors was given, and if in the Council's opinion the time had come to fulfil that promise, we think it was an occasion for trusting their decision and accepting their recommendation. One thing should be emphasized. No disparagement of the Chinese who have served on the Council was intended, we are sure, by the vote. To be understood and fairly appreciated it must be read in the light of many recent events and, one may justly add, of the very disturbed state of China. There is a strong feeling in the foreign community of all nationalities that continual efforts are being made to under-

mine the Council's authority, and that it has been already undermined in divers directions. And there is a further strong feeling that, when changes come, for which possibility the community are prepared, they should take effect wholesale and not piecemeal, by stages defined and realized beforehand; and that at least until Judge Feetham has finished his work the Council should stand as it always has.

That the Council's amendment to the motion for admission of the Press to their meetings would be passed, was almost a foregone conclusion, and perhaps Mr. Harris was conscious of it, although he is to be complimented on a fine speech full of forcible argument. Two points suggest themselves which were not mentioned on the platform. The situation as regards publicity for Council discussions has changed since the years 1907, 1911 and 1922. The calamitous and wanton surrender of Hankow, with all that attended it, ushered in a new epoch for which new methods are required. There was a sort of feeling yesterday afternoon that the desired publicity implied distrust of, indeed almost a censure on, the Council, as if they and the ratepayers were antagonists. Nothing could be further from the truth or, we are sure, from Mr. Harris's intentions. Publicity should help the Council, not hinder them. It is to be remembered that the Council are not only the natural guardians of Shanghai but, deriving their powers solely from the ratepayers, the only body which can speak to the world on their behalf. Sectional representations by this or that nationality to their respective Governments are not merely futile, easily put aside as we have so frequently seen in recent times; they involve the dangerous and unfounded principle that an individual Government may interfere in the doings and destinies of Shanghai, which in fact can only be discussed by all the Powers jointly with China. The Council are an international body representing many nations, not more beholden to one Government than to another, entitled to speak to all where the interests of Shanghai are at stake. To do so effectively, in a manner that shall claim attention, the Council must be conscious of a strong body of public opinion behind them. This at present cannot be said to exist, for the simple reason that from year's end to year's end the public know almost nothing of what the Council are doing. Some fear is felt that publicity might embarrass the Council's dealings with the Chinese. We believe that the exact reverse would be the case and that much of the difficulties that do arise is directly attributable to suspicion born of "the Stygian darkness" in which the Council's doings are veiled.

The Council are now committed to giving the minutes of their meetings to the Press at the earliest possible moment and in the fullest possible form. This method will at least prove a useful experiment. But it will be for ratepayers to watch carefully how it works in practice and, if advisable, to insist on fuller light and liberty a year hence.

The Chiao Tungpu denies reports which have been appearing in the vernacular press that it has granted an extension for four years of the franchise to Japan for the cable service between Shanghai and Nagasaki, which expires at the end of this year.

THE WAR WITH THE NORTH

Apr. 18.

The slow quarrel between the National Government and the North appears to be taking a definite shape and it may be useful to enumerate the outstanding features of the situation so far as they can be seen. The important fact is that Nanking is resolved to act on the defensive. This was made quite clear by General Chiang Kai-shek at the weekly memorial service in Nanking just before he left to inspect the troops on the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai railways. He said that the Government saw no necessity for an offensive, believing that "revolt within the rebels' own ranks would bring the rebellion to an abrupt end." Whether it does or not—and the very heterogeneous elements among the Government's enemies certainly suggest that it must do so—Nanking has everything to gain by not frittering away its resources in attacks which could bring no final result. Meanwhile, three generals have been appointed to hold the Government lines on the Peking-Hankow, the Lung-Hai and the Tientsin-Pukow railways. It is interesting to note that the last position has been given to Han Fu-chu. When the latter withdrew from Kaifeng, capital of Honan, on March 26, our correspondent in that city suggested that this might have been to prevent his having to encounter his old chief Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who appears to be moving along the Lung-Hai. The fact of Han Fu-chu's being shifted to the T.P.R. bears out this theory. Precisely where he is standing is not clear, but presumably on the Yellow River just northwest of Tsinan. Shanxi troops were reported nearly midway between the Shantung-Chihli border and Tsinan ten days ago.

The news of Northern movements is necessarily vague. Marshal Feng was definitely reported back in Chengchow, Honan, the junction of the Lung-Hai and Peking-Hankow railways, on March 22, and to have decapitated three generals "for lack of bravery". This is the old touch, recalling the bulletin of Frederick the Great's recovery from some indisposition: "His Majesty is better and has caned a page." From an eye-witness quoted in a Peking correspondent's message of April 12, we get a picturesque description of the Kuominchun, much heartened by their old leader's return, despite their long arrears of pay:

"Since the return of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to Tungkuang from Shansi, the Kuominchun forces have begun actively moving troops eastward along the Lung-Hai Railway. It is no exaggeration to say that the Kuominchun are in the highest spirits just now. Already, over 140,000 soldiers have been moved east of Tungkuang, while the entire Kuominchun are numbered some 200,000. These troops are fully equipped and perfectly disciplined military units."

Arms and provisions also are reaching the Kuominchun from General Yen Hsi-shan. But whether they are to attack along the Lung-Hai, or southwards in the hope of gaining Hankow, is a matter of speculation. Both sides have been manoeuvring strenuously to get the support of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria. But all human probability points to his remaining neutral. Manchuria has nothing whatever to gain by mixing itself up in the quarrels of the Eighteen Provinces. The Navy is understood to be holding Tsingtao firmly for Nanking. But, in passing, if Sir Miles Lampson signs the agreement for the rendition of Weihaiwei

during his present visit, one wonders vaguely to whom it will be rendered.

From this broad survey two chief questions emerge. First, can Nanking hold its barriers? There seems no reasonable doubt that it can. It might possibly have to give up Tsinanfu. But from Hsuehchow to the Yangtze its lines are reported very strong and on the Peking-Hankow railway almost impregnable. Of equipment it has no lack. In the second place, will it, while holding its defences against the North, have troops to spare to put down the Communists in Kiangsi and Hupeh? The secret of success of its policy now, which looks far beyond the mere resistance to the North and the Reorganizationists, is to restore such prosperity throughout the Yangtze Valley that disaffected areas will ultimately be drawn into its orbit by sheer force of happy attraction. And in this connection it may be added that it is not only the Communist that must be fought. In a striking article from Anhui which we published a few days ago, the writer dwelt on the intolerable behaviour of the petty politician and local bureaucrat, and how the hatred he incurred was reacting on the Central Government. These men are the "rats and foxes" of Nationalist China and there will be no progress till their evil influence has been destroyed.

PERSONALITIES AND POLITICS

By GEORGE E. SOULESKY

Apr. 20.

The Die-Hard Victory

The Chinese are not really too excited about the Die-Hard Victory at the Ratepayers' Meeting because most of them realize that foreign policy is not die-hard and that the leading foreigners in Shanghai are not die-hard and that the apparent aberration at the Ratepayers Meeting was due to some fortuitous concatenation of circumstances, *feng shui*, perhaps, or the heavy rains of April or the epidemic of influenza and that it will all be righted before long. That there is a bitter element in the foreign community, no one can deny: bitter because of the certainty of change; because of the effect that that change may have upon personal interests; bitter at not having been consulted and considered by those who manage the negotiations for change. Much of their bitterness is quite justified, because there can be little question as to the tactlessness and inadequate capacity of both official and unofficial negotiators. And the resort to secret diplomacy, long discredited throughout the world, has antagonized every self-respecting person in the foreign community, just as it has been the cause for irritation and misunderstanding among the Chinese.

Nevertheless, all purposes are identical, even if the methods adopted vary. The underlining purpose of Sino-foreign contact at the moment is to restore fully friendship and harmony, so that business might be done without the constant irritant of political differences. This formula has become the guide of the principal foreign Powers, the leading business houses and the most influential individuals. The entire foreign press of China is dedicated to that aim. What then matters it, whether the methods adopted by officials are brilliant or stupid, secret or open, heroic or sly, in, as long as the end desired is reached? The foreigners come here to trade and the trader adjusts himself everywhere to any circumstances he finds. His task

is to buy and sell goods, to invest his money, to create industries and to benefit by the increased increment, which comes from additional trade arising from a higher standard of living. He managed to pursue trade when Mr. Dent was sent from Canton in a cage; he managed to trade when the Legations issued orders to the Peking mandarin; he managed to trade during the Tuchuns wars; he somehow kept it going during the Communist revolution and he is doing as nicely as might be expected in this period of transition. He will undoubtedly reinvest his profits in China, as he always has done, after the readjustment, no matter whether conditions are better or worse. And as the trader must readjust, he usually tries to do it so gracefully that his customers are delighted with him and trade with him as a friend. That is principle and wisdom, although idealistic foreigners, who are not traders but who belong to what the Communists might call the White-collared proletariat, must regard it as materialistic sacrifice of all that is holy and noble. Unfortunately, the White-collared people do not always understand the problems of the merchant: their income arises in fees and commissions; they are not so dependent on good-will because their customers are foreigners. They live off the foreign community, whereas the merchant has to find a constructed basis for creating commerce with the people of China. The lawyer, the broker, the journalist, the insurance agent and men of what might be termed the professional classes, do not always see eye to eye with the merchant, the manufacturer, the shipper, the banker, because the latter know that an unfriendly market means a loss, while the former are always on good terms with their foreign clients.

It is that, more than anything, which represents the conflict of opinion within the foreign community, although it must be pointed out that the entire foreign press, including all the so-called banned newspapers, have supported the Municipal Council in its resolution of friendship towards the Chinese residents of Shanghai. The professional classes find that Chinese are replacing them and that the more concessions that are made to the Chinese, the more difficult it becomes for them to survive here, just as in Japan, after the abolition of extraterritoriality, the foreign professional classes disappeared although foreign trade increased. There is another conflict of opinion in the foreign community arising from what may be termed the huge vested interests and the small foreigner whose total wealth is invested in a single interest in Shanghai which might be wiped out by some tactical stupidity on the part of foreign officialdom or by some ill considered act of Chinese officialdom. The huge foreign vested interests, bringing cheap, income tax free money to Shanghai, investing millions in property and industry, can afford to take chances because their tangible assets will be protected by their Governments no matter what changes are wrought here. Their property is part of the national wealth of the countries of which they are citizens—so much a part that much would be done to save it from unjust and unreasonable treatment. But the small man has witnessed the decapitation of his confreres in Hankow, Nanking and Chinkiang and he feels that he is about to be completely annihilated in Shanghai. He therefore has roused himself to rebel against the trustification of foreign interests here

and his revolt was evident at the municipal election and now at the Ratepayers' meeting. He has shown the big follows what he can do. He has elected his own councillors and he has defeated a resolution.

Missing Opportunities

The low value of silver has given China an exceptional opportunity to regain export markets lost during the past decade, particularly the silk, tea and porcelain markets. Yet, no steps are being taken either by the Chinese merchants and bankers interested in these commodities or by the Chinese Government, which stands to gain in revenue and in the general raising of the economic threshold of the country, to revive and strengthen these industries, so that they might compete in foreign markets. The silk industry in particular, should have every opportunity to reorganize and face a new development, for there has been no civil war in Kiangsu and Chekiang for several years, although Kuangtung has been affected by civil war intermittently. The crops have been fairly good and labour disturbances have not been as great a factor as they were three years ago or as they are in other parts of the world, Japan for instance. Three factors, so far as can be learned, impede the development of the silk as well as of all native industries in China: the first and worst is all sorts legal and illegal, ordinary and extraordinary taxes. The burden of taxation on industry continues to be so high that more and more industries are crowding into Shanghai, where, although rents and labour are higher, taxes are uniform and lower. This taxation problem will have to be solved before any industry in China can have a fair chance of winning its place in the modern industrial world.

Secondly, the Communists and their allies, the bandits, are on the job all over the place. Every large city and every village in the interior is disturbed by Communists and bandits, often identical in personality, sometimes operating secretly, sometimes openly. This question requires brave handling because it is so often the case that local officials in China fail to report occurrences of this nature and hope to settle the troubles themselves. That is the old Mandarin spirit which is not yet dead. But neither Communism nor organized banditry in China can be wiped out by anything less than the most modern organized military action. Industry cannot survive the employment troubles of cities like Tsingtao and Hangchow. Finally, the cohesive force of conservatism must be considered. The Chinese are amazingly brilliant designers in silks, but they are very poor in dyes, widths, and other little tricks of the trade which makes French silks, for instance, so acceptable to the ladies. The Chinese industrialist who wants to control his home market or who wants to become a factor in the world market, cannot manufacture silks according to the theories in vogue in the good old days of Chien Lung. They may have produced better silks in those days but the ladies of to-day are not moved by a plea of long service as they are concerned with the immediate esthetic effect and the dicta of the dress-makers. For instance, few of the leading dress-makers in Nanking Road, are willing to work in Chinese satin because it is too narrow. Yet, when a lady buys Chinese silk woven to widths of modern requirements, the price in China is almost as high as for imported French silks in spite of the present high tariff. All of which means either no planning at all or

very bad planning in the silk industry.

What applies to silk, applies equally to tea, porcelain, glassware, and all the native industries, for which China was so famous in the Middle Ages and before, but for which she is no longer famous. It is very difficult for an outsider to propose concrete measures, but surely there are those in China who have witnessed the revival and reorganization of industries in such countries as Japan and Italy and who can apply the usual procedures of engineering and salesmanship to the development of China's native industries. What seems to be required most is a more active co-operation between manufacturers, bankers, government officials and labour in the planning of a five or ten year programme, at the beginning of which there would undoubtedly be great periods of hardships and difficulties and financial uncertainty, but in the end there would be the gratification of success. Of course, if no one will take a chance, if everyone insists upon investing money in Shanghai real-estate and in gilt-edged shares and bonds, industry in China will never prosper.

The Bandits

The question often is asked, by foreign new-comers, as to why so many Chinese prefer to be bandits rather than to settle down to the peaceful agricultural life to which their ancestors were accustomed. Of course, if these lovely tourists would only know the truth, the ancestors of these bandits were often bandits as well, for in the vast Grey Zone of hungry men between the Yellow River and the Yangtze, or in the mountainous borderland between provinces, men turn to banditry for food. At times, huge armies fought the bandits down but there were other times, when cumshas were paid to their chiefs to secure safety throughout their terrain. Often these bandits were incorporated into armies until the armies were swollen with useless, undisciplined troops, who mistreated the people even worse than did the bandits. There is no solution for banditry in China, except the smoking chimneys of factories and mills. When China employs five or six million human beings in modern industry, there will be no bandits. There may be second-story yeggmen and pick-pockets on the trams and boot-leggers of one kind and another such as one reads about in all the detective stories from Sherlock Holmes and Arsène Lupin to Father Brown and Thorndyke but there will be no bandits. Banditry is the result of hunger; hunger comes from over-population and unremunerative labour. Banditry cannot be wiped out, except by wiping out over-population and poverty. The best cure for that in Europe was the Industrial Revolution; it is the only cure that can help China.

I met an American lady once who wept bitter tears, according to mutual friends, because I suggested that it would be better to employ the decaying Manchester in carpet factories in their Forbidden City than for the men to be richia coolies in Peking and their women—well why go further with that? Yet, I was right and the sentimental American lady very very wrong, for she could not see anything but the bricks of a Peking Wall, while I thought of the makers of bricks who could not enjoy the beauties of the wall as much as she did because they had to make it and were often not paid for making it. Because of that they became bandits and Communists, which she abhorred. Henry Ford would have understood that solution, as would a Cadbury and a Melchett in England, but not the lady tourist.

CHINESE AND THE COUNCIL

Apr. 21.

The formal announcement that a special meeting of ratepayers is to be called with a view to rectifying the vote cast on Wednesday against the two extra Chinese Councillors can hardly have surprised even those who had not already heard that such a meeting was in view. Reflection has not made Wednesday's decision more agreeable to those who disliked it at the time, and it is probable that not a few who were at first carried away by the excitement of the moment have revised their opinion. The vote can hardly be taken as representing Shanghai's considered opinion. Only 252 ratepayers were present out of six or seven times that number who might have been; and of course not all of them voted against the resolution. In these circumstances and in view of the undeniable gravity of the situation created, sober-minded men in the foreign community gave themselves without delay to the question of repairing the mischief. It may frankly be said that in this matter the British took the lead and to their efforts and it should justly be added, to the moderating influence of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, is it principally due that the Chinese, who were deeply and not unnaturally affronted by the vote, have been content to await the outcome without undue excitement.

The situation is one which it is of the utmost importance to review soberly and without allowing ourselves to be irritated by details that have no real bearing on the issue. For example, annoyance is readily stirred by the Chinese Ratepayers' assertion that the foreign voters had no right to reject the two extra Councillors. It would be waste of time and temper to demonstrate the inaccuracy of this statement. For everything the Chinese may say which irritates the foreigner, they would no doubt counter with something that had irritated them. That sort of controversy leads to nothing but ill temper. Now we do not think that the "North China Daily News" can be accused of being lukewarm where the best interests of Shanghai are at stake. We have fought hard and shall continue to fight for the Council's authority, and to resist insidious operations from without designed to undermine its powers as the government of Shanghai. But we do not think that the inclusion of two more Chinese Councillors is to be placed among the things calculated to weaken the Council's rights; and so far from the rejection of these men being likely to strengthen the foreign hold over Shanghai, it may very easily have exactly the opposite result. It will not improve our relationships with Chinese, official or private, and it will bring us no encouragement from foreign Governments.

One circumstance may here be mentioned which, though perhaps not generally considered, has a direct bearing on the present juncture. A few days ago, as readers will recall, there was a demonstration outside the British Consulate in Nanking, with false reports of British guards having fired upon the mob at the International Export Co.'s premises. This was a far more serious matter than the telegrams allowed to be seen, and was undoubtedly a determined attempt of the Communists to hit at General Chiang Kai-shek through the British and to embroil him with them. The Government acted promptly and the riot was suppressed, as were the subsequent efforts of the Communists to make trouble

in and round Shanghai. In these events the interests of the Government and of Shanghai as against the Communists are identical. It is obviously all against the advantage of the International Settlement to give the Communists an excuse for staging an "incident," in which foreigners, instead of being, as it were, a means to an end in the Red plots, became the principal object of attack. We could no doubt defeat them; but at what ultimate cost to the Settlement's prosperity, readers can imagine for themselves.

The fact must be faced that changes in the constitution of Shanghai will come. The Western Governments have made no secret of their general intentions in this respect, and we ourselves have implicitly accepted it in retaining Judge Feetham to devise some scheme which will satisfy Chinese wishes while safeguarding Chinese and foreign interests in the Settlement. With this prospect ahead, it must be obvious that wisdom lies in cultivating friendly relationships with the Chinese business community of Shanghai and in making them feel that they have a vested interest in its administration on autonomous lines. Local autonomy is a cardinal principle of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Will, which is the proclaimed standard of all Nationalist plans of development. That fact is of great importance for us in Shanghai as we look to the future, but its value depends upon the effectiveness with which we can assist in training Chinese in the requisite knowledge of municipal administration and in making them feel that their interests are identical with the foreigner's and that the latter recognizes them as such. In this connection the system of election of Chinese representatives for Council service by means of an electoral college, formed of delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the Street Unions, is worth attention. It contains the germ of machinery which may have important results in time to come; it is a distinct safeguard against the election of mere demagogues; and certainly, in the actual service of Chinese on the Council and on sub-committees, there has been no cause to complain of the men sent up.

What has been written will not be popular with all. The foreign community of Shanghai have had and are having, "a bad time"; they have been unfairly represented abroad; and they have a feeling that their destinies are being settled over their heads without fair consideration for themselves or for glaring facts which are evident enough. In such circumstances the temptation to hit back is almost irresistible. Unfortunately there are times when in hitting back we merely hit at ourselves. Since the fact of changes impending has been accepted, the obvious course is to ensure as far as possible that they shall take place gradually and for the preservation of all that is best in the administration of Shanghai and we believe that that path was entered upon when first Chinese were invited to sit on the Council. We are quite prepared to be called pusillanimous. We merely ask readers to think over the whole situation calmly and without heat; and we are confident that their reply will be in keeping with their habitual good judgment.

A LETTER has been sent to the Ministry of Justice by the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association, asking whether foreign lawyers intending to practise at the Special District Court and the Second Branch Provincial High Court should join the local Chinese Bar Association.

MEMORIES OF LORD BALFOUR

Apr. 22.

Recent papers from home feature the death of the Earl of Balfour and give interesting resumes of his career. No politician of recent times—though Arthur Balfour was a statesman rather than a politician—has had an equally distinguished record of service. It might be said of him, as was said by David, King of Israel, when he heard that Abner had been slain by Joab, his own Commander-in-Chief, "Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel and I am, this day, weak though anointed King." There are Princes who are not great men and there are great men who are not Princes. Arthur Balfour was both. He had chosen his ancestry well for he was related, on the English side, to the noble house of Salisbury and on the Scottish to the great Argyll. He was born in 1849 and entered Parliament at the age of twenty-six. He was almost immediately appointed private secretary to his uncle, the Marquess of Salisbury, and so gained an intimate knowledge of state affairs at an age when most youths are still in the cullow stage. He accompanied Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Beaconsfield to the Berlin Conference in 1878 when a great European war was averted by the narrowest margin. The Russian army was then camped on the heights overlooking Constantinople and the British fleet had passed the Dardanelles and was anchored in Besika Bay. A rash descent of a Corporal's guard of Russian soldiers would have been answered by a salvo from the fleet and there would have been another Crimea. Lord Beaconsfield returned from the conference and said he had brought back "Peace with Honour," but Lord Salisbury lived to doubt whether on that occasion we had not "backed the wrong horse."

In 1880 the Conservatives were defeated at the polls and Mr. Gladstone came into power with a large majority. Disgusted with the pusillanimity of the Conservative leadership, Lord Randolph Churchill formed the "Fourth party" which consisted of four members with Arthur Balfour as second-in-command. The young insurgents were a thorn in the side of their own leader as much as a menace to the Government. In those days the subject of this sketch was a typical man about town. "The perfumed darling of the drawing rooms" and was contemptuously nicknamed "Pretty Fanny" by the Radical members of the party then in power. But in 1887, the Conservatives were back in power, Ireland was seething with rebellion and, amidst a chorus of disapproval, the erstwhile lackadaisical dandy was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, then the most difficult post in the gift of the British Government. A new Arthur Balfour appeared on the scene. There was an iron hand in the velvet glove and the mixture of justice and firmness restored, at least, a measure of tranquillity in the distressful country. Lord Balfour has no juster claim to fame than his achievement in those dark years.

The next great step in his political career came when in 1902 he succeeded his uncle, the Marquess of Salisbury, in the Premiership. It cannot be said that he was particularly happy or fortunate in this position. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was then advocating fair trade and tariff reform in the face of strong opposition from the Liberals and with scanty support from his own party. There

was acute dissension and a new alignment of parties in the House of Commons. The younger Conservatives played again the game that Lord Balfour himself had taught them in his earlier years, and the faithful letters B.M.G. (Balfour must go) were chanted in the House. In all this Lord Balfour bore himself with dignity, his indolent pose doing much to infuriate his enemies. His more recent achievements, when he sank old differences and joined Mr. Lloyd George in the War Cabinet of recent years, must be fresh in all memories. He attended the Washington conference in 1922 and in 1925 inaugurated the Zionist State in Palestine. Such a record in world affairs is given to few men to accomplish and he was not without his reward. He received all the honours a grateful country could offer him and died an Earl, a Knight of the Garter and a member of the Order of Merit. He was laid to rest in simple state on his estate of Whittinghame, the coffin being borne to the church on a farm cart. But a memorial service was held for him in Westminster Abbey where the King was represented by the Duke of York. The Prime Minister and prominent members of the Government were present as well as his own intimate friends. For now, and for years past, he had no enemies.

By common consent Earl Balfour had one of the acutest minds ever given by kind heaven to its favourite mortals. His "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" has long been a classic with theologians and metaphysicians. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald read and discussed it with his minister when a boy of fourteen in Looe, Devon. But while defending philosophic doubt Earl Balfour was himself a devout Christian. He admired the social work of the Salvation Army and during his long life, though often engaged in keen controversy, in all moral questions, he was always to be found, in the words of Disraeli his great chief, "on the side of the angels."

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Nanking Claims

Recent correspondence and comment in these columns on the subject of payment for the damage done at Nanking and Chinkiang in March, 1927, has brought us some information. First as regards the Chinkiang claims we are told "that they were paid in full in December last in accordance with the assessment agreed upon by the joint Chinese and British Commissioners." This statement appears open to further interpretation. The British Government may have accepted the \$68,000 in full discharge of all claim it cared to make on Nanking, but some at least of those injured did not receive anything like the full value of their losses. In respect of the Nanking outburst we are told that "the position is that an agreement was reached as to the amount of each claim between the Chinese and British Commissioners in November 1929, that claims for death and injuries have been met in full, and that the balance of funds available at present for distribution has been divided during the past few days among certain minor claimants. The remaining claims will be paid out of sums yet to be received from the National Government as soon as the latter make payment." So patience must still be the daily diet of those having "the remaining claims." We wonder how many they are and how much is due to them. But really, considering that Nanking has been able to find plenty of money for roads, civic embellishment and many larger purposes in the past two years, the British Commissioners might nerve themselves to press for the payment of these long-standing and most just ones.

The Soviet's Spots

The statement by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons regarding the negotiations that have been concluded in reaching a *modus vivendi* pending the conclusion of a full trade agreement with Russia, is typical of what is to be expected, when British Labour leaders deal with the Bolshevik government. Thus the extension of the right to the Soviet to establish a trade delegation in London, with three of its staff enjoying diplomatic privilege, and immunity attached to the delegation's offices, save in so far as the delegation's commercial transactions are concerned. In these, we presume civil process could be served and judgment executed. The activities of Soviet emissaries in England in the past, in almost similar circumstances with regard to diplomatic immunities, fancied or real, should surely be sufficient warning to the Government at home that they are asking for trouble by adopting the attitude they do. Nothing could be more stupid than to allow these people immunity from criminal process on the one hand, while insisting upon civil jurisdiction on the other. Of course it will be argued that no one would care to deal with the delegation, if recourse against it could not be obtained in the British Courts, but, even admitting this, does it not appear as if the Government were tying one hand behind its back in the matter of dealing with the criminal activities of the Soviet in the spread of sedition in Britain? Assurances of future good conduct have, undoubtedly been given by the Soviet, but to place any faith in them would indicate a childlike trust in the ability of the leopard to change his spots.

British to the Backbone

At different times we hear pessimistic reports about the very thin threads which bind the Dominions to the Empire, a phrase attributed by the press to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who is reported to have said in a House of Commons debate on a vote of censure on the subject of unemployment that

it was his view, and the view shared by thoughtful men of all parties in all the Dominions, that unless something could be constructed in the way of economic co-operation, with a view to the economic unity of the Empire, there was a real risk that in time the threads, already gossamer, that bound the Empire might break, and with their breaking would go the hope of the world for peace and progress. He had been unable to see any way in which economic unity could be approached except by utilizing duties.

Five days later Mr. Fenton, Australia's Minister for Customs, in a speech before the British Empire League pleading for a greater degree of Empire unity, and explaining Australia's attitude with regard to her tariff, concluded his remarks by saying that Australia was British to the backbone. It is true that no one is sharper in his criticism of the Empire than the colonial, but there is undoubtedly much truth in Mr. Fenton's contention that for the most part the inhabitants of our colonies are solidly British.

Obvious, My Dear Watson!

With all respect to the police of Hankow, we do not see why, as our correspondent there said yesterday, "the motive of the kidnappers cannot even be guessed" in respect of a case he reported. It will be remembered that the little son of an ex-official was kidnapped; a few days later his parents received a letter saying that the boy would be handed over if \$500 were sent to a certain tea-house. The money was sent, but no one was there to take it. Two or three days later another letter came demanding \$800 and naming another tea-house; but as before, no one was there to receive the money when sent. Still a few days later a third letter announced that the kidnappers had decided to keep the boy and train him for an acrobat. Nothing could be done, but a few days later the boy's dead body was found in a creek near Hankow, where he had been thrown after being strangled. The apparent mystery is why the kidnappers refused \$800 and then killed the boy. But surely in this instance the object must have been, not money, but vengeance. The father, it will be remembered, was an ex-official. No doubt he had made enemies in this capacity and one of them, we might assume, was

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

KIANGSI MISSION CAPTIVES

How Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmell Were Taken

Detailed reports of the capture and treatment of the three missionaries who were taken by brigands on March 23 at Yuanchow in the Kiangsi district have been received. On Saturday, March 22, in the afternoon, rumours became very bad in the city. Some said that the Reds were coming; others that they were real soldiers. To lang, the pastor of Yuanchow, strongly advised Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmell to leave. Some of their baggage was actually taken out of the city on the way to Hunan. Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmell started to leave but became convinced that the report was only rumour and turned back. On Sunday the rumours died down although the city gates were closed. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Communists came, several thousand strong, and well armed. They surrounded the city and commenced a bombardment which lasted from two o'clock on Sunday afternoon until five o'clock on Monday morning when they gained an entrance. During the night the three missionaries took refuge in the garden of a friend. There they were discovered by the bandits and caught. They were taken to the Middle School and held there until the Reds left the city on Wednesday.

As soon as it was found that Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmell had been taken, the Christians in Yuanchow got up a petition which was signed by all the Christians of the city, the Bible students and quite a number of outsiders. The pastor quickly raised \$366 and jewellery amounting to over \$100 and took it to the head of the Reds. At that time he saw and talked to the captives who appeared to be quite cheerful and optimistic. They were much touched by the faithfulness of their friends who had contributed the money. The leader of the brigands, however, refused to accept the money and jewellery which the pastor offered to him, saying it was taken from the people and that they would only accept that given by the Mission from Shanghai. They then made Mr. Porteous write a letter to the Shanghai Mission asking for \$60,000.

On Tuesday the foreign house and the pastor's home were completely wrecked. Everything was lost. On Wednesday the Reds left and went to a place only 5 li away. On Thursday they moved further on. On Friday \$1,100 was raised by the Christians, and nine men left immediately with it. Four of the men took the money to the brigands and obtained a receipt. The men pleaded that at least one of the captives should be freed but the captors said that either all should be released at the same time or none at all.

Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmell are being treated with a certain amount of consideration. Mrs. Porteous was provided with a horse and a chair was improvised for Miss Gemmell. But none of them have any covering at night and the food is of the coarsest. One of the Christians was able to pass them a little money.

The Communists say that they are not out to kill, but scores were slain in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Glazier and Miss Rugg escaped the bandits because they were outside Yuanchow at the time of the attack. On March 19 they started for Wansai and went to an outstation about half way staying the night and the next day. On Thursday they heard disturbing rumours concerning Wansai and waited over a day. The next day they proceeded to Wansai, thereby escaping the Reds. Wansai was very troubled, the gates were all closed and the missionaries just managed to slip in before the last gate closed. They stayed in Wansai until Tuesday although conditions were very unsettled. While there

determined to be revenge. Thus the kidnapping of the child and the protracted agony of the parents, their hopes continually excited only to be dashed to the ground, the process being spun out for several days, until the climax of the murder already determined from the outset of the tragedy.

the report came that Yuanchow had been entered.

Mr. and Mrs. Glazier and Miss Rugg were advised to go to Meiton, a little place in the hills. There they stayed until Friday, shut up in a little back room. While at this place the sad news of the Yuanchow capture came, but the reports were very conflicting. There also came the news that Wansai had been entered by the Black Hearts. As the missionaries were only 30 li away they hastened to leave the territory. Three of the Chinese guided the missionaries to another place where they were none too kindly received. Mr. Glazier came on to the voluntary evangelist's home, 40 li from Yuanchow, and Mrs. Glazier and Miss Rugg hid in a back room. Guides were sent back for the two ladies who came by night to the place where Mr. Glazier was. Mrs. Glazier and Miss Rugg remained there, Mr. Glazier returning to Yuanchow to lend his assistance.

Upon his arrival the officer in command paid him a visit and was most courteous, promising protection. He provided a pass for the safe return of Mrs. Glazier and Miss Rugg.

MISS GEMMELL AT HANKOW

Released to Obtain Ransom for Mr. and Mrs. Porteous

Hankow, Apr. 16.

Miss Gemmell, the American belonging to the China Inland Mission who was captured with Mr. and Mrs. Porteous in Yuanchow on the 23rd of last month, has arrived here. She is a nervous wreck and is confined to bed, being unable to receive visitors. It is learned, however, that she was released by her captors in the hope that she would be able to persuade the China Inland Mission to pay the ransom demanded for Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, \$60,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Porteous were originally carried off to Tai-shan, the communists' mountain stronghold, but have since been moved owing to the appearance of troops in the neighbourhood. The negotiations for their release are held up for the time being. It is understood that the Mission will only pay certain expenses and refuses to consider payment of a ransom.

According to the last reports the prisoners were being well treated and fed.—*Reuter*.

ANOTHER PRIEST KIDNAPPED

Rev. C. A. Bridgman Taken at Changshou

Peking, Apr. 15.

Bandits have captured the Canadian missionary, the Rev. C. A. Bridgman, of the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Church of Canada, and a Chinese pastor at Changshou, on the Yangtze, 60 miles below Chungking.

The bandits, who retired inland with their captives, are demanding a ransom of \$200,000.

The British Consul at Ichang is making representations to the Chinese authorities to secure the speedy release of the captives.

The Rev. C. A. Bridgman, who is married, came to China in 1912.—*Reuter*.

Thus the "Peking and Tientsin Times." The Manchurian leaders are not to be blamed for their attitude (of neutrality). Previous incursions within the Great Wall have invariably ended in heavy expense, and eventual disaster. And Manchuria can prosper best by avoiding any intramural entanglements. The fact remains, however, that the hoisting of the blue and white flag over Manchuria, was a gesture whose significance was very much exaggerated in Nanking. It has merely enabled Mukden to transfer to the Central Government diplomatic problems which it would have been embarrassing to settle on the spot, without involving Man-

SOLDIERS MOVING FROM ANHUI

Energetic Magistrate in Pursuit of Bandits: Good Harvests

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ningkuofu, An., April 10.

The northern war menace has completely cleared this part of Anhui of its military incubus. The last of the troops left more than two months ago. No one appears much to greatly regret the absence of the soldiers, for they were a very expensive ornament. Though while here they were usually well behaved and individuals rarely suffered at their hands, their entertainment was always a costly affair for the local Chamber of Commerce. The amounts they were obliged to pay over to each band of troops who favoured this city with a visit were never small and aggregate a startling total for the past couple of years. Still, most of the people realize that they have much to be thankful for in that there has been no fighting, nor have the troops got out of hand while stationed here,—with but one slight exception two years ago. The memory, however, of the brief period of looting that afternoon is fresh in the minds of very many, and so as the news is read of troubles in other places many are willing to "count their blessings."

The usual tide of banditry and kidnapping throughout the countryside has not, receded with the opening of spring as is usual. Just now it is at "high spring tide." For weeks small units of the county's Self-Protection Guards (tsz-wei-tuan), have been kept busy chasing with varied success, small bands of local brigands that are constantly appearing at all points of the compass. Five days ago a message came to the effect that Kuangteh and Kienping, two cities east of here, were menaced by large bands of brigands, and asking for aid to be sent. Our energetic magistrate set out the same day with all the guards that could be spared, at the same time ordering in from the smaller country places many of the men posted there, to strengthen the city defence. Five full days have passed since our magistrate set out to their aid with several hundred of the guards, but no news has come back other than that he and his men are holding the roads along the east border of the country, and ordering a strict guarding of the city.

Magistrate Chou won the gratitude and praise of the inhabitants of this city by his prompt and energetic defence of the city at Christmas time when besieged for four days by the mutineers from Changchow, Kiangsu. Though our guards are commanded by a reliable man of tried military experience, Mr. Chou, left nothing to chance and made it quite clear that he was maintaining oversight of all plans, and was backing Captain Wang in everything. During those four anxious days he was rarely out of the saddle, visiting the defences of the gates and walls of the city day and night; so now in spite of rumours people are calm and feel satisfied that he is able to cope with the present situation.

These guilty of the wholesale and brutal murders at the Texas Oil and B.A.T. companies' local agency here, at China New Year, are still unaptured. It begins to look doubtful whether the eight persons so cruelly done to death at that time ever be avenged. We must say "eight" for in addition to the six found dead that morning, two more succumbed two or three days later.

In spite of the dislocation and anxieties in human affairs, all nature is joyous and gay in her spring attire. The crops of barley, wheat, peas and beans all look well, while the yellow fields of sesame bloom, fill the air with fragrance. All these with the blossoms of the peach, apricot and pear orchards, the singing of the birds and the busy hum of the bees among the flowers make a spring paradise and give promise of a bountiful harvest. Is there any place than can compare with the beauties of springtime among the hills and valleys in this part of China?

churia in any definite obligation to assist General Chiang against his personal or political foes.

POPULARITY OF GEN.

YANG SEN

Roads Built by His Troops:
Merchants Strike

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chingtu, Sze., Apr. 2.

General Yang Sen has returned to his army at Chusien about four days away from the capital. He could not be persuaded to remain in the capital although tempting offers were made to hold him here. Evidently it looked to him like a good scheme to hold him where he could be watched and where he would not take sides against the powers that be. He is an exceedingly able general and is popular because he makes his soldiers work at such useful occupations as road-building and road-repairing. His initiative in road-building in this province has been catching. Many other military leaders are following his worthy example with the result that the military nuisance to a degree is being abated in some places, and incidentally some excellent motor roads are being built. It is reported that there are actually fifteen bus lines in operation near Chingtu. General Yang had a happy two months visit with old friends in the capital. General Den Chi-hou certainly proved an ideal host and made many friends for himself by giving Yang Sen such an ideal birthday party. It lasted two days with much merriment and the giving of valuable presents to the popular little Commander.

Taxation and Indignation

The tune is changed to-day. Proclamations are posted up all over the city warning citizens not to congregate for seditious purposes. But the air is electric with excitement. Recently some new taxes have been promulgated by the military parties and the citizens are up in arms. They have actually closed all the shops as a protest. Students are holding meetings and protesting against the illegal new forms of taxation, the 2 per cent. tax known as the new stamp tax on all merchandise coming in; the 3 per cent. tax on oil and the taxing of the citizens with the cost of policeman's new uniforms which is exceedingly exorbitant and it is suspected, not without reason, that most of it does not go into uniforms that is not soldier's uniforms soldiers' uniforms have no pockets.

The burden of the student's speeches is "Down with the Military Rulers"—that means the three great Marshals—the present Triumvirate, Den, Liu and Tien. They are working well together at present and have the city in complete control. The recalcitrant students were clapped into prison at once. They were liberated towards evening when they promised not to offend again. The "Chen Feng Si Ling" who has special charge of the peace of the city, has special guards patrolling the streets night and day. They are heavily armed and each soldier carries an executioner's sword strapped across his back.

In spite of the tension the city is very orderly and some business is being done through the back doors of the shops. The schools have not closed. In fact the students as a body have not taken much interest in this particular strike. The principal opposition comes from the merchants, but the communist party has taken advantage of the opportunity for speech-making and they hold a certain section of the students.

Gardening Wonders

The Spring Fair and Flower Show is in full swing and draws off big crowds of the populace daily to the popular rendezvous outside the city where the Fair is held. This is a fine counter attraction to the merchants' strike and prevents the massing of people in the city. The Fair is about half through, but it is growing in popularity and it looks as if the interest will be fully maintained for the entire 40 days. The Flower Show part of the enterprise is really a work of art. Szechuanese farmers are real horticulturists and bring the plants and flowers from far distant places and transplant them in the old temple grounds with plenty of fertilizer, and they develop with rare success. Now the roses are out in full bloom. The purple wisteria is climbing over the trellis work, and large and small potted plants are in rich profusion and the prices are exceedingly low considering the rate of exchange which is still over 14,000 cash to the silver dollar, and the silver dollar chang-

ing practically three Mexican for one gold dollar.

At the Merchant's Banquet held in the Fair Temple last week General Den Chi-hou, as chief speaker, scored a great success by telling the assembled guests that one of the greatest problems of this fair province was the large number of military men. He expressed the conviction that the near future would see a great reduction. He himself was far more interested in farming and stock-raising and would take an early opportunity of leaving the military circles when he would throw in his lot with the hard working producer—the farmer. This was very astute politics and gained him many friends and much free publicity. As a matter of fact, General Den is a very healthy type of military man. He certainly keeps the peace; he is not beligerent, and he takes an active part in the community. He has cattle and gardens, and is interested in all modern plans for improvement. He is very friendly to the foreign community and visits the Union University Agricultural department quite often.

COMMUNISM IN SOUTH
KIANGSIProperty Divided and Title
Deeds Burned

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kanchow, Ki., Apr. 4.

Continuing my letter of March 21, the Communists, failing in their attempt to take Kanchow in the attacks which I then described took everything possible out of the surrounding villages and carried off many people as hostages. Not a few young women were captured and some of these, rather than go into the life for which they were destined, jumped, as opportunity presented itself, into ponds and were drowned. The bandits collected a great amount of money from neighbouring towns and gradually withdrew further South. The regiment which did such good work in defending the city during the critical days of the attack is still here.

The leaders of the Communists are very bitter over their failure to capture the city and are now blaming themselves for not having first organized the farmers. They are now busy doing this in the country districts, and all property, fields, etc., is being divided in the usual Communist manner. They threaten very definitely that the first thing they do when they succeed in capturing the city will be to do away with the foreigners, as it was the necessity for preserving their lives that kept the troops in the city and robbed them of the prize they anticipated getting.

I saw something in a recent issue of the "Herald" about Communists not interfering with missionaries. I must say that that is not the case in this Province, and I know of at least six stations where the foreign missionaries have had to leave and dare not at present go back.

The bandits have established a sort of headquarters in the city of Hsing-Kwon, and no one is allowed to leave it except upon a Communist passport, which states where he is going, what his business is, and when he will return.

During the past few years a number of wealthy people have had at different times to flee from Hsing-Kwon when the Tufei have come, returning when they have been driven out. On this occasion when the Reds arrived they did not leave and are paying for it very dearly. After some sort of trial 35, I think, were shot as a warning to others. Here again the fields have been divided, all title deeds burned, and so far as it is humanly possible to see the district will suffer from a shortage of foodstuffs within a year or so. The Hsing-Kwon district has been a general granary for the whole of South Kiangsi and for many years Kanchow city has depended on it for rice supplies. The future indeed looks very black.

Seed time has just about arrived and some time ago a large deputation waited on the official in another city asking that some steps should be taken to secure the return of the fields that have been distributed amongst all and sundry, so that plowing and sowing could be commenced. The official, while in full sympathy with the deputation, was absolutely unable to promise them any help whatever

THE PIRATE KING
ARRESTEDNotorious Character Now in
Custody in Soochow

Further details of the Taihu pirate activities have appeared in the Chinese press. As previously reported, the pirates operating in the Yang Tseng Hu Lake regions are divided into three gangs, the Haichow, Pootung, and Siyang, and, of these, the first are the most notorious and the strongest. The Yang Tseng Hu Lake is one of the many smaller lakes in the Taihu regions.

According to the Chinese press, the pirates who looted Changyen, about 15 miles from Sungkiang, on April 1, and kidnapped some 50 wealthy merchants and students, belonged to a combined gang of Haichow and Siyang criminals under the leadership of a man named Chang Chao-hua. After looting Changyen, these men returned to the Yang Tseng Hu where they were compelled to flee to a place known as Luo Tze Too because they had been defeated or several occasions by government troops.

On April 11, a combined force of water police and troops attacked Chang's gang at Luo Tze Too and defeated them. The pirates then fled to Lien Hua Too, near Weiting, but Government troops under Brigadier-General Hu Chu-yu, the Bandit Suppression Commissioner of Taihu Lake Regions, gave chase and, after a fierce engagement, the pirates were again defeated and many were taken prisoner. Chang, the ringleader, attempted several times to desert his men but he was prevented by the members of his gang who demanded that he should share their comforts and their misfortunes.

During the last engagement between the troops and Chang's gang, Chang was wounded and taken prisoner. He was removed to Soochow a couple of days ago. Thirty-five kidnapped persons were also released and sent to their homes. When questioned by the military authorities of Soochow, Chang denied that he was leader of the gang, but he was identified by several officers who knew him. He is being kept in custody in Soochow, pending his appearance before the district court when it is anticipated that the death sentence will be passed on him. People of the Taihu Lake regions are of the belief that the pirate menace will not be so bad as before now that Chang has been arrested.

Wires received at the headquarters of the Shanghai and Wusung Gendarmerie Commissioner from Brig.-Gen. Hu Chu-yu, Bandit Suppression Commissioner of the Taihu Lake Regions, indicate that a fierce engagement occurred at a place known as Wuhsin on April 15 between soldiers of Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui's Fifth Division and several thousand tufei. According to Gen. Hu's report, over 200 of the pirates were killed, many were wounded and several hundred were captured. These men belonged to the Siyang gang.

The bandits scourge is still as bad as ever and, from Chinese press reports, it would appear as though Chikiang were having its share of sufferings in this respect.

According to the vernacular press, these scoundrels have disarmed the police and merchant volunteers at more than a dozen villages and towns, including Hsuechang, Hsiayuan, and Kongkow, during the past ten days.

On April 14, it is reported, over 5,000 bandits arrived at Changchiao, near the Anhui-Chikiang border, and a combined force of water police and of Gen. Hsiung's Fifth Division went out to meet them. The latter suffered a severe reverse, says the Chinese press and, on the following day, the tufei occupied Sian, a town in the Changhsin-hsien, in which district alone there are said to be nearly 10,000 marauders, some of whom are ex-soldiers formerly under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, some members of the "Big Sword

in what they wanted. That was in the Prefecture of Kian; they have now begun the same thing in Kanchow Prefecture, and it is only a matter of time before the whole of South Kiangsi will be entirely beyond the power of the Government to control.

Society," and others members of the notorious Taihu pirate gangs. Following their success, the bandits besieged Kuangeth, a town on the Anhui border, but were defeated after a fierce engagement which lasted for more than 24 hours.

They then moved into Chikiang Province and demanded \$100,000 from the people of Changhsin, payment of which was required within 24 hours. The merchants were forced to obey and the tufei leaders issued notices forbidding their men to loot the place.

Having remained in Changhsin for 12 hours, the gang moved out again but they were attacked by the regular troops who had arrived from the neighbouring towns. With the co-operation of the water police and the peace preservation forces, the troops carried out a swift attack from two directions and, after a five-hours' fight, they administered a severe defeat on the bandits, who fled in the direction of Changchiao, Anchi, and Meichi.

During the fight, says the Chinese press, more than 300 bandits were killed, nearly a thousand were captured, hundreds were wounded, and many rifles were seized. More than 100 soldiers were killed and many were wounded. It is thought that no fewer than three of the bandit leaders were killed.

The authorities have been requested to despatch more troops to the district to exterminate the remnants of the gang, who are believed to be in the pay of Nanking's enemies.

RED ARMY IN SOUTH
FUKIENCommunists Establish Soviet:
Powerful Organization

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Amoy, Apr. 6.

Existing differences between General Loo Hsin-pang and the officials of the provincial capital, Foochow, continue to hold the attention of political leaders of rank throughout Fukien. Disagreements of opinion have caused a political rupture in this province of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the authorities in Nanking, who have sent emissaries to attempt a settlement. So far, no satisfactory agreement has been reached, although negotiations have been in progress for three months.

Insistent reports claim that General Chang Chen, one of the bones of contention, has been removed from Changchow to Nanking to become an adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek. This has not been confirmed, but it is reasonable to expect this as a natural step towards concord, since General Chang Chen has long been known as a doubtful adherent to the Foochow Government. It is also generally known that he was called to Nanking for a conference.

Furthermore, near the latter part of February, the 56th Division of the Nationalist Army landed in Amoy. Units of this army were immediately dispersed to various points on the mainland, apparently to take charge of the defence of the places to which they were sent. Ordinarily this would have interfered with General Chang had he not been called away. It is now the opinion of many that rather than disarm him, as was demanded by his enemies, he has been promoted and transferred.

The general effect of the presence of the 56th Division was immediately corrective. Brigand leaders, bandit chiefs, and nondescript generals scurried to a hiding place, to a mountain fastness, or to a place out of reach of these soldiers. However, this division of troops has not remained in south Fukien to suppress bandits and communists as was anticipated by many, but they have slowly moved across country towards Foochow. Commanded by General Liu Ho-tung, the vanguard of this army has already entered Foochow, and has taken over the defence and protection of the city, under orders claimed to have been issued by the Central Government. Current reports indicate hostilities between these troops and those of General Loo Hsin-pang are imminent.

This continued unsettled political situation in Fukien is enabling the various Communist parties operating along the Kiangsi and Fukien borders to strengthen their ac-

tivities and to consolidate their position. Reports have arrived from Kiangsi announcing that communism in the southern part of that province has been completely routed. The truth is, these bands have moved over into south-west Fukien, from which section all regular troops have been withdrawn for the protection of other centres nearer the coast.

Since the 56th Division troops have gone north toward Foochow, these Communists, having little to fear, have become exceedingly active. They have established a small Soviet government of their own, which is now operating in the districts around the cities of Lung-yenchow, Shanghang, and Engting. The principal leaders are said to be the well-known Chu Te and Mou Tze-tung.

This new Soviet has organized its troops into three regiments which are known as the Western Fukien Red Army. The first regiment is stationed at Lung-yenchow, the headquarters of the new government. The second regiment is stationed at Shanghang, while the third is at Engting. All powers, military and civil, are centralized in the head of the government at Lung-yenchow.

According to all reports, usual Communist practices prevail throughout the districts falling within the sphere of this Soviet. All regular government and private schools are changed into Lenin Schools, where the principles and tenets of communism are taught and explained. Those who have wealth suffer most, as all property is taken by the Government for the use of all. In some places women are being forced to join the army, to learn its drill and tactics. Where possible, hundreds of the better classes have fled to Changchow, Amoy, and elsewhere to escape the horrors which accompany such oppression.

It is persistently claimed that this Red Army is now waiting for the critical moment to extend its sphere of influence. The plan is to take Nantsing and other small but important. The second regiment is strategic places, and gradually gain strength enough to enable them to take Changchow, and step by step gain the mastery over all south Fukien. During the last two or three years this Red Army has been slowly and steadily growing, and ever increasing in numbers of men and arms. They are now a force of some magnitude, not so easy to conquer, or else they would have already been vanquished. Given sufficient time further to perfect their organization, given Russian advice and financial assistance, (as is already reported they are receiving), given the continuation of unsettled political conditions favourable to their cause, and given the privilege of spreading their propaganda with but little opposition, who would dare predict the strength to which this Red Army ultimately may grow?

THE CHEKIANG SILK
INDUSTRYReduction of Provincial Taxes
Urged to Save Trade

Shanghai, Apr. 20.

A telegram to the Chekiang Provincial Government Committee urging the reduction of provincial taxes on silk and satin piece goods in order to enable these native products to compete with imported foreign goods has been despatched by the Committee for the Reorganization of Commercial Organizations in Shanghai in accordance with a recommendation from the local Silk Merchants' Guild.

The telegram attributes the phenomenal decline of the silk industry in the province of Chekiang during recent years to the exorbitantly high provincial taxation on silk, stating that the continued imposition of such heavy levies will shortly drive the industry to extinction.—Kuo Min.

THINGS might have been worse concludes the "Chefoo Daily News." Several brigands the other day went to a family, the nickname of which is "Glass Merchant's Home," in the Pan-chia village of the Muping District and made a pillage of all money saved, clothes and precious ornaments, but no one was captured and taken away.

FAMILY TRAGEDIES OF CHINA

The Filial Son Who Followed His Mother

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Apr. 10.

Family affection of the most intense kind is still to be found in Chinese homes. In a little house outside Hanyang a family named Yu has lived for many years. The matriarch had reached the age of 80 years, and was lovingly tended by her son of 60. The patriarch died over 50 years ago and, though he had married and had sons, the chief thought of this market-gardener was for his mother. It is said that from his youth on he had never gone to sleep till his mother assured him that she was settled for the night. At the recent festival he went with his mother and others on the annual visit to the grave of his father some little way off in the country. As the party were returning towards dusk they were suddenly stopped by robbers. Some started to run, and the robbers fired killing the old lady on the spot. Having taken what little the party had the villains decamped, and then Yu carried home the dead body of his mother. He told his wife that he would watch by it all night, and when she woke in the morning he was lying dead by his mother's side.

Some days ago a man landed in Hankow who had made the journey from South China to hunt for a brother of whom the family had not heard for some time. The brother was not to be found at the place where he was supposed to be, and the stranger wandering on the streets was robbed of the \$27 he had with him. He tried begging and failed to get enough to keep himself alive. So he hanged himself from a beam in a passageway the day before yesterday. Fortunately a policeman cut him down in time and he was handed to the Cantonese Guild, who will send him back to his home. The strange thing is that he did not seek out the Guild sooner, for it is wonderful how these provincial Guilds maintain their old system of charity.

Great Knife and Big Knife

It is strange to think that the Great Knife Society has its agency here in Hankow, and yet such is the case according to the vernacular press. A large cargo boat on its way down river was held up a little below Shaying by pirates who demanded the payment of \$500 before it was allowed to proceed on its way to Hankow. The laopan had not money with him with which to meet this demand, so he promised payment in Hankow and was allowed to proceed. On arrival here he reported the treatment he had received to the local representative of the Big Knife Society, of which he was a member, and asked for protection on his way back, for he had no intention of paying the money. The day before yesterday, while the boat was still moored in the Han, three men in uniforms came on to the boat to collect the promised dollars. The laopan passed word to the Big Knives and they called on the river police for help and the three members of the pirate band were arrested. It is said that with the permission of the river police two of them were killed and thrown into the river and only the third held in custody. That the boating population is being driven to protect itself is shown from the fact that last Monday a fair-sized boat coming down the Han was attacked, the laopan was killed, the crew were put ashore, and the pirates went off with the boat and its cargo and with the unmarried daughter of the laopan.

Communist Horrors

A Chinese who has got away from a communist-ridden district not far from Hankow tells a gruesome story of some executions which the communists carried out. The men sentenced were not killed outright, but a rope was loosely knotted round the neck of each. Two men took the loose ends of a rope and one would yell, "Come to my house," at the same time jerking the prisoner in his direction. The other would reply, "No, come to me," and jerk the victim back. This would go on at intervals till life was all but extinct and then the communists would pull simultaneously and finish

SALARY QUESTION IN HONGKONG

Protest Against Different Treatment: Dollar Stabilization

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Apr. 14.

In passing an appropriation of \$377,400 as high cost of allowance for government officers paid on the sterling basis, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, the Portuguese representative in the Legislative Council, attacked the inequality of the system, saying, "I am for equality of treatment. It would be illogical to grant an allowance to the sterling branch of the government service and deny it to the dollar people." With respect to those subordinate staff paid on the dollar basis, Mr. Braga said that he did not wish to join in the vote of 20 cents per hour for a member of the clerical service. "I should like you," he said, "to consider the matter and see what more can be paid."

In the opinion of the Hongkong government, the scheme for percentage increase on existing sterling basis which was brought into force in 1928 did not contemplate a fall to the value of the dollar below 1s. 9d. The Secretary of State has approved of the continuation of this concession down to exchange of 1/6 as from January 1, this year, pending the consideration of the report of the Salaries Commission by the Legislative Council. A vote is therefore requested for \$377,400, the estimated excess on this item for the whole year, on the assumption that the value of the dollar remains at 1/6. A sum of \$420,000 was already voted for 1930, and two items will be included for putting the new salaries scheme into force for those officials paid on the sterling rate.

Criticizing this scheme, the Hon. Mr. Braga argued that if sterling men in public service have been hit by the depreciated dollar, so have the men in humbler—though no less indispensable—branches of the service been affected as regards high living costs in the Colony. To deny this is a deliberate and a hopeless attempt to refuse admission of facts that are patent even to the least initiated in the vagaries of exchange fluctuations and their influence on the living cost in this Colony. "If this committee passes this vote of nearly four lakhs of dollars as a further allowance on account of the high cost of living to the officers of the government, who since July, 1928, are in receipt of 12½ per cent. increase and are numerically very much smaller in strength than the rest of the service, while the claims of the dollar men are under consideration for nearly a year, I cannot resist the observation that the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council lay themselves open to a charge of partiality. I disclaim guilt of that charge. I am for equality of treatment. Equality of treatment engenders contentment, and contentment ensures a more proficient and efficient public service. We should at any rate be consistent. It would be illogical to grant an allowance to the sterling branch and deny it to the dollar people."

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, chairman of the Finance Committee, promised to consider the points raised by Mr. Braga. "Letters to the editor" have appeared in the English press approving the stand of Mr. Braga, and they are sent by those government officials who are either paid by the Hongkong dollar or locally engaged. The subordinate staff of the civil service are hoping, too, that the Government will revise the recommendations of the Salaries Commission so that they will receive better salaries in view of the high cost of living.

With respect to the troublesome question of exchange, it will be recalled that the Government recently appointed a Currency Committee to determine present currency in this Colony. The general public are asked to co-operate in this matter and memoranda or evidence will be accepted for consideration up to April 14. Among the important currency questions are—Is it desirable that the value of the dollar be stabilized? In what respects is the present currency situation unsatisfactory and in what way it can be remedied? Is the premium on notes over silver detrimental to the prosperity of Hongkong? If so, how it can be controlled?

the torture. If ever the detailed story of these days is written, the reader will have more horrors than he can stand.

PURE BRIGHTNESS IN CANTON

Official Orders Powerless to Stop Customary Rites

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 8.

Officially Tsing Ming did not exist, but it lost none of its popularity this year notwithstanding. Mobs stormed onto the passage boats the several days preceding the time fixed by ancient usage for worshipping at the ancestral tombs; hundreds upon hundreds made pilgrimages to the grave lands in and about Canton. If anything there was a more universal observance of the rites which customarily are gone through on Tsing Ming than has been the case for some years.

Powerless to stop this ancestral worship, the Canton rulers saw it that the way from the city outskirts to the cemeteries beyond were guarded well. Protection has not always been so furnished, and it has not been an uncommon occurrence for the underworld to wax rich at Tsing Ming time, waylaying the worshippers, robbing them of whatever of value they might have with them; occasionally kidnapping a man of money. A year ago one out-of-luck individual lost his pocket-book to a lord of the road out near White Cloud Mountain, who relieved the pilgrim of his trousers in the bargain just to make certain that he did not show too much speed in running to the police to spread the alarm.

The Fourth Estate had fully intended backing the government, showing its advocacy of the reform movement by carrying on as usual at Tsing Ming. But a hottification from the boys who distribute the "sheets," changed the minds of the proprietors of the dailies. Emphatically the boys would not work during Tsing Ming, and so only three of the 19 Canton journals cared to go to the expense of printing editions which could not afterwards be put into the hands of their subscribers. The three that did keep going were able to sell a few hundred copies on the streets; their papers could be gotten only from these news vendors, not from the boys who deliver the dailies to the house doors.

IRONSIDES ON THE NORTH RIVER

Success Over Canton Troops: Release of Prisoners

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 9.

Truth must out: the Reds that have been spreading terror throughout the northernmost corner of Kuangtung are not Reds at all. When you hate a man these days in Kuangtung you say he is a Communist, and so even the official reports have put it this way in this case. But from prisoners of war, let go by a gracious enemy, and who have just come back from the North River, news correspondents have learned what is what. Hsieh Yu, one of Chang Fa-kuei's most trusted lieutenants, and Yun Ying-chiao, erstwhile colonel of a Kuangtung regiment are directing operations in that sector. Yet even the enemy has tried to conceal his real identity, and has wanted it to appear that his soldiers are Reds or bandits, so he has not flown his colours, but has gone forth to battle without any distinguishing insignia being displayed.

It was at first given out that it was the Chu-Pang Reds, expelled from southern Kiangsi, who had poured across the frontier captured Nanhung, gateway into Kiangsi, and over-run the county of Chihing. That report did not fit with another which had it that in fleeing before the government troops' advance into Wunan. A few soldiers were sent up from Canton, but not enough, and although they got into Nanhung and held it momentarily, when the foe found the weakness of the government force he made a counter-attack, bottled up his adversary inside Nanhung and took two "yings," 1,000 men all told, prisoner. After keeping the prisoners but two days, they were all given a little money and told to go back to Canton which was a fatal mistake, for now the truth is known, and to cope with the

THE COMMUNISTS OF KUANGTUNG

Government's Active Campaign in Northern Counties

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 13.

It would be a stretching of the truth to say that the upper hand has been gained over the Communists of upper Kuangtung. Earlier indications were that the regulars had them on the run, and that the end of their domination over the northern counties was in sight; but some of those reports were exaggerations, others absolute falsehoods. For the troops, that went to the Canton-Hankow railroad, the town of Shuichow, have settled down there, and have not ventured any distance beyond the town limits.

Something has been accomplished by the sending of these regiments to northern Kuangtung. Before they got into Shuiquan, the magistrate and all the other officials were packing, ready for a hurried departure, for the bandit-Reds were only twenty li away. When they found the garrison was being strengthened, the Communist army moved back far from this town, and it does not seem at all probable that they will be a menace there so long as the troops remain. But they have not cleared out of Nanyang as Canton had been led to believe. That is the main stronghold of the Reds in Kuangtung to-day, for they have taken up positions overlooking the roads that lead to this important city, and so long as they have it all that corner of Kuangtung can be controlled by them.

Not many troops can be spared, and so the aviators are going to be called upon to spread death in the camp of this much-feared and hated enemy. At both the North River towns of Yingtak and Shuiquan flying fields are being constructed, and during the past few days many boxes of bombs have been shipped to the field headquarters of the Flying Force. In Kuangsi, the foe has had the cover of thick forests to conceal his movements, and the airmen have not been of so much use. At various times, however, aeroplanes have bombed the hiding places of robber gangs in this province, and have been successful in putting many of the bandits in the cemetery or the hospital, and in scattering the remnants. These bombing raids over enemy territory have generally been accompanied by attacks by detachments of picked troops, and it may be that present plans call for the sending of a small expedition towards Nanyang though General Headquarters naturally has not taken the public into its confidence. Anyway, a few more soldiers are to be sent to Shuiquan, and military supplies are being forwarded there daily.

As they have shut the doorway into Kiangsi, the Reds have prevented Canton from hearing anything from the missionaries of Nananfu and other southern Kiangsi cities which the communists had occupied. It is generally thought here, however, that the provincial troops expelled the Reds, and that is why they are now so numerous this side of the border. As is usually the case, the Kiangsi soldiers, having swept clean their own territory, did not choose to pursue the foe across the boundary line.

Nor is it known whether or not there are still some foreigners in Nanyang, where there are several mission stations. But it is not believed that any foreigners fell into the hands of the invaders.

situation many more soldiers are being sent, some from Canton, others from Wuchow in Kuangsi.

While \$4,500,000 a month is being eaten up by the army of occupation, Chen Chi-tang does not see to be able to accomplish much. From the start it has been the same. The Kuangtung troops advance away, the rebels threaten their line of communications, and they have to get out quicker than they came on. Lately the Commander-in-Chief has been more cautious, in truth too cautious to suit some critics. But he claims that part of his army is being sent out into Kuangtung to march to the southern area of this province, and it will try to get through to Nanning, Kuangsi's capital, from that side, while the main force is pushing on through Kuangsi.

OFFICIAL DEFIES CANTON GOVERNMENT

District Magistrate Declines to Come to Trial

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, April 12.

In these days, it is rare indeed that a District Magistrate dares deliberately to ignore instructions from the provincial authorities, but the civil head of Koming, Wang Chao-yun, has got himself into plenty of trouble because of his acts of insubordination. Many of the Komingites had been complaining loudly the maladministration of their county, and Governor Chen Ming-chu could not overlook the petitions that reached him asking that Magistrate Wang be removed. But it was arranged that Mr. Lo Min-chuang should preside over a special court to hear the charges, and that the Koming official should be given every opportunity to defend himself.

A summons was sent, but Magistrate Wang did not appear, though repeatedly summoned. At last Mr. Lo Min-chuang lost his patience, and sent two procurators together with a squad of court policemen to the county seat of Koming to fetch the stubborn administrator. Tipped off that he was about to be arrested, the magistrate had the city gates closed, and sent his nephew to hold a parley with the officers from the court. Since the latter were afraid they would be rough-handed if they tried to force their way into the city, they came back to Canton and reported all that had taken place.

Much angered, Lo Ming-chuang got into touch with Chief of Police Auyang Chu, and last Wednesday a company of special policemen armed with rifles went to Koming. Their leader sent word to the head of the local police saying that his men were on the trail of a gang of robbers. Tricked by this wary leader, the police chief invited him to bring his men into the city. But once inside, four plain-clothed officers from the court called at the Magistracy, and took Wang Chao-yun into custody. He was taken on board a gunboat and is now behind prison bars in Canton awaiting trial.

A Pirate Outrage

Just before this incident, the name of this district was played up in newspaper headlines, for Koming bandits had sunk a passenger boat tied to its wharf at the bund of this city. A few minutes more and the vessel would have cast off and been on its way to its country terminal, and so it was that the boat was well-filled with passengers and cargo. The owners having decided not to pay the exorbitant amount which the bandits demanded, revenge was sought, and a bomb secreted in the forward compartment of the vessel. It went off with a terrible concussion which injured several persons, one of whom, because of his crippled condition, was unable to get off before the boat went down, and so was drowned.

Secret service operatives found the headquarters of this criminal gang in Ionom, across the river from this city, and arrests followed. It is understood that one of the charges against Magistrate Wang is that he has made it possible for the river pirates to carry on their nefarious practices.

BEE CULTURE IN NORTH CHINA

Hopes of Founding Honey-Producing Industry

Tientsin, Apr. 18.

Under the stimulus of the recent development of the bee-culture industry in north China with Tientsin as its centre, Mr. Chih Shih-kuei, a noted bee-garden keeper in the north, has left for Japan for the purpose of importing honey-bees, accompanied by some experts. According to Mr. Chih, the bee-culture industry will become one of the principal industries in north China, and in view of the fact that Japanese honey-bees are excellent, he proposes to import some 200 boxes of honey-bees of Japanese origin in order to cultivate the bee industry. —Renjo.

BOY SCOUT RALLY IN NANKING

Leaders in the Government at Parade of Over 3,000

Nanking, Apr. 17.

The capital is to-day flooded with Boy Scouts, for to-morrow China's first national boy scouts review will be held here.

Some 3,000 scouts from all parts of the country have already assembled here. They are from Shanghai, Tsinan, Ningpo, Hangchow, Soochow, Wukiang, Tsingtao, Shao-shing, Nanchang, Kashing, Nantungchow, Hankow and Canton. Two companies of Girl Guides from Shanghai and two from local girl schools will also participate. It is estimated that, by to-morrow, there will have arrived more than 5,000 scouts.

General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, has been appointed National Chief Scout. Judges of the grand review will be nine of the important members of the Government, including Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways; Dr. Monlin Chiang, Minister of Education; Mr. Hu Han-min, President of Legislative Yuan; and Dr. Tai Chi-tao, President of Examination Yuan.

Those who have already arrived in the capital are camping in Siao Ying (Little Camp), the military drill ground, and are doing their own cooking, each person being allowed each day 14 ounces of rice, four ounces of pork, four ounces of potatoes, two ounces of bean oil, besides a little salt and sauce.

The boy scouts institution was introduced in 1912 by the missionary schools. As years rolled on, the movement gathered momentum. It was not long after its institution that various private and government schools followed suit. It proved to be such a success that girls units began to come into existence.

Now hardly a score of years have elapsed since its first appearance in this country, it has made such progress as to have spread into almost all the provinces in China. Its importance as a means to develop wholesome citizens is so obvious that the Kuomintang has adopted it as a regular working unit in its organic system. To-day, there are a total of 1,118 officers in charge of the movement in all parts of the country.

According to statistics compiled by the Boy Scouts Training Department of Kuomintang, there are altogether 197 companies or 13,333 scouts, including both boys and girls, in China. Nanking claims 17 companies with 1,118 members; Shanghai, 25 companies with 42 members. The number of scouts in the various provinces is as follows:

Province	No. of companies	No. of scouts
Kiangsu	61	4,582
Chekiang	19	1,611
Hupeh	19	577
Kiangsi	17	496
Anhui	15	748
Shansi	8	601
Kuangtung	6	322
Honan	4	235
Fukien	3	114
Hunan	1	126
Shantung	1	70

Besides the above provinces, the Boy Scouts movement is also being organized in Harbin, Kuangsi, Shensi and Chahar. The Philippine Islands has one company of Chinese Boy Scouts comprising 56 members, while Yokohama has 37.—United Press.

The General Review

No fewer than 3,366 boy scouts and girl guides took part in the general review on the Military Drill Ground in the capital on April 18. Amongst the officials present were Gens. Chiang Kai-shek (who was accompanied by Mrs. Chiang), Ho Ying-ching, and Chu Pei-teh. Drs. Tsai Yuan-pei and Tai Chi-tao, Gen. Tan Yen-kai, Messrs. Hu Han-min, Wu Tz-hui and Miss Soumi Cheng. Dr. Tai acted as director of the proceedings and Messrs. Chang Chun-chen and Kai Chi-shing, vice-directors.

The review began promptly at 9.30 a.m., after which the scouts and guides went through a series of exercises, which ended with the march past. At 11 a.m., Gen. Chiang inspected the boys and girls and delivered a speech of admoni-

NATIONAL SCOUT RALLY IN NANKING

Photos by Chung Hua Photo Co., Nanking



March past by the girls of the 15th Company of the National Girl Guides.



Group of girl guides from Changchow taking a rest after the general review.



Scoutmasters listening to instructions before the general review.

tion. Addresses were also made by Dr. Tai, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei and Wu Tz-hui, after which slogans were shouted and the review ended. Both scouts and guides were highly excited for their smartness and efficiency.

Headed by a military band, the scouts carried out their grand march and, when they passed the saluting base, they smartly presented their staves. Then they marched in formation round the drill ground and finally formed up in their original columns.

Four aeroplanes flew overhead to distribute leaflets when suddenly one was noticed to crash. This was totally wrecked and both the pilot and his passenger were seriously injured. They are now lying in hospital in a critical condition.

NEW VESSEL LAUNCHED FOR THE N.Y.K.

Osaka, Apr. 16.

A 10,000-ton vessel called the Heian Maru was launched to-day from the slip-ways of the Osaka Ironworks Company. The new vessel which belongs to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is intended for their Seattle Line.—Reuter.

A HEAVY snowfall was experienced on Mount Nantai and other mountainous regions of Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan, between the night of April 15 and the following morning. This, remarks the "Osaka Mainichi," was the first heavy snowfall ever witnessed there for the last 20 years during the middle of April.

The Fair carries on for 40 days and as the weeks go by the flowers bloom in delightful profusion and attract great multitudes from the city. The city merchants open booths for the display of their wares, silks, cottons, bamboo goods household articles, foreign merchandise and numerous lines of clothing and sandals. Tea houses and restaurants are spread conveniently all over the grounds. The ubiquitous Chinese theatre has a good stand, and the weary sightseers love to throng the place for a rest and laugh at the comedy displayed. Quite modern dancers from Shanghai are here on special contracts and succeed in drawing full houses.

Opium Increase

All visitors coming to the city agree that more opium has been planted throughout the province of Szechuan than in any previous year. Interrogating the farmers, one learns that they have received definite orders from the officials to plant the poppy with the understanding that if they refuse they will be taxed whether they grow the opium or not. Some are reporting that so much has been planted this year that it will make a great difference to the price of food next year. It is evidently having a bearing now on exchange. Of course silver is cheap and the local military satraps are turning out cheap copper coins at the mint. In fact 200-cash pieces are being turned out about the size of former ten cash pieces. In fact former ten cash pieces with a better alloy of copper are being used in local currency as hundred cash pieces. This has ruined the exchange. Daily the dollar is soaring higher. Now the Mexican silver dollar is changing for 14,000 cash and more. One day it almost reached 15,000. That sends up the price of food. Opium is on sale in great quantities and at a very cheap rate—quite within the range of the poorest. Even students are using the drug quite openly. Now various benevolent agencies are waking up to the terrible ravages of the opium and are planning to begin an active educational campaign against it, and not a bit too soon.

Some of the troops recently arriving in the city from the south report Boxer activities on a large scale near the Yunnan Border. The Szechuan soldiers engaged them hotly and drove them across the river into Yunnan. The Boxers encamped on strategic heights. The Yunnan soldiers believing the old tales of the Boxers being impervious to bullets took no chances with them and crept up on them during the night and bayoneted them while they slept.

An Interesting Lecture

The Rev. J. Huston Edgar, F.R.G.S., famous explorer of the Tibetan Marches is in the city on a short visit. He thrilled a large audience of the local community at the University Saturday night with his lecture on Australia, "A Thousand Miles by Camel into the Heart of the Continent." He made this hazardous trip recently while on furlough and discovered some new and useful information for the Government in regard to the aborigines. He is a most delightful lecturer and presents his results of research in highly entertaining fashion and in the choicest English.

The Chengtu community has recently suffered a severe loss in the death of Dr. C. W. Service of the Canadian Hospital. He has been in the province for 28 years and endeared himself to a great community of Chinese and foreign friends by his skill as a surgeon. While on furlough in Canada recently he underwent major operations that seriously undermined his constitution. Overwork in the past six months brought on more trouble that required an operation. This was performed by Dr. Lechler, assisted by Dr. Best, Williams and Kilborn. However complications set in that defeated the combined efforts of able doctors and nurses and he passed away on March 10. His wife, son, and three daughters are in Canada. They have our sincerest sympathy in this time of sore bereavement. The large display of beautiful flowers and the tributes from Chinese and foreigners alike testified to the high esteem in which Dr. Service has been held for many years. He was a versatile linguist and played a leading part in the formation of the Medical department of the Union University here. He will be greatly missed.

BANDITS BUSY IN ANHUI

Bold Attack on Kuangteh City Beaten Off

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ningkwofu, An., Apr. 11.

Yesterday I wrote to you of the rumours of bandits being in large numbers in the neighbourhood of the city of Kuangteh, some sixty miles east of here. To-day mail has come through after five or six days' silence, and we learn that about one o'clock on the afternoon of April 4 several hundred tu-fei suddenly appeared and there was barely time to close the gates before they began a spirited attack on the city, which was kept up without intermission until daylight the following morning. They were then forced to retreat. The main attack was made at the North Gate where the firing was particularly fierce. They left some dead and wounded as they disappeared among the hills to the north of the city. The losses among the city's defenders were one petty officer and one private killed.

After the bandits departed the city gates were still kept closed for three days, until help arrived from here. When my correspondent wrote on the 8th instant, the city gates had been reopened and the shops had resumed business, though the gates were closely guarded.

The city of Kuangteh is almost surrounded by low hills nearby, which offer abundant shelter thus making it quite easy for the city to be surprised by even a large body of attackers.

My informant writes that rice is very scarce about Kuangteh, only six and a half, or at most seven catties for a dollar, which makes living extremely difficult for the poor, and correspondingly easy for the tu-fei to swell their ranks.

Our Ningkwofu magistrate with the several hundred local guards have not yet returned home.

ON THE GRAND CANAL

Meningitis Comes in: Troop Movements and Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Apr. 16.

A number of cases of spinal meningitis have developed in and near this city during the last few days. Sporadic cases have been treated from time to time but right now, especially in the city of Panchah (Huaiquan), five miles south of here, a number of cases have developed and the writer knows of three deaths which have occurred in the last two days.

The last detachments of the 13th Brigade have been ordered to leave here for service further north and no government troops have so far been ordered to take their place. Local officials, with the Chamber of Commerce leaders wired to Chinkiang yesterday asking that provincial troops be sent here as to leave this city and section entirely denuded of troops is a very serious thing.

At Siyang, 30 miles west and northwest of here large bands of bandits have gathered and also throughout the Suchien area bandit activities are reported. It is alleged that many of these bandits are a part of the 40th division which was cut up and disbanded three months ago.

The night before last a large number of troops arrived in Hanchow by train from Hsuehchow. It was reported that these men were a part of Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan's troops and that they had been sent there to protect the harbour but the accuracy of this is not verified.

The heaviest rains throughout the spring that have been enjoyed here for many years make excellent prospects for spring crops. The Grand Canal water level is also above the average for this time of the year and launches come throughout from Chinkiang in about 36 hours. However, these launches are occasionally held up by bandits and the various companies have appealed to the provincial authorities for protection.

The Shanghai-Hankow air service under the auspices of the Chiao-tung-pu will be formally inaugurated early next month, reports the vernacular press.

THE FLOWER SHOW OF SZECHUEN

An Old Tradition: Holding a Spring Fair

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu, Mar. 17.

The annual Flower Show or Spring Fair is now in full swing. This is usually a good barometer of political conditions locally. If there is danger of local uprisings the farmers of "Ninety Hsien" will not bring their goods and flowers to the Chengtu Fair. But they are all there in dead earnest this year and great crowds are daily going out of the South and West Gates to the Ching Yang Kung where the famous Fair has been held for more than 2,000 years. It is a real Chengtu tradition. It has not been held every year. In fact there was a long period when for many years it was in the discard. However, it is hoary with age and venerable traditions, and is a very popular institution.

It occupies about 100 English acres. The site is a famous Taoist temple and grounds where the "Pah Kua" or Eight Diagrams are worked out in the temple architecture, and at one point a very beautiful "Ting Tze" or tea house is worked out in the Eight Diagram style with the roof supported by eight wonderful stone columns deeply engraved with dragons. The horticulturists and farmers of the neighbourhood bring in their trees and flowers and transplant them in orderly gardens with avenues between. Plum and cherry blossoms are now the style. Roses are coming. The wisteria is beginning to show.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF HANKOW

Never-Ending Taxation and the Weight of the Military: How Business Is Crushed

BY ALFRED BATSON

The story of Hankow to-day is said to be one without a duplicate in all China. One finds the city over-burdened with taxes and a greedy military machine vying with the local political factions for the plum that is Hankow and the never ending stream of money that flows into either one pocket or the other.

There appears to be some form of taxation for practically every article of sufficient commercial movement to make the collection of the tax worthwhile. And there are instances where the officials even escape this effort on their part by having the taxes brought to their offices at the time the declaration is made. In any event the would-be evader is always under the watchful eyes of a corps of spies ever on the alert to earn fresh commissions by reporting undeclared merchandise.

The Tax bureaux and military head-quarters are everywhere about the Special Administrative Districts and to the new comer it would seem that practically every other house is distinguished by the number of hangers-on at its portals and the military guards at its doors.

At the moment it would seem that the best income producer for the factions judging by the way it is guarded, is the Aerated Water Tax Bureau for these doors are in the keeping of two soldiers with the latest in Thompson machine-guns over their shoulders and enough clips in the breaches to repel an army. Not content with this I noticed that each man had another drum thrust under the belt around his waist. But I did not learn what part of the income went to the man outside who bore up under the added impost of some 75 pounds because of his miniature armoury.

At the same time I judged that the Bureau for the Taxation of Tsingtao Beef had fallen on evil days for its verandah was bare and save for a lone sentinel asleep in a sentry box outside, it was deserted.

However, the unkindest tax of all is that on books of dance tickets in Hankow's Cabaret-Row, but on retrospect it may have been a blessing in disguise. Such things frequently are and though I counted 32 dancers, and alleged dancers, in the street that Hankow prefers to call "The Dumps," there were but two of the lot who could hope for business in even a third-rate cabaret in Shanghai. And like their Shanghai sisters, conversation with them convinced this writer that there is but one city in Russia—Harbin.

In Hankow one finds a bottle of spirits that sells in Shanghai for \$3 to cost \$1.50 with an added maze of tax stamps amounting to 65 cents. One gets his shoes soled at a price increase of exactly 100 per cent. over that of Shanghai and the complaints of a similar nature from the foreigners in the city are seemingly countless and of infinite variety.

Not only are the existing taxes stifling what business there is, but they have the added danger of being added to at a moment's notice without warning of any kind. New taxes are continually cropping up and the arrival of an army division means a shut down of trade. But at the same time the departure of a number of soldiers does not mean the resumption of normal business for if the troops have found a particular tax to have been paid with little objection that tax is continued.

As an example of what a quick-witted tax bureau can do, a foreigner in the city whose word I take without hesitation, told me the following story. Some time ago a foreign broker secured a fat order from the south for 20 tons of beans at a price that would give him a fair profit commensurate with the risk he was taking in a rapidly fluctuating market. He secured the beans in Hankow and stored them in a godown. He next contracted with a shipping firm in Shanghai for a boat to make a special trip to Hankow to carry the beans south. Then he sat down to watch his profit roll in.

The profit never came but a smooth-talking official did who told him that he had heard of the bean deal and of course the foreigner knew of the new tax of two dollars per hundred pounds that had recently been put into force.

The broker was surprised and asked the age of the tax as he had never heard of it. After much wrangling and evading he learned that the tax had been put into effect

on the previous night just after the shipment had been located in the godown.

More wrangling followed and the outcome was that the broker could either pay \$800 and secure clearance papers for his shipment—or it was "just too bad." There was a hint that there was one way out which was not mentioned, but the broker preferred to be dull witted and did not rise to the bait.

He protested in vain to the various officials and the upshot was that the vessel arrived, waited nine days in vain, and departed without the beans which were allowed to rot in the godown where they now are. The broker's argument was that he had no security that if he paid the tax, another would not be placed on his shipment before it could leave.

Another story is told which bears on the situation from a different angle. Some time ago a broker secured an order for a quantity of hides and after some difficulty they were picked up in the interior at a price that would put the deal well on the credit side. The next problem was to get a goods train to bring them to Hankow and after much work he eventually secured one from the military, who were using the line. That is, he secured the train after he had bid for it in an open auction against native dealers and the price he paid was \$300 with the military officials acting as auctioneers. Though his profit had dwindled he nevertheless saw the deal to the good until after his train was loaded and was run on a siding where it remained for 26 days as the military were using the line. The broker was finally forced to resell the hides to the native dealers in the interior for the best price he could get and he retired from the deal a heavy loser.

Similar reports of the treatment of foreign and native brokers around Hankow are as numerous as the tax bureaux in the city. I merely quote two which are fairly typical of the rest.

One finds politics discussed on every side and the news of the moment is whether Feng Yu-hsiang is coming to Hankow or not.

The shop apprentice discusses the most involved intrigues of Nanking with an air of finality and a house boy told me that Wu Pei-fu could never come back. One man will point out how Feng will not come to Hankow but will circle the city and come in at the back door of Nanking and another has it that Feng has already arrived and departed and the important centres of the government here are under his control.

The stories are as far-fetched as one could wish but the important thing to me and the interesting thing is that politics are discussed here by the rank and file of Chinese as they never are in Shanghai.

A boy behind the bar at the Hankow Club told me that I would meet Wu Pei-fu in Chingking and a young Chinese photographer produced a map from his long gown and showed me just the strategy that would put Feng Yu-hsiang on the throne in Nanking. On the way up here we passed many car floats on the river carrying armoured trains complete with engines down toward Nanking and ships captains will tell you that for weeks past the river has seen a steady shipment of war munitions eastward, all out of Hankow and all going toward Nanking. The trains we saw bore the "P. H." of the Peking-Hankow line and ahead of them was a naval boat frantically waving a red flag so that our wash should not snap the tow line.

Just past Hankow we saw a San Peh boat loaded to the gunwales with troops and at her stern was a red flag with a white imprint in the centre which naval men said was the bursting sun insignia of the Shensi (or Shansi) troops who have definite communistic leanings.

One finds politics the talk at every table and one is grateful even for politics, for in this city I have been impressed by the absence of foreigners in the streets even though the various foreign districts are thickly populated with substantial looking houses which apparently have one

outsider to-day where they had ten three years ago.

Foreigners do not allow their womenfolk to walk abroad at night and after nine o'clock the place can well be called the deserted city. Even in the Japanese Concession, which to my unpracticed eye is easily the model one with long, wide streets of well-built houses, one finds no civilians but a few Japanese sailors. And at eleven o'clock at night I rode down the main street of Hankow through four foreign quarters and the only people I saw were four Chinese policemen on duty at street intersections.

The new comer approaching Hankow from the river is impressed with the inviting spaciousness of the Hankow Bund. Wide, well laid out and fringing the various foreign quarters for miles along the river, it looks the perfect place for the hot summer night. Old inhabitants will tell you that it was the ideal spot to cool off before 1927 and if you are vague as to his meaning, you will not long remain so, for once the boat gets close your nostrils give the answer in a way that cannot be denied. Shanghai's treeless and grassless plots along the jetties are gardens of Eden compared to the Hankow Bund. One smells it before one sees it and what with pigs, cows, children, rotting fish and other delights one understands why a foreigner is seldom seen walking along it.

What has come to be known as "The McBride Case" still agitates Hankow. It will be recalled that Paymaster McBride of H. M. Navy had the misfortune, shortly after the new year, to run over and kill a Chinese youth whilst driving his motor car through the ex-German concession. The fact that the lad was learning to ride a bicycle at the time and a moment before the accident had struck and glanced off a ricksha and plunged half-way across the street to be hit by the McBride machine, has little bearing on the affair, according to the Chinese view. It was, to the Chinese, a deliberate attempt to murder the boy, and, as might be expected, they made a great deal to do over it. For several days, fair and otherwise, the body was allowed to remain in the street where the accident happened whilst various officials and unions took the affair up and were anxious to make an international incident of it.

Then after the weather had taken its toll of the remains, the body was shifted to a vacant piece of land near by on one of the principal corners where it was placed some several feet off the ground on a platform. In order the better to guard the body a wrap was thrown over it with the head protruding in much the same manner as one in bed pulls the covers under his chin. All went well and the place became a spot for the eyes of all visitors however short their stay in Hankow might be. Like every new arrival I was driven by it in a motor car by a considerate host. It was a misty night, a slight rain was falling and under the dripping trees over the body and the tall wet grass around it, the scene was eerie enough for my taste. The deserted street, the gloom filled and murky corner where were the remains needed the genius of an Edgar Allan Poe to do the setting justice. As we slowly rode past my host peered intently into the gloom.

"There he is," he said, "look sharply. See the grey comforter over his legs?"

I looked as directed and I saw something that made me rub my eyes and look again. Then I looked at my companion and he too had seen it for he stepped on the accelerator and we shot down the street for two blocks before I could get him to stop.

"My Heaven," he said, "the corpse is sitting up smoking."

Corpses that smoked were new to me and I prevailed on him to go back and investigate. I wanted to meet one. Cautiously we approached and, sure enough, we found a lighted cigar gleaming from the centre of the bier.

Investigation proved that the guilty party was a watchman who had been put on duty by the Chinese authorities to guard the body. He had retrieved the cigar from the street where a passing motorist had thrown it and the better to relax he had climbed in under the cover with the corpse and was sitting up

TRAFFIC CONTROL IN HANKOW

Ineffective and Unfair Regulations: Mismanagement

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Apr. 12.

The increase in motor traffic in Hankow is causing such a large number of accidents on the newly-developed roads that the authorities have left it necessary to take some action. Unfortunately, instead of giving attention to training the police in proper methods of traffic control and to enforcing traffic regulations against military cars and lorries, the authorities have demanded that every car shall instal a direction indicator within fifteen days from the appearance of the notification. The reason given is that it is difficult to direct motor traffic at night, because the chauffeurs' signals by hand are not easily seen. The notification is issued by the Directors of Public Works and Public Safety in the Chinese City and by the Director of S.A.D. 3.

This notice naturally has called forth a good deal of criticism from owners of private cars and from firms who use motor lorries under proper supervision, because the vehicles of the Wuhan Bus Co. are to be seen at all hours of the night rattling along at a high rate of speed, not only without direction indicators, but also without headlights of any kind, and, since the drivers of these vehicles are seated inside a closed-in box, and take it that the policeman on point duty knows where they are going and will give them the right of way, what the notification calls "the ineffective hand-raising at night" is not even attempted by them. If the authorities cannot make the Bus Co. instal head-lights, will it be able to make it instal direction indicators?

Then there is the increasing number of army lorries to be considered. Whilst each of these bears an official number painted on its side, it is difficult to find one which has a licence plate. Driven by irresponsible youths, these lorries cut corners and take risks which render them not only a danger to themselves but a menace to the public safety. It is obvious that the new regulation will not be enforced against these lorries, since they are admittedly not under the control of the licensing authorities. In these circumstances, it is clear that the responsible car owner is the man who will be penalized for the cost of a direction indicator, while the traffic problem will remain just as it is at present.

The City Administration is being criticized from another angle, because, while it is rigidly enforcing certain sanitary regulations about butchers' shops, pig-killing, and so on, in the streets of the city, it is allowing large quantities of refuse to be used in raising the level of land close to the so-called "Model District." A recent number of "New Hankow" gave detailed plans and photographs of the incinerator, but once again old custom seems to be more powerful than official regulations.

The mosquito press is also indulging in diatribes about the new river-side road. Whilst it is admitted that the plans for the new bunding and the new road are well prepared, and whilst the competence of those in charge is not questioned, it is alleged that the work is being pushed on at a rate which must prevent it from being done properly. There is a rumour that orders have been issued that the surfacing must be finished before the Generalissimo visits Hankow, and any novice in road construction would know that a road surface constructed on newly tipped earth of from ten to fifteen feet in depth must inevitably crack. The mosquito press therefore claims that public funds are being wasted by those in charge of the work.

ANOTHER \$50,000 have been remitted to Russia by the Administrative Yuan to relieve the Chinese who suffered during the recent Sino-Russian conflict over the Chinese Eastern Railway, reports the Chinese press.

smoking and musing on the foibles of the day.

A stop of but a moment convinced us that the corpse was still dead, very dead, and we lost no time in seeking the haven of the Hankow Club.

LAUNCH PIRATES ON THE HAN

A Too Usual Trick: High Prices and Poverty

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, April 14.

When the "Three Stars" launch was on its way down from Sien-taochen to Hankow on Saturday an exciting incident occurred about a mile above the Waterworks on the Han River. Eight men in military uniform suddenly drew weapons from inside their overcoats and ordered the passengers to keep still. Two of them covered the men in the engine room and directed that the engines be stopped as a small boat came alongside. Going down into the little saloon, some of these armed men compelled a passenger to come out on deck and then get into the boat. While he sat there guarded by one of the kidnappers the others made a hasty search for money and rings among the passengers and then left the launch with their prisoner, ordering the laodah to proceed to Hankow as soon as they had landed on the bank with him. The identity of the captive is unknown, but other passengers say that he is connected with the Chien Shun Leng firm of Tienmen, a large firm of dealers in raw cotton. The matter has been reported to the river police.

Other robberies have occurred during the week-end, carried out for the most part in the usual way. One of the strangest occurred at Wuchang where a band of men searched six adjoining houses in a quiet street, spending about two hours over the work and securing \$3,000. They so terrified the occupants of each house in turn that these who suffered first made no attempt to give an alarm. A small launch pulling a junk loaded with cigarettes and other merchandise was held up on the Han near Shanyang and the robbers carried off several cases of the cigarettes together with such money as they could find. But most often these armed men attack small houses and shops and are content if they can get away with ten or twenty dollars.

A Three-fold Tragedy

The growing poverty of the middle classes is seen in a tragedy which has happened at Hanyang. A young man aged 20 had been brought up by his widowed mother as a student but with the rise in prices the income which she had was insufficient to maintain the mother and son and the latter's wife. The son has searched everywhere for work, but failed to get any that he could do. This preyed on his mind and last Friday he got up quietly during the night and cut his throat. The next morning his mother found the body and soon after took poison and followed her son to the spirit world. The younger woman was horror-stricken with what had happened, but seemed outwardly calm. But during Saturday night she slipped away from the house and hanged herself. Despair seems to be robbing the middle classes of their reputed resilience.

DR. HARTWELL LEAVES WEST CHINA

40 Years' Work in Szechuan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chongtu, Sze., Apr. 2.

The community has just been called upon to say farewell to a real friend, and veteran missionary in the person of Dr. George Hartwell of the Canadian Mission. He has served 40 years in West China. He came out in the pioneer party with Dr. Kilborn and Dr. Stevenson, and has achieved a notable record. Friends gathered together to bid him a fond farewell and happy days in Canada with Mrs. Hartwell and their large family. Dr. Spencer Lewis, Harry Openshaw and Dr. Beech representing old timers of other missions, paid him many compliments and "Dad" replied happily in his usual smiling manner and expressed the hope that he would return to West China sometime for a furlough when he grew tired of Canada. His Chinese friends vied with each in parting gifts to the popular veteran missionary. He will be much missed in the community for "Dad" was socially strong, and played a hefty game of tennis, making the younger ones step lively.—A.J.B.

THE TRAINBANDS OF KUANGTUNG

Citizen Regiments to Deal with Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 12.

So few soldiers are left as a homeguard, that the banditti have become emboldened to a point where they have been moving about as military units, capturing section after section of Kuangtung, and setting up their own local governments, collecting taxes from the populace. The commander-in-chief cannot be for ever diverting regiments from the fighting ranks and sending them to the rear to keep peace there, and in desperation the Provincial Council has hit upon this makeshift; it will create a home-guard of its own.

An inkling of this has got abroad, but the news has been distorted badly. Some correspondents have concluded that this militia will come into existence in obedience to the direction of the national government, a mistaken notion. For while in some parts of the country provincial military forces have been formed in accordance with the recommendation of the powers that be in Nanking, the financial condition of Kuangtung will not permit of her carrying out such an elaborate scheme at the present moment. As the writer said above, the formation of this homeguard in the southland is a makeshift, and in all probability the guard will be mustered out when warfare comes to an end and the regulars are all back on their home soil.

Were this a real provincial guard, many more recruits would have to be found, but Kuangtung has in mind raising only a very small force, 6,000 being the maximum figure. There are to be four regiments of 1,500 rifles each, but only two of these will be formed forthwith. Arrival of a shipment of 4,000 rifles and 12 machine guns is awaited, the order having been given to a German firm, which is rushing the consignment forward. \$600,000 has been appropriated by the Provincial Council as the initial cost of raising and equipping the home guard.

But it will not be possible to make all arrangements in a jiffy, so it need not be expected that banditry is going to be put down in short order. The Provincial Council has set a limit of five months for the building up of her defensive force; it will take fully that long to get it in working order.

It has been decided not to open a commander-in-chief's office. The Civil Provincial Head, General Chen Ming-chu will concurrently be the supreme commander of the Provincial Guard. This office General Chen will gladly take up, for the Guard has been his pet idea, and owes its inception largely to him to win over others in the government who had not at first been enthusiastic sponsors of the scheme.

Great care is to be exercised in selecting even the common men of the ranks. Every county is to be asked to find a few reliable privates; the larger districts will send 20, the smaller 15, recruits to Canton, and in the provincial capital they will be trained for their special task. When the Home Guard has become proficient in maneuvers in the field, then General Chen Ming-chu will be ready to answer any call from a district magistrate whose own constabulary is unable to keep down lawlessness within the confines of its little domain. The Guards will be shifted about from place to place, going wherever for the moment they are most badly needed.

Were this force functioning to-day, the driving out of the communist-bandit bands that are harassing the northern end of Kuangtung would be a simple task. As it is, although some soldiers have been sent up to the town at the end of the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Shikuan, they are not enough. Their commander does not dare to march his troops far away from the railroad, and despite all the reports to the contrary, Nanyung, near the Kuangsi border, is still under the dominion of Chu Teh and his underlings. True, the Reds have "given up" Nanyung, but this means only that they have moved beyond the outskirts of the town to better guard the approaches to it.

HISTORIC SPOTS OF WUHAN

Scholars Intervene to Save Ancient Graves

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow Apr. 15.

Following up their investigations into the condition of historical spots near the Wuhan cities, a group of scholars have drawn attention to the neglected state of the graves of nine of the concubines of one of the rulers of the Feudal State of Ch'u which had its capital in Chingchou-fu in Hupeh between 740 and 300 B.C. The graves are situated at the Spirit-spring Camp to the southeast of Wuchang and till the time of the Republic were in the charge of a watchman. The enclosure was well preserved and beautiful. The outstanding feature of the graves was a group of three large stone tortoises, exceptionally well-carved. Since the establishment of the republic the caretaker has been driven away and the ground has been occupied by farmers. Threats have also been made to open the graves and search for treasures. The scholars therefore ask that these graves be protected by action of the Provincial officials. This constant struggle between the old culture and the new indifference is interesting to watch.

The cruel fate of the child of Mr. Tsao Erh-hwei, an ex-official, has just come to light. This boy, eight years old, named Peh-seng, was missing from his home at the middle of last month and his parents, thinking that he had wandered on the streets and got lost, advertised offering a reward if he was returned to them. There was no response but on the 26th the father received a demand for \$500 which was to be handed to a man sitting at such-and-such a table in a restaurant. A relative was sent with the money, but after waiting a long time in vain he returned home. Three days later a second letter was received saying that the appointment had not been kept as the boy was worth \$800. Mr. Tsao sent the relative with this sum to the appointed place, only to be disappointed a second time. On the 2nd of this month a third letter arrived saying that the boy seemed to be very clever so the kidnappers had decided to train him as an acrobat rather than accept a small sum of money.

Nothing else could be done, but the parents kept on making inquiries and one day heard that the body of a child had been found in a small creek. They went to see the body and had no difficulty in identifying it as that of their child, who had been first strangled and then thrown into the water. The motive of the kidnappers in declining \$800 and killing the child cannot be even guessed.

MISHAP TO BRITISH GUNBOAT

H.M.S. Peterel Beached After Striking Rock

The latest accident to occur on the Yangtze River took place about noon on Easter Sunday, when H.M.S. Peterel hit a rock on her way from Ichang to Chungking, and had to be beached in consequence. The damage is believed to be fairly bad, but not serious, and its full extent will be ascertained when sufficient space can be cleared below decks for a thorough examination.

The Peterel, which is one of the small upper river gunboats, left Ichang on April 17 en route for Chungking, and carried as passengers Mr. Handley-Derry, Consul-General at Chungking, and Mr. Stark Toller of H.M. Consular Service, who has been appointed Consul at Chengtu. About mid-day on Sunday the Peterel hit a rock at Kilometer 320, a place known as Ta-Hung, just above Chang-shou. After a hurried examination the ship was beached on the left bank of the river.

Both passengers were transferred to the m.v. Ichang of the Yangtze Rapids line, which appeared on the scene en route for Chungking, and reached that port the same night. The master of the Ichang is Captain Tornroth, who was the pilot on the magnificent trip of H.M.S. Mantis during the evacuation of 1927, and he thus has again come to the assistance of the British Navy.

A GALLANT RESCUE ON THE YANGTZE.

H. M. Ships' Crews in Exciting Episode: Chinese Saved

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Apr. 12.

With the thermometer reaching a maximum of only 63 degrees and a strong wind blowing up-river, there have been several accidents to native craft attempting to cross the river. Just after noon yesterday, the watch on H.M.S. Castor sighted two small junks which had been swamped by the waves, floating helplessly down stream. A cutter from the Castor and a motor sampan from the Mantis at once put out to rescue the boatmen. The task was a difficult one, but three out of the four boatmen were rescued and the cutter and motor sampan started back.

Unfortunately, the cutter was struck by the wreck, which carried away her rudder. A line was thrown to the motor sampan, but the task of towing the cutter was too much for her engines in the rough water. H. M. S. Widgeon saved the situation by bearing down on the cutter and taking off her crew just as she sank. The necessary first aid was rendered to the boatmen on the Castor before they were put ashore.

Difficult Work on Wreck

The bad weather and heavy rain, followed by a strong current from the River Han, have rendered the work of examining the str. Feihu an impossible task for the divers. The salvage company finds that nothing more can be done till a shield has been constructed to protect the workers from the current and a report to this effect has been sent to Shanghai. The steady rise in the river will render the task more difficult than it is even now.

FISHING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

Government Scheme: New Methods, Bigger Return

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 15.

With little money at its command during these war times, the rulers in Canton have not let all their reconstruction plans go by the board. To encourage the development of the fishing industry along modern lines, \$15,000 is being set aside every month, and, though it does not sound impressive, with the full cooperation of the public counted upon, a bureau should gradually take shape that will do much for the public weal. Fifty young men have enrolled in the school recently opened at Heungchau, in the model district, Chung Shan, birthplace of the Father of the Revolution. They are to be trained to act as assistants in the dissemination of information among the folk that go down to the sea to induce them to change their antiquated methods and otherwise help to increase the season's catch.

The first experimental station has been established at Heungchau, and two fishing crafts have been brought from Japan. Of 600 tons each, the two vessels are supplied with the latest in machinery and equipment so that their voyages to the fishing grounds may be the most productive. Merchants will be encouraged to invest in up-to-date boats of this character, and so a fleet is to come into existence that will bring in larger quantities of the food product that forms so large a part in the diet of the Cantonese. A refrigeration plant is to be built at Heungchau by the Bureau of Reconstruction so that the fishermen may be able to keep their catch in excellent condition until it can be disposed of.

\$30,000,000 annually should be the normal value of the sea products produced in Kuangtung. If something can be done to cut down the total of 10,000,000 Haikwan taels—the yearly cost of importing marine delicacies into the province, by building up a home industry along this line, the Commissioner of Reconstruction is convinced that this figure should be increased considerably.

After a start has been made at Heungchau, young men trained in the school will be sent to Swabue which is already a fishing port, and it is hoped to make this the centre of the

COST OF LIVING IN CANTON

War Sends up All Prices: Serious Decrease of Rice

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 15.

By leaps and bounds, the cost of living has been going up since the troops took the field against the Kuangsi insurgents, and even rice, the staff of life, has become a rare and precious commodity. Comparatively Canton is better off than the rural communities, for it has for years depended largely upon shipments from Siam and other outside countries, little rice from Kuangtung finding its way to the metropolis. Consequently, war conditions have not so greatly affected Canton's food supply, and the price to the ultimate consumer has been quite steady; eight or nine catties being given for a dollar. In some regions where this staple is grown extensively, owing to unsettled conditions the supply has become less than the demand, with a resultant increase in the selling price. For instance, up at Waichow, a Hakka city on the East River, only five catties are given for a dollar. Few troops have remained behind to keep peace in this county, and outside of the county seat the bandits have pretty much their own way, and have imposed a tax on buffaloes so that the farmer does not dare to let it be known that he has one or more of these beasts. He tills the soil without the aid of the buffalo, a slow, tedious process; and naturally crops have fallen off as a result.

Acting independently in one county after another the Magistrate has had to issue his proclamation banning the exportation of rice from his district, and a board here in Canton has been considering the advisability of stopping the re-export of rice. But the Board has finally reported unfavourably; it would not be practicable to make such a move. Nor will it be wise to prohibit the manufacture of wine from rice for the time being, although \$5,996,160 catties were used in the making of wine last year.

The men who have been conducting this investigation wanted the rice hong to make daily reports of their cargo receipts and of their sales to the retail houses. Such a howl went up when the hong owners heard of it, that it seemed best to give up this idea too. It will not do to cripple the wine industry by preventing the use of rice in the distilling of liquor, and some county districts would be terribly hard hit were a law to be passed stopping the re-export of rice from Canton. The Toishan District, for one, has to count largely on South Seas rice that has come through the metropolis, for it cannot raise enough to satisfy the wants of its population.

The government still continues to tax all fresh fruits coming into port. For months the wholesale firms dealing in these commodities refused to handle fruits so long as the tax was being collected, but theirs was a hopeless cause. Gradually they have all resumed business, and a new company has just been given the franchise for collecting the special tax. It will carry on for a year, and the importer must pay \$2.50 on each \$100 worth of fruit that he brings into Canton. At the same time the likin and fortress taxes will be removed, so far as fruits are concerned.

SCENERY, the "Chefoo Daily News" records, rouses emotion in the stern military bosom: Div. Com. Liu paid a visit to the Bamboo Temple last week. Now we have heard that as the scenery there is very vivid and picturesque he made another sightseeing trip to the same place with his suite on the 13th instant.

industry. Grounds will be provided for drying the catch, places assigned for the drying of nets, and there are to be slipways where craft can be repaired most economically.

When the work of building a modern fishing fleet is well under way, and the fishermen have learned how to get the best results, a start will be made in the cultivation of marine products. Abalone (awabi), shrimps, lobsters, bivalves of all sorts all can be raised at "farms," and with the proper encouragement and education, people with some capital can be found who will be glad to take up this new enterprise.

SOLDIERS TURN TO THE LAW

Officers Become Magistrates on Being Demobbed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei, Mar. 28.

Just now there seems a tendency in the province to disband a good number of the soldiers with the result that officers of higher or lower grade find themselves without men and consequently without employment. So they are, in some cases at least, accepting office as district magistrates; already I know of two Generals of Division, one Colonel and one Major who are now magistrates. Whether they are qualified by their military experience for civil positions may be a matter of opinion.

It is said that on the southeastern corner of the province near the Hunan and Kuangsi borders there are no less than 10,000 soldiers, so one is justified in thinking there is room for some degree of disbandment. But robber bands are not yet suppressed and if they assert themselves vigorously there will necessarily be the enlisting of more soldiers again. So it is a question whether anything permanently beneficial will result from this disbandment.

Orders are being issued—by the Nanking Government, it is said—that all property deeds are to be examined and an assessment made on the basis of the purchase (or mortgage) price. Assurance is given that this is not to be regarded as a precedent for the future; on the contrary, it is said "for this occasion only!"

EXPORT OF CEREALS FROM MANCHURIA

Japanese Protest Against Ban on the Soya Bean

Mukden, Apr. 17.

The Mukden authorities have issued a proclamation to the officials under their jurisdiction, forbidding the export of cereals from the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces, excepting in the case of soya beans.

The Japanese Consulate General to-day filed a protest with the Mukden authorities in regard to the present embargo on the export of cereals on the ground that whereas an agreement was signed between the two countries, when the late Mr. Hikokochi Ijui was the Japanese Minister to Peking, providing for the establishment of a proper period of grace if China should decide to take steps for an embargo on the export of cereals, no such period has been conceded in the present instance.—Rengo.

MUKDEN, Apr. 17.—The Soviet Consulate-General, which has been closed since the breaking out of the Sino-Russian dispute regarding the C.E.R., was opened to-day on the arrival here of the newly appointed Consul-General, M. Znamensky.—Rengo.

ACCORDING to an Osaka journal, a formal professional contract was drawn up on the 8th instant between Miss Sekiya Toshiko, the famous soprano singer, and the Telokoku Kinema Company, and it is reported that she will appear in the Nagase Studio along the Daiki Line for three to four weeks from the end of May to about the first part of June. Her salary for performance, it is also said, is Y.20,000 per week.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE THROUGHOUT THE EAST



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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

OUTLOOK FOR JAPANESE DIET

Government Safe in the Lower House but Upper House Dissatisfied with Naval Policies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

With the extraordinary session of the Diet only a few days away, the political dovecotes of Japan have begun to flutter busily. This special session, which will be convened on April 21 and will last for three weeks, will deal with many big issues, the principal of these being the policies of the Government towards naval disarmament, the lifting of the gold embargo, unemployment and the acute trade depression and at least one big public scandal in which Mr. I. Kobashi, former Minister of Education is charged with having taken bribes while in office. The Government possesses an absolute majority in the Lower House and has little fear of being able to steer its way through in this Chamber; but the indications go to show that the Upper House is dissatisfied with the Government's policies in regard to naval disarmament and its failure to do anything towards minimising the effects of the business depression and the unemployment situation, and hot debates are expected there. The Ministry has already taken steps to bring about an understanding with the Peers and has, for this purpose, deputed some of its members to explain the Government's position and to ask for the co-operation of the Upper House. If, however, the Peers are adamant and intends to oppose the Government resolutely then the Cabinet, according to Minseito (Government party) organs, are fully prepared to give battle to the Upper House.

The Hamaguchi Ministry is reliably expected to defend to the limit all the decisions made at the London naval conference, and will take the stand that the conference has resulted in a brilliant success for Japan when viewed from the standpoint of international co-operation, better understanding and the tentative reduction of naval expenses; while the Government will insist as strongly as possible that the disarmament agreements reached at London have not, in any way, reduced the country's defences to a point incompatible with national security; but, on the contrary, by strengthening Japan's international status, have contributed enormously towards security than would have been the result of securing a few more submarines or an extra cruiser or two.

The question of how to expend the money that will be saved through the London naval conference will also loom big in the Diet discussions. There is already a general scramble for the funds thus saved. The Navy is expected to demand the lion's share in order to make good the alleged defects in the national defence scheme. It maintains that, as the result of the weakening of the scheme for sea defence laid down by the Supreme Defence Council in 1923, it should be given the first opportunity of making good the defects. The Navy's argument boils down to this—no matter what concessions are made to Japan or by Japan in other categories, this country must have seventy per cent. of the American strength of 10,000-ton cruisers mounting eight-inch guns. This, under the circumstances, would bring Japan's big cruiser strength almost to par with that of the big cruiser strength of the British Navy, the very thought of which would make Australia and New Zealand panicky. The solution thus far reached is for the United States to postpone construction of a number of these big cruisers—most of America's big cruisers are only blue-paper prints—until near the end of the five-year period to be covered by the proposed treaty, Japan at the same time making a unilateral declaration that she is free, when the next disarmament conference meets, to re-open this question.

The Navy Department is far from satisfied and demands that the air arm must be expanded until Japan has 1,000 bombing planes and fighting sea-planes, that coast fortifications must be greatly improved and that naval bases must be brought into a more up-to-date shape. The Army is also complaining that the weakening of the Navy means a corresponding weakening of the sister service and is also planning an ambitious aeroplane expansion

programme. The lion's share of whatever is saved will, it is conceded, go towards the fighting forces, and some publicists are very doubtful whether the public will have any real benefit of the economies effected through the London conference. Proletarian members of the Diet are urging that all the money saved should be devoted to ameliorating unemployment and in social work, contending that the agreement tentatively reached at London is really a political guarantee so that, consequently, further expansion of the fighting arms is not called for, and declaring that the real peril to Japan is the present insecure economic condition of the country with unemployment and distress growing by leaps and bounds. Business interests in the Lower House maintain that the object of saving money is to promote the country's economic welfare and that, therefore, the bulk of the saving effected should be devoted to help trade and commerce and to rescind taxes and levies that handicap business.

While it is thought that the Government will be able to weather any storms that may occur in either House of the Diet, the question of the attitude of the Privy Council constitutes a serious stumbling block when a three-power treaty, or a five-power treaty—as the case may be—is laid before it. It is the duty of the Privy Council to examine all treaties and, if satisfied, to recommend them for ratification to His Majesty the Emperor. The papers report that the concessions made by Japan at London are very offensive to the Privy Council and that, unless the Government is able to convince these elder statesmen that the agreement reached is fully compatible with safeguarding the national interests, they may not take the responsibility of recommending ratification of the treaty to the Throne. Here, again, the whole issue centres around the question of Japan having seventy per cent. of the big-cruiser strength of the United States as a recognized, hard-and-fast principle. However, it is not believed that the Privy Council will go the length of advising non-ratification because of domestic disagreement with regard to the ultimate value of the agreement. This would precipitate a very undesirable international issue and would constitute a very bad precedent, for Japan has not yet refused to ratify any treaty properly initiated by her responsible spokesmen. In recommending ratification, therefore, it is thought that the Privy Council would append a rider censuring the Ministry, the effect of which would be to bring the Hamaguchi Cabinet toppling to the ground like a house of cards.

Admiral Takarabe, the Navy Minister, before he left for London, told a special session of the Privy Council that seventy per cent. of the auxiliary fleet strength of the American navy and seventy per cent. of the big cruiser strength of the United States fleet were indispensable to Japan and constitute the minimum required for the national needs. The stand of the Privy Council, in a nutshell, then, is as follows: Since the Navy Minister, after conferring with his colleagues, definitely declared that seventy per cent. of the total auxiliary strength and seventy per cent. of the big cruiser tonnage of the United States is the minimum needed for Japan's national security, there can be no reason for Japan making any concessions that sacrifice this minimum requirement of hers just merely to produce international goodwill and to reduce taxation. When Japan accepted a ratio of sixty per cent. in regard to battleships at the Washington conference, nothing was said as regards auxiliary craft, and, further, there was then a separate treaty with regard to the Pacific. The present conference has dealt with all classes of auxiliary vessels in such a manner that the minimum requirements, as set forth by responsible Navy men, have been sacrificed. The Government practically forced the compromise in the teeth of the opposition put forth by responsible Navy men and such an attitude, the Privy Council maintains, is reckless and imprudent, to say the least.

CORMORANT FISHING IN JAPAN

A Picturesque Industry: How the Birds are Trained and Their Skill

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Apr. 12.

The little fellow awoke to the facts of existence in a peculiar set of surroundings. For one thing, although he had at the beginning the undivided attention of his fond and doting mother, and the noisy company of his brothers and sisters, this ideal state of affairs did not last long. His mother, he found, had other business on hand and would depart regularly on some mysterious errand of her own, leaving him and the rest of the family to fend for themselves in the confined spaces of the little bamboo enclosure.

It was then that young Mr. Cormorant began to take an interest in the large, noisy creature, many and many times his size, that was constantly up and about the place—interfering, picking him up, putting him elsewhere when he preferred to remain where he was, and talking to him in some uncouth gibberish that was very, very unlike good and grammatical bird language. This creature, nevertheless, was a very kind sort, for the food that young Mr. Cormorant devoured with so much relish was provided by this strange, upstanding thing with adjustable plumage called a man.

And so, young Mr. Cormorant went on growing, though life was still little more than a lazy round of eating and sleeping, diversified occasionally by a vociferous squabble with one of his many brothers or sisters.

But there arrived in due course a red-letter day when all this was changed. Another of these strange, upstanding creatures with the adjustable plumage came to him one day, seized him roughly and tied a piece of string to his leg. The same was done to the other birds and then, very much frightened and incapable of guessing what awful fate was to befall them, young Mr. Cormorant and the rest were marshalled out of the bamboo enclosure and made to follow other more elderly birds who were waddling and waddling placidly down a well-defined pathway. Young Mr. Cormorant spied his maternal parent ahead and this gave him a certain amount of confidence and, squawking and talking bird language noisily, he and his comrades followed excitedly until all arrived at the bank of a broad, sluggishly flowing river.

The grown-up birds waddled out on to a boat. The man, their master, picking up a long pole, stepped abroad and pushed off. Presently one of the birds, squatting at the edge and gazing fixedly down into the brown water, stretched out his wings, craned his neck forward, and toppled over. He fell with a splash and vanished under the surface. The youngsters, jabbering excitedly, held their breath. But, in a few seconds, he re-appeared, breaking the surface of the water neatly and shaking the head on his snake-like neck. There was a fish in his beak. He paddled over to the boat, dropped the fish on to it and clambered back aboard. Meantime, the other grown-ups had followed his example, and were diving surface empty-beaked and at other times bringing up kuite large fish.

The same thing happened for several days in succession, until finally young Mr. Cormorant was singled out by the fisherman who tied a piece of string around his neck, about half-way down. Then holding on to the line attached to the bird's leg, he placed him at the end of the boat and indicated that it was time for him to try his prentice hand. Young Mr. Cormorant gazed down as he had seen his elders do, and presently espied a fish darting about, with a skill little cough of excitement, he flopped into the water and under—only to come up again spluttering and choking ignominiously. But he was a game one and not to be beaten. He tried again and this time managed to remain under for a little while, although he saw no fish. After many efforts, at last he succeeded in catching one and rose to the surface. He promptly tried

to swallow it, only to find it caught in his gullet and choking him. The tight string round his neck prevented the fish passing down his throat. At the same time, a sharp jerk on the line attached to his leg upset him and he was towed to the boat. The fisherman, stooping down, picked him up and, holding him by the wings, turned him upside down and shook him vigorously like a sack of meal. The fish plopped out and fell among others already piled in the boat. After that he very soon learnt not to try to swallow what he caught, but to go straight back to the boat and disgorge it. And also he found that, the more fish he caught, the more food he received, for he was given an exact proportion of his catch after each outing. In a remarkably short space of time, he was so expert that he became a particular favourite of his master, the principal fisherman of Gifu, the chief cormorant fishing place in Japan.

The trained cormorants in Japan all have names, these generally being Ichi, Ni, San and so forth (Number One, Number Two, Number Three, etc.). The birds are terrible sticklers for place and precedence, and do not hesitate to register raucous and loud disapproval should their place or rank be usurped. The principal bird, Ichi, perches on the very tip of the craft, the place of honour; the others settle themselves in proper order on the gunwale. Ichi (Number One) is the name always given to the leader of a band of these trained birds.

The cormorants are trained when quite young and are caught in the summer and the autumn, with bird lime spread on rocks around their haunts. The first caught has its eyelids temporarily sewed up to blind it. Seeing it and hearing its cries, others fly to the rocks and are ensnared. The older ones are set free, but the young ones are put in baskets and carried to the fishing-grounds. Here the bird-lime is washed off, but their wings are clipped to prevent them from flying away. Next, they are taken out in a boat once a day and, tethered with a cord, are taught to swim alongside the boat. If they continue wild and try to bite their captors, their bills are tied up. After a few days (five or six), as they get used to their trainers, bonds are removed.

Once trained, they work well up to fifteen, often to nineteen or twenty, years of age; though their keep in winter is rather hard on their masters, for they are voracious eaters, they are none the less very precious and profitable hunters during the fishing season which lasts for five months and are well worth all he care that is lavished on them. From four to eight good-sized fish, for example, is the fair result of a single excursion for one bird, which corresponds to an average of about 150 fish per cormorant per hour, or 450 for the three hours occupied in drifting down the whole course.

The Nagara River, in Gifu prefecture, in the southwest of Japan is, *par excellence*, the finest place where the unique sight of these birds catching fish for man may be seen. Near this river are seven houses, the occupants of which are employed in fishing with cormorants. From the beginning of May, until the end of October, fishing in this river is carried on every night. The fishermen go out in long boats which are furnished, at their bows, with fire-braziers, or cressets, when the fish are attracted by the light in these, the birds are sent into the water. As soon as the cormorant catches a fish, it is drawn into the boat, the fish is taken away from it, and the bird is sent into the water again.

The training of the birds is a sight worth seeing. The seven houses in which the cormorants are kept possess a total of about 112 birds. All the birds are sent off together on the river, the fishermen encouraging them with shouts of "Aikak! Aikak!" (Go to it! Go to it!). The birds dive and catch and eat fish of all sizes (at this time their rocks and legs are not tied up); after having eaten enough, they are driven together by the help of the boats none ever escaping. Each of the owners then picks out his own birds from the flock, and takes them into his boat. If a bird strays, the fisherman recalls it by uttering a plaintive: "Ko! Ko!", at the same time holding up a fish which he

JAPAN AND FOREIGN TARIFFS

Reduction of Freight Charges on May 1

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the two largest steamship lines in Japan, have agreed to reduce the freight charged for India and Shanghai in compliance with the request of the Government in order to assist the Japanese exporters. Accordingly, charges for cotton tissues destined to India and Shanghai will be respectively reduced to Y.13.30 from Y.14.30 and to Y.7.00 from Y.8.00 as from May 1. It is further expected that the freights for cotton tissues destined to Dairen will also be reduced by 10 per cent. On the part of the Railway Department, the Authorities have decided to create the drawback system by 20 per cent. of freights for all sorts of export goods as from May 10.—Rengo.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

Japan's foreign trade figures to the middle of April are estimated as follow:—

Export	Y.35,083,000
Import	46,012,000
Adverse balance	10,929,444

The adverse trade balance from the beginning of the current year to the middle part of April is thus Y.134,882,000 which compared with the corresponding period of the previous year shows a decrease by Y.78,980,000.—Rengo.

gives to the bird on its return. The birds are fed only once a day and in the manner just described. Trained birds have a cord around their necks to prevent them from swallowing the fish entirely, but they are able to swallow small fish notwithstanding. In the night, after the fishing is finished, if any of the birds are evidently still hungry, they are fed with fish. Then, all are taken to their quarters.

Very often, the night fishing becomes a veritable fête, boats with lanterns and filled with sight-seers, singers and merry-makers following or preceding the fishing boats. The music, songs and shouts of the merry-makers seem to excite the cormorants and incite them to do their best. Cormorant fishers welcome these makers of "whoopie" and declare that, on such nights, the birds catch much more fish than when everything is comparatively quiet.

The trained cormorant acts with a canny cleverness. A master fisherman very often directs twelve birds at a time, holding the mother cord in which ends the twelve small cords attached to the birds. He follows them with a lynx eye and handles the cords in such an admirable fashion that they never become tangled in spite of the many evolutions of the birds who are docility and attention personified.

The cormorants used in Japan are of two kinds; the larger, or Schlegel's cormorant which is most used; and the smaller or Japanese cormorant, called Kawa-tsu. The latter dwells in trees; the former among rocks.

When the newly-captured birds are somewhat tamed, they are taken out with fully tame birds to swim about the boats. Ecstasy over their freedom and contact with their native element is expressed by them in hoarse notes and giddy episodes, the birds flying up and then swooping down practically on their tails to skid along the water before they actually go for a swim. Presently they begin to follow the example of the trained birds and take fish for their own food. During the fishing season and also during the late fall and the early spring the keep of the birds presents no problem—they are simply taken out on the river and allowed to catch their own provender. During the winter, they are kept in a sort of fowl pen and have to be fed when storms, or snow and ice prevent resort to the river.

The best birds are those from four to eight years old and these are worth anything from Y.150 to Y.300. After they pass the eighth year, their prime is gone and they begin to slow down in their work, though they can be used up to fifteen years and some for even a longer period.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN

The Kanegafuchi Dispute: Unrest on Tokyo Tramways

Osaka, Apr. 15.

The leaders of the strike in the Yodogawa branch of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill who have been making preparations for a general strike of the Cotton Operatives' Union throughout the country as the last means towards the solution of the present labour trouble by the support of the Japan Labour Union, have decided to hold a meeting of the executive committee of the Cotton Operatives' Union at the headquarters of the Union on April 18 in order to make a protest against the decisions of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill.—Rengo.

Outlook Believed Not So Black Tokyo, Apr. 17.

While the resolution passed by the National Association of All-Japan Stock Exchanges to ask the Government to abolish the capital levy of two per cent. on stock-dividends appears to reflect the growing anxiety regarding the prevailing economic conditions of the country, well-informed foreign observers do not appear to be unduly perturbed concerning possible developments in the future.

The resolution, which was one of a number adopted by the National Association of All-Japan Stock Exchanges yesterday, has for its object the encouragement of industry and the elimination of unemployment, in regard to which another resolution asks the Government to take immediate steps to stabilize the situation.

The newspapers are giving prominence to news concerning increasing unemployment, labour disputes, business depression and other similar signs of economic and social unrest, but close observers assert that, fundamentally, the situation in Japan is less serious than in most other countries at the present time. They hold to the view that no serious development is likely unless general world conditions worsen, as they believe, the financial depression in Japan is mainly due to external causes, which accentuate the fact that the financial development of Japan has not kept pace with her industrial development.

Service Maintained by Volunteers Apr. 20.

Despite the general strike of busmen and tramwaymen, which materialized to-day following the action of the Tokyo Municipal Council in reducing their bonus, a fairly good service is being maintained on the principal routes by volunteer drivers and conductors. The Municipality, in anticipation of the strike, called for volunteers and there was a satisfactory response. The volunteers, who are receiving plenty of good natured chaff from the passengers, appear to be enjoying the novelty of their experience.

There have been a number of collisions owing to the inexperience of the amateur drivers and four people have been seriously hurt while several have suffered minor injuries.

Probable Early Settlement

Apr. 21.

The strike of Tokyo tramway employees is likely to be brought to a close owing to the fact that volunteers are running 545 out of the 799 cars and also 354 buses, an increase of 101 over the usual service.

The volunteers are mainly from the Young Men's Association and it is said that 10,000 persons in all have enlisted for duty.

The police estimate that the funds with which the strike is being carried out will not last more than a week.

The Municipal Council is urging the strikers to return to work under a veiled threat of discharge and other disciplinary measures.—Reuter.

Trouble Possible in Kobe

Kobe, Apr. 21.

A strike of tramway employees is threatened to-morrow.—Reuter.

Narcotic drugs valued at approximately \$320,000 were seized and confiscated by local Customs officers during the first three months of this year, according to the Chinese press.



Photo by Chung Hwa, Nanking.

AT THE NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The photograph shows delegates to the National Education Conference now in session in Nanking at the inaugural ceremony, standing while the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is read out, preparatory to making their bows to the portrait of the late leader hung above the dais.

WAGE REDUCTION IN JAPAN

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's Warning to Tokyo Staff

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

In view of the serious business depression now prevailing in Japan, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has issued warning of a probable reduction of salaries at any moment in the near future to its Tokyo staff. It is believed that the warning will not only cause a sensation among the 3,500 employees resident in Japan and abroad but will adversely affect other big business concerns in this country.—Rengo.

CHICHIBU MARU IN SAN FRANCISCO

Bettors the Asama Maru's Time Across Pacific

San Francisco, Apr. 17.

Covering the distance from Yokohama in 227 hours and seven minutes, the new Japanese motor-ship Chichibu Maru arrived here to-day.

This was 26 minutes under the time of the Chichibu's sister ship Asama Maru.

The ship's officers were hosts to local shipping men at a breakfast on board after arrival, and the guests were taken for an inspection of the vessel.—United Press.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL TO BE TRIED

Tokyo, Apr. 21.

General Yamanashi, formerly Governor-General of Korea, has been committed for public trial having been found guilty, in the preliminary examination, of receiving bribes in connection with the Fusan exchange scandal.—Reuter.

HUGE FIRE IN JAPANESE TOWN

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

Two hundred and eight houses were burnt down at Mombetsu, yesterday, making 15,000 homeless, according to a message from Hokkaido.

City of Akita in north Japan also suffered from fire on the same day, more than a hundred houses having been wiped out.—Rengo.

JAPANESE AIRMEN RESCUED

Tokyo, Apr. 21.

According to a wireless despatch from Taipei, the three men who were reported to be missing yesterday, when a Japanese naval plane fell into the sea during fleet manoeuvres in the Formosan Strait, arrived safely at Swatow to-day, having been rescued by a Chinese junk.

During the same manoeuvres, it may be recalled, Lieutenant-Commander Karoku Kamura, commanding the Japanese submarine No. 6, fell into the sea while the vessel was running on the surface and was drowned.—Reuter.

CHEKIANG BORDER OUTLAWS

Strong Bands Round the Taihu: Towns Looted

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huchow, Che, Apr. 18.

On the 10th of this month the town of Hei-chi, 26 miles northwest of Huchow, was looted by bandits. First disarming the defence guard, the bandits began ransacking the shops and private homes. After spending over three hours in this delightful diversion, they collected their plunder and leisurely departed. On the 17th the town was again visited by robbers, this time by a smaller gang, who were vigorously resisted by the local guard, and finally left without accomplishing their object.

Hard on the news of the misfortune of Hei-chi comes a report, received last evening, that Sz-an, a large and very important town (practically a city) near the border of Anhui, had been paid a visitation by over 2,000 bandits. No details of this affair have come in, but from what has been learned it seems that, in spite of the defence guard of the town, the bandits were able to seize and hold it for over ten hours, while the merchants were collecting a ransom. This being received, the bandits left, just as a large number of soldiers, who had been sent for, were approaching.

Late information as to the number of bandits in the region south and west of the Great Lake states that, besides many smaller gangs, there are at least six large bands of robbers: two of over 1,000 men each; two of about 500 men each; and two other bands of from 200 to 300 men each. All are reported to be well armed, and one band is said to have four small machine-guns. Some of the bands are said to have a good degree of military discipline, and to fly the old five-barred flag.

UNEMPLOYMENT EVIL IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Apr. 18.

The most outstanding question and the source of the nation's trouble is the unemployment issue. According to recent investigations conducted by the labour-exchange bureau of Tokyo, the total number of unemployed people throughout the country amounts to some two million.—Rengo.

In urging that work should proceed at once in connection with what is known as the Haiho Palliative Scheme, the "Peking and Tientsin Times" says: Certain work can only be undertaken during the Spring, and upon its completion before the next rains must depend the feasibility of carrying on other works during the autumn and winter. Tientsin was lucky in 1929, in that the rainfall was so distributed as to improve the condition of the Haiho without human effort. But it cannot count upon the continuance of this good fortune. And if the present palliative scheme is indefinitely postponed, it may be found necessary a year or two hence to embark upon far more costly and extensive works to achieve the same results as those that could be accomplished by an outlay of four million dollars in 1930-1.

DREDGING OF THE GRAND CANAL

Scheme to Assist Navigation in Chekiang

Chinkiang, Apr. 21.

To assist shipping and navigation, the Kiangsu Provincial Government has approved a scheme of the Provincial Department of Reconstruction for the dredging of the Pongniu-Chishuyi section (Changchow) of the Grand Canal. The necessary expenses for carrying out the scheme are estimated at \$300,000, half of which will be contributed by the Chamber of Commerce of Changchow and the remainder by the Provincial Government.—Kuo Min.

SPEAKING of the proposal that the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity should be handed back to the National Government for railway construction, the "Central China Post" hopes that it will not be handed over until there is peace in the country and no possibility of the money being used for anything but constructive purposes instead of destructive, or in any way putting it in the power of a Party to use for their own advancement. Actions of the past three years, however, continues our contemporary, have been such that we confess to tremors, and the appearance of Sir Miles Lampson and Mr. Teichman at Nanking with the avowed object of discussing further the abolition of extraterritoriality and, if Dr. C. T. Wang is correctly quoted, the handing over of the Boxer indemnity just when this country is in the throes of the greatest civil war it has ever seen, cannot but arouse the gravest anxiety for the future. For three years blunder has been piled upon blunder, but a climax of this nature might well spell *finis* to what remains of British prestige not only in this country but throughout Asia.

THE GERMAN MISSION IN WUSIH

Rationalization of Cotton and Silk Industries

Wusih, Apr. 20.

Members of the German Industrial Mission have arrived here from Chinkiang and are visiting the cotton mills and silk filatures. Local industrial leaders, who are acting as hosts to the German experts, are showing the keenest interest in the Mission and have expressed their readiness to adopt feasible reforms leading to the rationalization of the industries centred in Wusih.—Kuo Min.

THE Officer Administering the Government in Hongkong has provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recognized Mr. Tanichiro Yoshida as in charge of the Consulate General of Japan in Hongkong.



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SHANGHAI NEWS

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chairman's Comprehensive Description of Conditions Affecting Trade in China: Unregulated Taxation

The 15th annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce was held on April 15 at the Shanghai Club. Mr. R. Calder-Marshall presided and extended a cordial welcome to Mr. J. F. Brennan, H. M. Consul-General. After the Chairman had reviewed the principal events of the year in a lengthy speech, Mr. Brennan delivered an address on present conditions and future prospects in China. Mr. E. G. Jamieson, Acting Commercial Secretary to the Legation at Peking, was also present.

The Chairman was supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, C. H. Arnold, N. S. Brown, N. Leslie, A. B. Lawson, H. V. Wilkinson, and Brig-General E. B. Macnaghten.

The Chairman's address was as follows:—

In 1929, trade, commerce and industry throughout the country were seriously affected by the practically continuous warfare between the Central Government and various groupings of military leaders, in the North, South and West, who have not hesitated to revolt against the only recognized governmental authority in China. They have thereby wasted the national revenues, prevented reconstruction, damaged commerce and industry and generally impoverished the country.

That the Nanking Government has been unable to carry out its plans for improvements is not through lack of effort. In pursuance of its policy of reconstruction, it convened a Disbandment Conference in February, 1929, at which resolutions were passed considerably reducing the numerical strength of the military establishments. The plans for reduction were frustrated by the revolt in March of the Kuangsi group of generals at Hankow. Though this revolt, as far as the Wuhan district was concerned, was quelled in April, fighting continued farther south for two or three months longer.

No sooner had the Wuhan revolt been settled than Feng Yu-hsiang revolted against the authority of Nanking; but by the middle of June he was either obliged or induced to discontinue hostilities and when, in July, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek called a conference in Peking, Feng Yu-hsiang once more pledged his loyalty to the Central Executive.

In August the Second Disbandment Conference was convened at Nanking and again it was decided to reduce the military establishment. No sooner had the conference dispersed than fighting broke out, the Kuominchun taking the field against Nanking. After some weeks of fighting and negotiation this revolt was also quelled, only to be followed in quick succession by the mutinies of Shih Yu-san at Pukow, Tang Seng-chi at Chengchow and finally of Yen Hsi-san who is at the present time waging war against the National Government.

The foregoing is a very brief account of the results of the Central Government's attempt at military reorganization. It is obvious that compromises and conferences can achieve no more than a temporary respite from active hostilities. The use of the silver bullet, so customary in China, merely encourages others to emulate the successful bargainers.

This brief account also emphasizes that the country is still very far from being united under one Central Government. As was pointed out in the last annual report the actual control of Nanking is effective over but three or four provinces. Though it claims to exercise control over the whole of China, the control is merely nominal, a point which Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, makes amply clear in his able and frank report on the finances of China. Everyone interested in China should make a point of reading this report. It was published in the Journal of March, 1930.

Though unsettled conditions are partly responsible for the depression of business; indiscriminate and unregulated taxation of all kinds—irregular as to amount and imposi-

tion—is of even greater importance in relation to the general trade stagnation and absence of confidence which prevents the development of industry. Both commerce and industry demand capital and capital demands security, and not only that but a reasonable possibility of profitable employment—conditions which at the moment are not and cannot be satisfied.

As the Minister of Finance points out in his financial report, the responsibility for the many new and and irksome imposts which impede and restrict trade, commerce and industry rests not with the National Government but with the provincial, municipal, and local authorities. Though this makes but little difference to the payer of the taxes, it predicates that when the National Government is able to secure effective control of the Provincial Authorities, which it now frankly admits is lacking, it will have the will to control taxation which will present impedes trade.

It is satisfactory to note that the Central Executive has set October 10, 1930, as the date on which like and all similar taxes will be definitely abolished. It is hoped that they will be able to carry out their intentions, for, if successful in so doing, it will prove that the Government has a certain strength and stability which hitherto has not been apparent.

It is also understood that the abolition of coast trade duties at the same time is being very seriously considered.

Both these taxes have been serious impediments to the free flow of trade. Their removal, when they are removed and if other taxes of a similar character are not imposed in their stead, will do a great deal towards assisting commerce which suffers not only from the amount of the taxes but from the hindrance they impose on the free flow of trade. We fully appreciate the difficulties that must be experienced by the Minister of Finance in consolidating and regulating taxes, and trust that he may soon be able to surmount these difficulties and so facilitate the movement of goods and produce.

To the unsettled conditions in the interior and to the restrictions on trade must be attributed in no small degree the depressed state of the silver market and the low exchange. Were trade normally prosperous China could absorb a very considerable quantity of the white metal which now clogs the market; and as the price of silver depends upon supply and demand it seems obvious that where there greater absorptive power in China than exists at present the silver position would show an improvement.

At the request of the Minister of Commerce and Industry the Chamber submitted its views on the silver question. While definitely against any attempt to increase the price of the white metal in China by artificial means, such as duty or embargo on imports, the Chamber strongly advocated the concentration of the energies of the National Government on the few provinces under its control with a view to the removal of restrictions to trade and the stimulation of commerce and industry. Such measures should have the effect of securing prosperity in these provinces and relieving the local silver situation, and the logical result of such concentrated effort should be the spread of prosperity which should be a strong unifying factor, a more powerful factor producing a more lasting unification than could be secured by force, as applied in China.

The fall in the value of silver has accentuated the unsoundness of the system on which the usual indent trade is carried on at present. It has demonstrated the need of arranging some means whereby merchants will be able to secure reliable information not only regarding the finances and standing of the dealers with whom they are doing business but with regard to their commitments also. A knowledge of the value of these latter is essential to the formation of a correct estimate of business which can be done with reasonable safety.

As a result of a suggestion made by this Chamber to the General Chamber, an attempt is now being made to form an Association of Piece Goods Importers. It is hoped not only that the association will be formed but that it will be well and conscientiously supported by all piece goods importers. It is only by co-operative effort of this kind that we can to some extent restrict the activities of unscrupulous dealers of the "Ningpo mo' far" type, and at times of market depression avoid undue losses.

Unfortunately the commercial morality of the average Chinese dealer has deteriorated very considerably during the past twenty years and it is necessary to adopt some protective measure—protective alike to our interests and the good name of the better class Chinese dealer, whose credit suffers as a result of the actions of dealers whose word and bond are equally unreliable. If we do not take measures to protect ourselves, we shall be encouraging others to gamble with our money, taking all the profits and generously allowing us to bear the losses, as has been the case of recent years.

The deterioration in commercial morality is without doubt very largely due to the ineffectiveness of legal action taken before the Provisional Court; for though judgments may be secured they are not made effective.

The functioning of the Provisional Court has become a byword and knowing what little prospect there is of securing redress for evaded obligations, most of us have saved our money and either compromised with the dealers or shouldered the loss rather than attempt to obtain satisfaction through the Courts.

The recent revision of the Provisional Court agreement has been subject of much comment and criticism. The agreement may not be perfect but it must be remembered that even a perfect agreement would be valueless unless those operating it were imbued with the right spirit.

In the past, as has been said, the functioning of the Provisional Court has been most unsatisfactory and it remains to be seen whether under the new agreement there will be any improvement. A court free from political interference and administering justice impartially and expeditiously would be a boon to commerce and would do much to establish a feeling of confidence which at the moment is sadly lacking. The future will tell.

The unilateral declaration by the Nanking Government on December 28, 1929, abolishing the extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by British and some other nationals on January 1, 1930, has made no difference whatsoever regarding the extraterritorial status of British nationals in China and does not modify in any way the oft-repeated policy of H.M. Government regarding China.

In accordance with arrangements, negotiations for the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality were about to be started and as Mr. Arthur Henderson pointed out the British Government merely accepted January 1, 1930, as the date on which such negotiations were to be commenced.

Though preliminary negotiations have already been opened with Nanking it would appear that further progress must be delayed owing to the fact that while the negotiations are concerned with the extraterritorial privileges of British nationals throughout China, the Nanking Government has, at the moment, only partial control over this area and cannot consequently give such definite assurances and pledges as must be required.

Chinese nationals resident in Great Britain enjoy full protection and absolute security for life and property. Similar security and protection is necessary for British residents in China. We must assume that in any gradual modification which may be made in the present status of British subjects the British Government will insist upon adequate safeguards being provided to ensure ample protection.

The events of 1929, the record of the Provisional Court, and the facility with which land and goods are expropriated without due process of law and without compensation, as evidenced by the activities of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Societies, as noted in the Journal of September, 1929, and by the expropriation of land and destruction of houses in Nanking for the building of the Chun Shan Road, demonstrate the need of very definite safeguards. Notwithstanding the high aims of

the Nanking Government and its efforts to secure satisfactory reorganization and administration, it is unfortunately unable to impose its will over the whole country or even control the Provincial officials in those provinces in which its authority is acknowledged.

In accordance with the treaty signed at Nanking on December 20, 1928, the new tariff, effective for one year came into force on February 1, 1929. The only alteration made on February 1, 1930, when China achieved full tariff autonomy, was the establishment of a gold unit as the basis on which duties have now to be paid. This change was rendered necessary on account of the heavy fall in exchange and the fact that it has to meet many gold obligations. The use of the gold unit makes little or no difference on duties charged on an *ad valorem* basis; but in the case of specific duties the use of the gold unit enables China to secure in silver the equivalent of gold value at the time the tariff schedule was prepared, and the innovation must, therefore, be considered a reasonable readjustment.

In letters appended to the tariff treaty, China agreed that goods having once paid import duty to the Maritime Customs, would be freed, as soon as possible, from like and all other taxes on imported goods whether levied in transit or on arrival at destination. It is to be regretted that since the agreement was signed taxes on goods in transit have not been materially reduced. Even in the case of some foreign goods sent to Nantao an integral part of the port of Shanghai, for shipment under re-export pass, which should have exempted them from further impost, additional taxes have been demanded by a bureau functioning in that area.

It is a striking commentary on the limited authority of the National Government that an exemption certificate issued by the Customs which is under the Ministry of Finance should be ignored by the provincial authorities functioning within a few hundred yards of the Customs House issuing the document to which reference is made above.

It being considered that the regulations governing the registration of trade marks are now reasonable, British trademark owners have been advised to register their marks with the Nanking Bureau.

Early in 1929 the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labour issued certain provisional rules for the inspection of exported goods, and since then has established bureaux for the inspection of produce prior to shipment. In order to make inspection compulsory the Ministry has arranged that the Customs shall not issue permits to ship unless the application for permit is accompanied by a certificate from the inspection bureau.

The object of the bureaux is, as stated by the Ministry of Commerce, to improve the quality of goods exported; but inasmuch as the exporter, for his own protection must examine the goods before they are shipped and as the certificate issued by the inspection bureau is not accepted by the buyer as a certificate of quality, the bureaux seem to be entirely superfluous.

Of course fees are charged for the inspection. Such fees together with the unnecessary trouble and delay, tend to impede trade.

It is the aim of every country to stimulate its export trade; and it is, therefore, surprising that China with its adverse trade balance should place any impediment in the way of exports, which of necessity have to compete with similar products from other countries which endeavour in every way to assist exporters.

The professed aim of the bureaux is admirable; but this chamber submits that this aim would be accomplished better by educational methods and control in producing areas rather than by what virtually amounts to an additional tax on exports for services which are entirely superfluous.

In October last the Nanking Government issued tentative regulations governing patent medicines. Though no one can possibly deny the importance of regulating the import and sale of injurious drugs, to comply with the regulations as now drafted would be well nigh impossible. For instance:—Manufacturers or importers of patent medicines are required to submit on prescribed forms the formula, materials used and quality, strength, directions, action of dose, etc., accompanied by samples, to the Min-

istry of Health for examination, etc. etc.

One firm in Shanghai stocks 2,276 different kinds of patent medicines. To comply with the requirements as regards samples which must be in containers approved by the Ministry of Health, and which must be accompanied by the original container would cost upwards of \$15,000.

This is only one of many objections. The matter is now being taken up with the Ministry of Health and it is hoped that a satisfactory adjustment of differences may be reached.

During the year there have been numerous piracies on coast and river steamers, accentuating the continued necessity of maintaining armed guards on steamers. Towards the end of the year the British Government expressed its intention of discontinuing the placing of armed guards on coast and river vessels; but as the result of representations made by the Hongkong Chamber, supported by this Chamber, it is satisfactory to record that the guards which have proved so useful and effective will not be removed for the present.

It appears to be well nigh impossible to devise other means than that of armed guards, to prevent piracies; until China is in a position to control such matters herself it would seem necessary to provide this safeguard for the lives of officers, crew and passengers.

As a result of the Kyoto Conference and the discussions which took place regarding the status of Shanghai, the Municipal Council very wisely decided to invite some one absolutely unconnected with Shanghai, to make a thorough investigation of the Shanghai situation and the many complex problems arising from its peculiar position and to submit a report.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham accepted the invitation extended to him by the Council and is now here making his investigations. There is confidence that any recommendations he may make will show a just and unbiased appreciation of the problems before him.

In response to a request addressed to this and to all other Chambers of Commerce and public bodies, the Chamber is preparing a statement of fact which will be submitted to him in due course.

In the course of this report reference has been made to regulations which affect the free flow of trade. The Chamber realizes that regulations and laws are necessary for commerce, industry, and labour, and desires to take this opportunity of saying that the Chamber of Commerce would be only too glad to assist the various Government Departments in this matter of the preparation of regulations. Owing to the possibly more expert knowledge possessed by some of its members actually interested, its assistance might be of service in preparing regulations which while effective would not handicap the trades concerned. It is the Chamber's desire to assist trade and assist the various ministries in every way possible and it is hoped that by this means many protests may be avoided and closer relations established.

For many years at the annual general meeting attention has been called to the Chamber's Language School and to the facilities for teaching the Chinese Mandarin language. The necessity for the knowledge of the Chinese language is becoming more and more apparent and in a very short time it will become imperative for merchants, if they are to be successful in their business, to have at least a working knowledge of the language.

As an example of this it may be pointed out that the District Court now issues all its notices in Chinese and conducts its business in Chinese; in fact the National Government of China on more than one occasion has made it clear that it intends to conduct its business with foreigners through the medium of its own language.

Firms and individuals, therefore, are strongly advised to give this matter their earnest consideration and to send their juniors to our school in order to learn the Chinese language. The classes of the school are so arranged that they will not interfere with regular office hours.

The standard demanded is high. A student having obtained the final

certificate has a knowledge of considerably over 2,000 characters and must be able to read a Chinese newspaper and Chinese business documents. The examinations are conducted by arrangement with H. M. Consul-General, by a member of the Consulate staff thereby ensuring the maintenance of the standard laid down. The diploma awarded, therefore, is of great value to the student. It is satisfactory to note that the number of students attending the School in 1929 was in excess of those attending in 1928 and for the first time since 1922 there is a credit balance on the year's working.

We now turn to the regular routine work of the Chamber. Trade inquiries continue to increase. Over three hundred have been dealt with during the course of the year as against two hundred in 1928. This makes an average for the past seven years of two hundred and twenty-one. Through this very important branch of the Chamber's work, numerous enquiries have been satisfactorily answered and firms in many parts of the world have been placed in touch with each other to their mutual satisfaction.

Applications for employments show a considerable increase over 1928. Two hundred and forty-five applicants registered with the Chamber in 1929 as against one hundred and sixty-two for the previous year. Of these more than two-thirds are now off the Register. Positions have been found for a great number. Others have obtained employment by their own initiative and still others have left the port.

Compared with previous years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of arbitrations conducted by the Chamber—52 as against 37 for 1928.

During the past few months the Laws and Regulations of the Nanking Government have been arranged in book form by our energetic secretary, Mr. Campbell, to whom all the credit is due for the initiative and the work entailed in the compilation of these most useful volumes. At present four volumes have been prepared and other volumes will follow from time to time. These books should be in the possession of every one interested in the commerce of China. They can be obtained from the secretary, at a price representing the bare cost of production.

As usual we are grateful to H. M. Navy and the S.D.F. for the protection they have afforded and still afford us and we hope that no policy of economy will leave us without the protection that we now receive from both Navy and Army and which is so essential and so much appreciated by all.

During the past year your Committee has been in constant touch with H. M. Minister through the Consul-General. On the occasion of Sir Miles Lampson's visits to Shanghai the Committee has been informed by him on several matters and much appreciates the opportunity that has thus been given it for placing its views before him and discussing matters with him.

The thanks of the Chamber are due to Mr. C. F. Garstin who, as Acting-Consul-General during 1929 and until his transfer to Harbin, was at all times ready to help the Chamber and give advice on the many questions which have arisen.

I know you will all join me in extending a welcome to Mr. Brennan, our new Consul-General, who comes to us not as a newcomer but as an old friend who has returned.

Any report of the Chamber would be incomplete without reference to the work done by Sir Harry Fox, who has just retired after a long and distinguished career in H. M. Consular Service. As Commercial Counsellor Sir Harry Fox did a great deal of very useful work for British Commercial interests and we all congratulate him most heartily on the well deserved honour he has received from His Majesty.

Mr. Brett who is now on leave has as we all know been most helpful to British trade and Commerce and has attended almost as many of the Committee and Sub-Committee Meetings of the Chamber as our Secretary. We congratulate Mr. Brett on his appointment to the post of Commercial Counsellor rendered vacant by the retirement of Sir Harry Fox.

Since Mr. Brett has been on leave his duties have been most ably carried on by Mr. E. G. Jamieson, to whom also the Chamber owes many thanks for the work he has accomplished.

During the year the Chamber had the honour of entertaining Lieut. General Wadrop on his departure from Shanghai; Dr. Alfred Sze, before leaving for London to take up his appointment as Minister; Sir Miles Lampson when passing through Shanghai; Sir Sydney Barton on bidding farewell to Shanghai; Rear-Admiral H. J. Tweedie upon his transfer from the China Station; Lord Hailsham and Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, after the Pan-Pacific Conference in Japan; Sir Harry Fox on leaving the China service; Mr. H. J. Brett.

The many Sub-Committees of the Chamber have met from time to time to consider and discuss matters connected with their special interests and to the members of these sub-committees the thanks of the Chamber are due.

The finances of the Chamber are in a very satisfactory state showing a credit balance of Taels 3,427 notwithstanding the amount placed to passage reserve for the staff, a slight falling off in subscriptions and certain other unforeseen expenses which had to be met during the year.

The report and accounts which are in your hands testify to the zeal and efficiency of your Secretary, Mr. Campbell, and your Assistant Secretary, Miss Ayrton, and to all the other members of the staff, and while thanking them on behalf of the Chamber I want to thank them personally for the great help they have given me.

I have now much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts which have been in your hands for the past three weeks.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts for the year. This motion was seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

The election of a committee for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Messrs. R. Calder Marshall, H. V. Wilkinson, A. B. Lowson, N. Leslie, A. S. Kent, E. F. Harris, N. S. Brown, and R. M. Austin. The Chairman paid a tribute to the assistance given to him during the past year by Mr. A. W. Burkill and Mr. G. W. Sheppard, who, unfortunately, would be unable to continue their services during the ensuing year.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Brennan, who said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I should like to say first of all that I am very glad to have this opportunity, at the beginning of my term of service here, to meet the leading representatives of the British commercial community in Shanghai.

Although it is only recently that I arrived from home, I do not come among you as a stranger for I have been stationed in Shanghai before, and I see around me many friends of former days and of my recent time in the south of China. Those whom I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting, I hope to get to know well in the near future, for my duties will consist principally in working with you and for you in the interests of British trade and commerce.

It is an oft-repeated platitude that we are here for trade. That is to say that the chief British interests in China are trading interests. We have no political or territorial ambitions in this part of the world.

There are, of course, British subjects in China who are pursuing legitimate interests other than trade, and who are doing admirable work in other lines. But, in so far as they look to support from the home country, they are inevitably subordinated to the exigencies of trade. That, gentlemen, I take to be the principle underlying the attitude of the British Government to all China questions. In these days of financial stringency and unemployment in Great Britain the maintenance and increase of our exports, the keeping of old markets and the development of new ones is a matter of vital necessity, and any policy which seems likely to achieve that object will inevitably prevail over a course of action that might endanger it, even if it be for the comfort and convenience of British subjects resident in this country, or for the support of purely local interests.

And that is a statement of our objects for which we need make no excuse nor feel any shame vis-a-vis the Chinese themselves. The most ardent nationalist patriot need feel no irritation or humiliation at

our desire to trade with him. Commerce is carried on between free and equal countries and does not of itself imply any interference with each other's internal affairs if both are prepared to accord to trade and merchants the protection usually afforded by civilized nations.

Consuls are appointed to assist in the process, and their functions, especially in China, are to act as a medium of communication between their nationals and the local authorities. Their duties are many and various and vary in importance in different countries. In China, owing to the force of circumstances, consular officers have in the past been invested with powers of a judicial and political nature and have often had to assume heavy responsibilities towards their own nationals and the Chinese officials, but speaking for myself and my colleagues in the consular service, I can assure you that we regard it as our principal duty to try and maintain such an amicable state of relations with the Chinese authorities as will enable you to conduct your business to the best advantage and with the least possible interference from political causes.

In a country torn by civil war and in the throes of a revolution that is no easy task, and at times it has unfortunately been impossible, but, even in the worse periods, that was the aim we kept before our eyes.

It is also a platitude, though one more apt to be forgotten in times of stress, that in order to trade with people, you have to keep on reasonably friendly terms with them. To apply the maxim to our own case, we have to see to it that our conduct and attitude are not such as to cause serious resentment among the majority of educated and politically minded Chinese.

Owing to a variety of causes, there has in recent years been a remarkable growth of national sentiment in China. There has been in all oriental countries. You see the same thing in Egypt, India, the Philippines and elsewhere. It is a world movement and China is in the swim. The growth of the Press, the spread of education on Western lines and an intensive propaganda by the Nationalist party and others has enormously increased the number of politically conscious individuals, who take more or less of an interest in the foreign affairs of their country. It is often not a very well informed interest, and sometimes it is grotesquely prejudiced, but in the mass it is powerful, and can be dangerous, and it has to be taken into serious consideration.

This is not to say that we must not protect ourselves against outrage and insult, such as are liable to occur in times of actual rioting and turmoil. We have done so in the past and I trust we shall continue to do so in the future. I believe, however, that such acts are equally deplored by decent Chinese, and that such reasonable action as we may take to protect ourselves is not resented by them, when the heat of the moment is past. I am a believer in the essential decency and commonsense of the Chinese and their fairmindedness when they learn the facts, and these come out sooner or later. Such at all events has been my experience.

As regards those wider questions involving the continuance of foreign privileges derived from the treaties, you will appreciate, gentlemen, that I am not at present in a position to say anything very definite beyond remarking that Sir Miles Lampson will arrive in Nanking in a couple of days, where he will discuss with the Chinese Government certain important questions, the nature of which is already known to you.

But here again, the truism that friendly relations are necessary to trade must not be forgotten. If the majority of the educated and politically minded Chinese desire, or are made by propaganda and other means to feel that they desire, certain changes in the status of foreigners in this country, that sentiment cannot be simply ignored because it is inconvenient to the foreigners concerned, or because the latter consider the time not yet ripe. Based as it is on national pride and self-esteem, it is likely to

increase rather than diminish with the passing of time and it will only be intensified by opposition.

It can perhaps be resisted, for a while and in certain places, by force but as you well know force is an expensive and double-edged weapon and can in the long run be as harmful to the user as to those on whom it is used. And in any case its application is liable to cause a feeling of intense resentment which results in the dislocation of trade and the bringing about of that very state of affairs which it is our aim to avoid.

Of course, in our case, the force is there and in extreme necessity it can and has been used, but it is better, if possible, to employ the more intelligent and statesmanlike method of foreseeing the direction a strong national movement is taking and adjusting our relations towards it gradually, so that the inevitable transition period causes the least dislocation possible. That is what we are doing in other parts of the world and what we shall try to do here.

I would only repeat that in this as in other matters the authorities concerned have to take into consideration not only the state of feeling in this country and the strength of that national sentiment to which I referred, but also the conditions and the popular attitude at home and throughout the civilized world toward such questions, and to do their best to achieve as satisfactory a solution of the difficulties as they can, having regard to all the circumstances.

Some of you perhaps regard the future with misgiving, but to such of you I would point out that China has always been a great trading nation and so have we, and although I do not deny that there are dangers and difficulties ahead, I decline utterly to believe that these will be sufficient to prevent a steady increase of trade between the two countries. Altered conditions may to some extent dislocate existing arrangements, but these are obstacles to be overcome by taking thought and working hard. The pluck and tenacity of the British merchants, who carried on their business during these years of revolution, when faced with boycott, civil war and piracy, is worthy of all praise and admiration. These qualities combined with the enterprise and integrity that have always distinguished our people, will surely secure for them a large share in this growing market of China.

The Chinese standard of living is rising steadily in spite of internal warfare, and the consequent demand for foreign goods is reflected in the ever increasing figures of the Customs returns. There is, I believe, a prosperous future for those who are flexible enough to adapt themselves to altered circumstances and to create new channels in which the growing stream of trade can flow.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brennan's address, the Chairman thanked him on behalf of those present. "However," added the Chairman, "although we all do our best to co-operate with China, and although co-operation implies two people working together with the same aim, it appears that we occasionally are expected to do all the co-operating, and the Chinese do not do their share."

CHINA ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the China Association was held immediately after that of the British Chamber of Commerce. Mr. G. W. Sheppard presided, supported by Mr. Harold Porter.

The Chairman's address was as follows:—

As you well know since the amalgamation of the Committees of the China Association and the Chamber was made effective in 1926, it has not been customary for the Chairman of the China Association to prepare a special report for presentation to members. The Report which has been read by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce is also the Report of the Association. I do not think that I can in any way add to it. It covers the whole field of the Association's activities, and I am sure you will agree that it represents your views on conditions existing in China to-day. I would therefore propose, that this Report, together with the state-

ments of accounts which have been in your hands for some time, be adopted and passed.

Mr. Porter seconded this proposal after it had been mentioned that the Association had during the year contributed Tls. 1,647.61 to British Chamber of Commerce funds.

The following were elected as committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. H. E. Arnold, R. E. S. Gregson, J. R. Jones, P. W. Massey, and H. Porter.

PASSING OF GERMAN CHURCH

Well Known Building to be Torn Down

Another old Shanghai landmark will disappear after the Easter Holidays.

We refer to the German Church at the corner of Whangpoo and Astor Roads, opposite the Astor House and the German Consulate-General, which has just been sold, through Messrs. L. E. Moeller & Co., by the German community to the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., for Tls. 140,000. The structure will be demolished and the site will be included in the development plans of the Shanghai Land Investment Co. for the new "Auditorium." The German community propose to build a new church on their large property at the corner of Avenue Haig and Great Western Road, where the German School is already situated.

In the bright spring sunshine of May 11, 1930, members of the German community rejoiced at the consecration of the church, by Pastor Hackmann, in Whangpoo Road that was to be the scene of their devotional services for 30 years, prior to which they had held their services in the Anglo-American Union Church.

The formal opening of the Deutsche Evangelischen Kirche took place on May 24, the following year, when Pastor Hackmann delivered his last sermon and was succeeded by Pastor Boie. Since that time, several pastors took charge and the present minister, Pastor Kreuger, has been officiating for the past six years.

Commenting on the church, the "North-China Herald" of September 18, 1901, says:—"And not only architecturally will the new church be conspicuous as a bright addition to our ecclesiastical buildings, but at the same time, it reveals to us the strenuous and commendable efforts that have been made by the German community in providing themselves with a place of worship of their own. The handsome tower, 20 ft. square, with its spire over 100 ft. high, conveys at a glance the traditional principles of German Gothic architecture. The broad tower entrance, with its recessed moulded jambs, together with a heavy cornice and enrichment, has a very pleasing effect. The external treatment of the building, whilst being ornate and decorative in itself, is enhanced in artistic effect by the tracery windows being embellished with stained glass. (The east window was presented by the German Emperor in memory of Baron von Ketteler.—Ed.) Nor have the climatic conditions of the east been overlooked. Internally, the church, consisting of a nave and one aisle, is about 50 ft. square, the semi-circular apse being 30 ft. in diameter. The building is capable of seating about 240 persons."

"From floor to ceiling it is 50 ft. in height and the hammer beam roof has been elaborately framed and trussed with carved and cut spandrels, and wrought and moulded circular work. The ribbed ceiling and moulded cornice to the apse add to the beauty of the building. The vestry at the rear of the apse is of suitable dimension and is in immediate communication with the platform. Adjoining and connected with the church are the schools.... Cloak and book closets are provided. A corridor connects the first floor with the gallery of the church and is in communication also with a tower. The whole of the buildings have been designed and carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Dowdall & Morrhead, the architects. In conclusion, let it be said that great praise is due to Pastor Hackmann, the committee and all who have so ably assisted in bringing about the erection of an ecclesiastical edifice, which is in every way worthy of the German community of Shanghai and which adds, one more to the not at all numerous links connecting us with what is best in life in the western world."

RETIREMENT OF AN OLD SHELLBACK

Capt. James Gibbs Leaving After Forty-one Years

During the last few years China Coast shipping circles have lost, through retirement and in some cases through death, many shipmasters who have played a great and direct share in building up the enormous shipping business which now exists on the Coast. Many of them will be remembered for years to come with honour and respect, as having upheld in the highest degree the traditions and reputation of the British Merchant Navy particularly and of the sea generally, and of having been, in every way, "gentlemen of the sea."

Answering this description is Captain James Gibbs, formerly of the China Navigation Co., who, after just over 41 years' direct association with Shanghai and the China Coast, sails in the Siberia Maru to-day for Victoria, on a retirement to which no man in China is more entitled. Captain Gibbs, however, has one great fault, not uncommon to shipping men—he will not talk about himself, and to get him to give any details of what must have been a wonderfully interesting life is almost impossible. After a lot of persuasion, one did induce him to part with the brief outline of his activities which appears below, but of details, which have thrilled countless listeners who have been fortunate enough to catch him in a reminiscent mood, he would say nothing.

He sailed in sailing ships when the sailing ship was in the heyday of its glory, and one has had to go to other seafarers than himself to hear that James Gibbs was a more than worthy member of that great brotherhood of "shellbacks" who navigated all routes in all weathers in the class of vessel which, though no longer a power in the transportation of the world's ocean-borne commerce, has a great and an abiding place in the history of the sea—and no literature is wealthier in the record of human endeavour and accomplishment than the literature of the sea.

On April 19, Captain Gibbs was the central figure at a pleasant yet sad function at the Mercantile Marine Officers Club, of which he has been a member for more than 35 years. The occasion was the presentation to him, from his fellow members, of a beautiful silver tea set. There was a big gathering of members present, some of them having known Captain Gibbs for the better part of half a century. Captain H. J. West, who delivered the speech accompanying the presentation, said that they were gathered there that morning for something which could only give them pleasure and regret—pleasure at asking their old friend and shipmate Captain Gibbs to accept, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Gibbs, a small memento of his long association with the Club and its members, an association which all of them would remember with the best of feelings, and regret that in two or three days Captain Gibbs would be leaving China for good, to settle in Victoria on what he knew everyone there, and a great many people who were not there, hoped would be a happy and long retirement. It was always said to part with an old friend, but in the case of Captain Gibbs it was especially so, as he was one of the Club's oldest members, and one who had done much for the Club and deserved the great popularity and esteem in which he was held.

Captain Gibbs, in reply, said he was very touched. He was going to "cut the cackle," as though he deeply appreciated what Captain West had said, it was not the occasion for a long speech. If his fellow-members of the Club regretted his departure, he himself regretted it perhaps even more, but he had to go. He was not a rich man, and when he left the sea five years ago it was his intention to remain in Shanghai till he was finally "packed away." During the last two years, however, he had found himself unable to stand the economic pace, and he had decided to go where living was cheaper and more pleasant. He must say that he was leaving Shanghai itself without any regrets, but he had many regrets at leaving the "mighty good fellows" who were remaining here; and he could assure his hearers that when, "on the other side," he drank of the "beau-



Capt. James Gibbs, Who is Retiring

ful, soul-inspiring beverage" which was brewed in the teapot they had given him, he would think with affection and regret of the Mercantile Marine Officers Club in Shanghai and the many friends he had left there.

Captain Gibbs, who hails from the West Country, went to sea at the age of 15 as an apprentice in the sailing ship Windsor Park, belonging to A. H. Howden & Co. of London. He remained in her for five years, and having obtained his second officer's certificate in London, joined the Hall Line of Liverpool as a junior officer. Like many that have gone before him and many that have come after, he had a period of disgust with the sea, and with the idea of trying life ashore, worked his way before the mast to Tasmania in the old White Star liner Coptic, (which had an adventurous existence in the Far East after she came under the Japanese flag). He had a somewhat varied existence in Tasmania, including prospecting and mining, and eventually drifted to Sydney, where he took to sea again, and secured an appointment as third officer in the Memmus of the Eastern and Australian Line. He stayed in her for nearly four years, trading to China and Japan from Australia.

Tiring of life in the East and South Seas, Captain Gibbs gravitated back to England, but after remaining ashore in the Old Country and having, as he expressed it, "had a jolly good time," the urge of the sea came on him again and he secured an appointment in the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cable ship John Pender. He remained with her long enough to get a good insight into the cable repairing business; but when he seemed settled for a cable-ship career the East beckoned him once more. He answered the call and returned to China as an officer in one of the Glen Line vessels. He saw service in various Far Eastern vessels, including the str. Proponitis, and eventually, in 1893, he joined the China Navigation Co. He served in many of the Company's ships as second officer and chief officer, and obtained command in 1900 at the time of the Boxer troubles. He remained in command till his retirement on December 31, 1924, after having served the Company for 31 years, three months and four days.

THE REORGANIZATION OF S.M. POLICE

Further developments in the scheme of reorganization for the Shanghai Municipal Police formulated by Major Gerrard are seen in the recent appointments made. The ideal scheme is one in which the chiefs of the various branches of the police are Deputy Commissioners, and as such directly responsible to the Commissioner, and it seems that the local force is gradually approaching this arrangement.

As now constituted, the force is commanded by Major Gerrard, Commissioner. Next to him comes Captain R. M. J. Martin, now designated Extra Commissioner. Mr. M. O. Springfield is now Deputy Commissioner, in charge of Divisions; Major K. M. Bourne, M.C., is Deputy Commissioner in charge of Armed and Training Reserves, and Mr. R. C. Aiers is Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Crime and Special Branches.

BUS SERVICE STOPPED BY STRIKE

Because of the refusal of the management of the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., to accept five demands submitted by 240 drivers about 480 workers of the Company went on strike on April 19.

The demands submitted by the men were as follows:—

An immediate increase of \$1 monthly for all those receiving between \$30 and \$50 per month. This increase to be in addition to an eight to ten per cent. increase granted by the Company on April 1.

The present Accident Bonus of \$1 per month to be doubled, i.e., all drivers and conductors to be allowed \$24 per annum in place of \$12 as hitherto. Such bonus to be paid irrespective of whether accidents happen or not.

The practice of stopping engines at termini for two minutes to be discontinued, and gasoline consumption to be left to the discretion of drivers.

All employees to be promoted according to length of service with the Company only.

All drivers taken off duty for any fault and sent to the Company's Mechanics' School to receive full pay during their stay at the school. The prevailing practice of withholding the wages of men sent to the school to be discontinued. Arrangements to be made for abolition of the practice of sending drivers, in fault or otherwise, to the school.

The following notice was posted at the Company's offices in Connaught Road:—

"The management greatly regrets the action of the drivers and conductors in failing to report for duty. They realize, however, that this act is probably due to agitation by a small number of malcontents and for this reason desire to give the absentees the opportunity to resume their duties in order to avoid inconvenience to the public and the loss of wages and other benefits to employees. If any member of the striking staff fails to report for duty on Sunday morning the following course will be adopted:—

"All absentees will be considered as desirous of terminating their service with the Company and can obtain their wages up to April 18 on handing in their uniform and cap. All Provident Fund balances to the credit of the accounts of absentees will be forfeited in accordance with Rule 5 of the Staff Provident Fund. The licences of all drivers who thus terminate their service shall be automatically cancelled.

"In view of the friendly relations which have been maintained for over three years between the Company and its staff and of the fair and generous treatment accorded to the staff, it is hoped they will not allow themselves to be influenced and led away by evil-minded persons, but will continue to discharge their duties as hitherto."

We are informed by officials of the Company that on April 1 the Company voluntarily increased the wages of all its employees by from eight to 10 per cent. in view of the high cost of living. The demands put forward by the strikers are, therefore, surprising. Drivers start with the Company at a monthly wage of \$25. In addition, they are entitled to numerous bonuses, including

GOOD FRIDAY PRESENT TO RICSHA MEN

Truck Journey Over Shanghai Distributing Packages of Food: Watchmen Who Joined Rush for Good Things

Ricsha men on the Bund on Friday morning were seen to forsake their charges and clamour around a large truck bearing mystic signs in large Chinese characters. The few foreigners whose Good Friday constitutional took them past the "North-China" Building were temporarily unable to fathom the excitement. However, when they saw several men on the truck distribute multi-coloured packages, which evidently contained food, they went on their way speculating on the identity of those who were providing Easter comforts for a class of men who often do not know whence their next meal will come.

The truck was loaded with edibles purchased with the last of the "North-China" Christmas Fund for Ricsha Men. It was in charge of Mr. George Matheson, founder and honorary director of the Mission to Ricsha Men. Its route lay through the Settlement, the French Concession, and all available parts of Chapei.

Starting at Hsinning Road early in the morning, the truck proceeded, via Nanking Road and the Hongkew district, to the Mission headquarters in Chapei. There, all those who had not obtained parcels during the truck's journey were entertained and provided for. An extra chance to obtain a sample of the truck's load will be given all ricsha men at a mass meeting at the Ricsha Mission Hall this evening.

It was entertaining to see how the trail of the truck was marked by munching men, or by others eagerly exploring the contents of the packages. No time was lost in satisfying the inner man, although some of the pullers were seen, reluctantly, to put their package carefully away, evidently for home or family consumption.

A GREAT MANSION NO MORE

Memories of the Late Mr. and Mrs. Drummond

An auction at 127 Avenue Haig! To most readers the announcement of Messrs L. Moore, Ltd., of the auction which they have just conducted in this great red brick house, set in its park-like grounds, meant just one more auction. Yet there were many who recalled the days when this same mansion was designed by the architects, Messrs. Davies & Thomas (now Davies & Brooke) for W. V. Drummond and his wife, Christian Mitchell Forbes. To many the notice brought back the picture of Mrs. Drummond, driving through the crowded streets of Shanghai in her victoria, behind her China ponies and liveried maifoo. Almost up to the day of her death, on the 18th of last January, at the age of 84, Mrs. Drummond maintained this custom.

There were some, perhaps, who remembered Mrs. Drummond as a popular belle in the old days when Shanghai's best people drove behind their prancing pairs out to Bubbling Well Road as the fashionable promenade. So many dresses did this social leader possess, it is said, that trunk after trunk of discarded frocks, most of them hardly worn, was found in her attic after her death.

And of course the thoughts of all the old China hands went back to the late Mr. Drummond who was for so many years a dominant figure in municipal affairs, the senior partner in the law firm of Messrs White-Cooper & Company, a man who, up to the time of his death, some twelve years ago, was prominent in all Shanghai activities.

When the Drummonds built their house in Avenue Haig there was no reason to spare expense. Its rooms are large and high-ceiled and there are plenty of them—reception hall, drawing-rooms, living-rooms, dining-room, study and kitchens, all on the ground floor, with two more stories taken up with the morning-room, bed-rooms, boudoirs and enclosed

accident bonus, gasoline bonus, long-service bonus, and good conduct payments. Their wages are increased at the rate of \$2 per annum. The average total monthly income of drivers and conductors is \$55.

A word should also be said, this time not in praise but in criticism, of the many who fought, without right or privilege, to participate in the ricsha men's treat. One saw well-padded, customarily pompous watchmen, Indian and otherwise, throw work and watching to the four winds and assail the truck of provender. The ricsha men took the whole affair in good spirit, although some of these outsiders did not stand upon the order of their accepting, but grabbed with gay abandon. However, it is possible that in the excitement of the truck's journey this eventuality was unavoidable. There was enough for all, and the fact that some outsiders participated in what was not intended for them may be mercifully ascribed to ignorance and temptation.

This distribution of food was entirely separate from the food tickets distributed at the close of large Ricsha Mission meetings and, where necessary, during house to house visitation. Commercial Shanghai, largely dependent upon unskilled labour, has already realized the benefit of such work, and these strenuous efforts on behalf of the greatest number has undoubtedly resulted in the greatest good to all.

Holidays have been selected as the most suitable times for these distributions to be made because the ricsha man is then deprived of his usual day's work. Each day has to carry its own burden in the life of the ricsha puller, so while most of us are taking advantage of a respite from work he merely tightens his belt and waits for the morrow. On Friday last about 20,000 parcels of food were distributed, most of them from the lorry that visited Shanghai's mean streets during the day; the remainder from the various mission halls.

verandahs, to say nothing of the green-houses and other outbuildings. The house stretched itself out in a comfortable way, always expressing a large and easy hospitality.

The grounds to-day are so extensive as to make the average person gasp at the thought of the labour required to keep them up. As one wanders over the lawn, past the flower-beds and the shrubbery, the wisterias and the flowering trees, the ornate brick house seems like a survival from the feudal ages, especially when one remembers that the houses of the Denart Estate are built on land once belonging to this same garden. One fancies one hears the gay voices of a house-party and mistakes the motors of the auction bargain-hunters for those of the guests. Then an April shower scuds across the sky, the trees weep for those who will never walk beneath their shade again, and the echoes of "Going, going, gone!" bring one sharply back to the present.

Never again will such a house be erected in Shanghai for the foreigner. Economic dictates and popular taste alike forbid. In thirty years fashion has forsaken the mansion for the apartment house. Even the Drummonds did not continue to live in the house until their deaths, and it was the manager of the Banque Franco-Chinoise whose household effects went under the auctioneer's hammer. The house, already out-moded in its three decades of existence, is to be taken over by its present owners, the Belgian Fathers, as Headquarters for their Mission. It is an unusual ending for a house dedicated to domestic bliss, but it will certainly be a peaceful—we trust a happy and prosperous future which stretches out before it.

In order to facilitate the transmission of military reports, a short wave wireless station will be shortly installed at the Woosung Forts.

In the course of an order to the various provincial governments, the Administrative Yuan says that, in future, all orders of the National Government must be strictly obeyed and the local authorities must not act independently so far as the collection of taxes is concerned. All illegal and obnoxious taxes, according to the order, must be abolished forthwith.

THE CENTRAL MINT INSPECTED

The Most Up-to-Date Establishment for the Coining of China's Currency to be Operated in Shanghai

A large number of local residents responded to the invitation of the Directors of the National Government Central Mint to visit the new institution in Chapei yesterday afternoon, among the guests being Mr. Loy Chang, chief of the Public Bonds Department of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Jian Chen, general manager of the Central Bank of China. Visitors were shown round the Mint and all expressed their astonishment at the progress which had been made since Mr. T. V. Soong was appointed Minister of Finance.

The Central Mint is situated at the north end of Gordon Road, on the Chapei bank of Soochow Creek. A wooden bridge costing about Tls. 20,000 was specially constructed over the creek to facilitate access. The Mint grounds measure about 98 mow of land, being surrounded by a 12-ft. brick boundary wall. There are two entrances; a main entrance facing south and a rear entrance, facing west. The grounds are well laid out with spacious lawns and cement concrete roadways lined with growing trees. In the centre of the driveway approach, there is a beautiful fountain. Viewed from the main entrance, the Administration Building presents an imposing structure, being three storeys in height, with two two-storeyed wings, and built entirely of reinforced concrete. Were it not for the sight of the smoke stack and the water tank tower in the rear, there would be little idea that, directly behind the building, is the industrial section of the largest and most up-to-date mint in the world.

Entering the building, one finds on the right hand side the offices of the Director and Vice-Director, the general affairs office and the waiting room. On the left, there is the office of the Technical Mint Expert, and offices for the superintendents of the various departments. The assay room adjoins these offices and it is completely equipped in every respect with chemical apparatus and supplies, muffle-furnaces and scales. A special feature of this room is the maximum amount of light permitted to enter through a skylight above and the steel windows, this light aiding the workmen in their weighing operations. Going upstairs, one turns to the left to find more offices and a spacious room for Directors' meetings. On the right is the accounting department, in more spacious offices. The third floor is used as the staff living quarters.

Coming to the melting plant, this section is connected directly with the rear of the administration building. The bullion comes in and passes through continuous chain of processes without the slightest bit of waste motion or time, emerging from the other side of the building as finished coins. Trucks convey the bullion bars to the make-up room, where the correct proportions are mixed to make up the silver alloy. The melting room, with its two long rows of gas fired furnaces, is where the melting is done. The moulds are attached to ball bearing turn-tables which run on tracks and which can be shifted from furnace to furnace for pouring purposes. The moulded ingots are placed on racks in special cooling tubs, first in plain water then in a two per cent. solution of sulphuric acid to bring back the silver lustre. If necessary, the rough edges of the ingots are cut in shearing machines, and, for filing smooth, four copper-lined vice tables are provided. The silver filings fall through a hole into a copper lined drawer. Before sending the ingots to be weighed in the ingot weighing room and stored in the ingot vault, each ingot is identified with a stamped number.

Every detail that can possibly add towards economy has been provided for, every piece of waste cloth or paper is burned in a sweep reducer and the silver particles are recovered from the ashes and every drop of liquid from the water cooling tubs and from the burning tubs is drained to a special settling tank, from which the silver is recovered. On the floors and around the furnaces cast iron checker plate gratings are laid. Silver particles falling to the ground fall into the checker plate holes and stay there and are not carried away by the workmen's shoes. Before entering the chimney, the burned furnace gases are made to pass

through a settling chamber which is staggered with brick baffle walls. Any particle of silver being carried away in the draught is caused to strike the baffle walls and fall to the ground by its own weight. Periodically, thousands of dollars are saved by removing the checker plates and by cleaning the settling chamber in order to recover silver particles.

Adjoining the melting room is the storeroom for crucibles and other melting room equipment. Next to this is the sweep reducer room. Here the discarded crucibles are crushed in a jaw crusher, pulverized to an impalpable powder in a ball mill, then dried in a centrifugal drier, in order that the silver content absorbed in the pores of the crucibles may be recovered. This room is next to the melting room, where the air compressors supply and circulate air to the various gas furnaces at about 23 lb. pressure.

The ingots are weighed in the ingot weighing room and then kept in a huge reinforced vault. There are three of these vaults altogether, one being attached to the make-up room for the storage of bullion, another being the ingot vault and a third being for finished coin. Each vault has six feet of reinforced concrete floors with 18-inch reinforced concrete walls and ceilings. Steel shelves carry the stored silver, electric radiators are provided to dispel moisture and electric fans to provide good air circulation. The doors to these vaults, each 13 tons, are of solid steel and fitted with time and double combination locks. For outside communication, in case one is accidentally locked inside after the locks are set, telephones are installed in each vault.

The rolling room is where the next process of minting is carried out. There are two 14" x 14" breakdown mills and eight 10 1/2" x 9" smaller mills for rolling down the ingots into strips. Micrometer adjusters attached to the tool steel rolls on each mill enable the strips to be exactly to the required thicknesses of the various denominations of coins. At the end of the rolling room there are six automatic strip feed punching presses where the coin blanks are punched out of the strips at the rate of 120 per minute. These punching presses also perform the dual role of cutting machines, for a cutting device is attached whereby the punched strips are automatically cut into convenient lengths for remelting.

The next process takes place in the cleaning and annealing room, where the coin blanks are annealed in three rotary annealing furnaces, following which they are washed in automatic washing machines and then dried in centrifugal driers. The rotary annealing furnaces each have a thermostat for automatically controlling the temperature through control of the gas supply. The annealed coins are dumped into copper collanders and burnished with a weak solution of sulphuric acid contained in lead-lined tubs beneath the furnaces. An electric trolley hoist running overhead on an eyebeam conveys the copper collanders full of annealed blanks to automatic machines. Plain water, mixed with steam to bring it to a suitable temperature, is used. The machines are rotated about a vertical axis with the coin blanks inside being agitated in the water. It may be mentioned that, except for the machine tool shop, which has a belt drive, each machine in the mint has its own motor drive. These motors total 130 and range from 1 h.p. on the automatic weighing machines to as high as 75 h.p. on the breakdown rolling mills. The motors on the washing machines are different from other motors in that they have special graphite bearings. An oil bearing would be impractical due to the fact that the vertical axis of the motor shaft would cause the oil to leak out. The centrifugal driers consist of rotating perforating baskets, where in the wet coin blanks are placed, and the water extracted through the perforations and by drying from air heated by passing through a steam coil.

With the blanks in an annealed condition and before having them coined, the edges are raised in six upsetting machines, the purpose being to protect the too rapid wear-

ing of the impression struck. There are 16 coining presses, nine being of the large scale for the coining of dollars and seven being for the smaller denominations of coins. Each coining press has attached an automatic coin feeding device, and each one is designed to strike a blow of 150 tons pressure, producing a coin of such high relief that it is difficult to counterfeit. In the centre of the coining room are four coin reviewing machines. Here the finished coins pass slowly on an endless conveyor belt under a strong lamp and under the eye of a reviewer. These machines are so arranged that the coins are automatically flipped over, thus subjecting both sides for inspection.

As a final check, the coins are weighed in the automatic weighing room, where there are 12 machines that are so sensitive and accurate that they are capable of detecting the weight of a pencil mark made on a coin. These machines, absolutely automatic in their operation, are enclosed in glass cases to protect from possible error through human hands, and they unerringly separate the illegal weight coins from the standard. Mr. Clifford Hewitt, the Technical Mint Expert, who has to his credit the designing of much other minting machinery, personally designed these machines.

Before being boxed and shipped to the banks, the coins are counted in the coin counting room where a labour and time saving device is at hand, enabling 500 or 600 coins to be counted in two or three seconds, by the mere shake of a counting board.

The Mint is complete in every detail. It generates its own power, possessing a battery of four Casey & Hedges water tube boilers of 155 h.p. each, two Westinghouse geared steam turbines of 350 k.w., a smaller 50 k.w. turbine for lighting purposes and an eight-inch artesian well for supplying water to a 60,000 gallon water tower tank. The two large turbines are run condensing. To the rear of the power plant is a reinforced spray pond 175 ft. by 50 ft. by 8 ft. for cooling condenser water. As an emergency in case of the water supply failing, there is an intake from the Soochow Creek leading to the pond with working and spare centrifugal pumps to provide the necessary pumping head. The water tower is one of the best in the country to-day, being designed and built by the Chicago Bridge Co., erected upon excellent piling foundations and being high enough to supply water at 60 lb. pressure to any part of the mint. The gas for the smelting room and other furnaces is generated in three Smith gas producer units.

The machine shop is fully equipped with Pratt & Whitney and Browne & Sharpe machine tools and is complete in every detail, with lathes, drill presses, roll grinders, milling machines, planer, pipe threading machine, etc. The Central Mint does all its engraving in the plant. The engraving room has all necessary engravers' tools, lathes, die bubbling press, hardening furnaces and a Keller reducing machine to make and supply its own dies and hubs.

Mention should also be made of some of the many perfections of detail that have accompanied this masterpiece of engineering work. The installation of an electric clock system for the keeping of accurate and uniform time; a watchman's clock system for the safety of mint property; an inter-telephone system to facilitate efficient communication between departments; a call bell system from the offices; excellent vapour steam heating throughout; excellent lighting, cooling and ventilating that contribute so much towards the efficiency of office employees and workmen.

The Central Mint of China has well earned its name of being the most up-to-date and best-equipped mint in the world, and with its possible output of 400,000 coins per ten-hour working day, it ranks second to none in capacity.

In a few days, Mr. G. Kwok Bew, the Director, and Mr. Loti H. T. Wei, the Vice-Director, will present to various journalists and guests gold-plated bronze medals designed by Mr. Clifford Hewitt, the Technical Mint Expert, on the occasion of the completion of the mint. The observe carries the profile of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in high relief with Chinese characters and the national flower as a border. The reverse represents a junk which is significant of China's trade and commerce. The bursting of the sunrays will represent the new light of the progress achieved by the National Government.

A MILLION FOR THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

National Campaign in U.S. for Local Institution

New York, Apr. 16.

Following the announcement of plans to-day at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, members of the executive committee of the American School in Shanghai said to-day that they believed \$1,000,000 would speedily be collected in America for the school.

A national campaign is to be launched throughout the United States for this purpose.—United Press.

With the money which the American School hopes to get from American Trustees they propose to start an endowment fund for the students of the school. The problem of the education of the American children has been most serious and vexing, yet in spite of the fact that all salaries, all the overhead and expense of the departments, the interest on the overdraft, and taxes, has been paid since the opening of the school on September 17, 1912, by student tuition alone, the Shanghai High School graduates who go to American Colleges rank highest in their classes in the U. S. And it is interesting to note that over 99 per cent. of the High School graduates who live in Shanghai go to America to finish their education in universities.

Last year Mr. E. J. Anderson, the principal of the school, was sent on special leave to the States to co-operate with the American Trustees to enable the school board here to give the children the proper facilities from kindergarten to High School. It has been found impossible to maintain the highest standards on tuition support. The boys have no dormitory and emergency cases are put into the garrets of the buildings. It is hoped that a modern boys dormitory will be forthcoming when the money arrives. The campaign for the million dollar fund started two years ago. Mr. Howard E. Cole, the director of the Standard Oil Co. in New York is Chairman of the Committee and also of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Wood of the American Church Mission is now in China and he is a member of the Board of Trustees.

The enrolment during each of the past four years has grown consistently. During the year 1926-7 it exceeded 600 due largely to disturbed political conditions in the interior. The year 1927-8 continued the heavy enrolment with a larger average attendance. The school is open to children of missionaries and business-men alike.

TOWN HALL ORATORIO

A Memorable Performance

It is satisfactory to record that Maestro Paci's efforts, and they were indeed not light, were rewarded with a crowded hall on April 17 and the audience with some very beautiful and memorable music. By common consent a great tribute is due to Maestro Paci. It is plain that all have worked hard, but the hardest work must fall upon the conductor and those taking part in the performance are amazed at the unsparing energy and devotion he has given to it. His reward is the success of the production and the enjoyment with which it was heard. Congratulations also are to be given to the Chinese members of the chorus. The Chinese choir altogether is, if we may say so, a rather surprising innovation and their skill in an absolutely foreign and, in the Perosi, very difficult medium is admirable. The chorus as a whole is excellent. Their singing, in particular, of the vindictive "Thou that destroyest the temple" and of the scribes' chorus "He saved others" was most effective. But one wonders why Perosi gave one of the most beautiful and dignified melodies, one of the few in the major key, to express the vicious irony of the scribes. It seems somehow inappropriate.

Mr. Meyer acquitted himself well in the music of Christ. His fine voice loses none of its richness though it is some few years since he was first heard in Shanghai. He sang the lovely melody following the consecration of the wine, perhaps the most beautiful of all with great feeling and effect, as

also the cry "Eloi, Eloi." M. Schuchlin sang the part of the narrator well; and an unnamed tenor won many admirers with his rendering of the two lines "Let us see if Elias will come." The orchestra was a little unsteady in the soft slow passages, but combined well with the singers.

The "Stabat Mater" was very beautiful and appealing. It was a good deal in contrast with the "Passion" which, if it is not heresy to say so, keeps rather too much in one mood. We liked the singing of Mme. Batulina and Mmo. Krilova immensely; the last named has a voice not very strong but very sweet and of the true, appealing alto readiness. They combined beautifully and were well supported by chorus and orchestra. Taking the evening as a whole, it was a fine performance. Faults might be found, of course—where not? But it would be merely carping to look for them where there was so much sterling good work and so much real artistic merit.

MOTOR BUS EXPERT IN SHANGHAI

Mr. C. T. Coleman Optimistic Regarding China's Future

The rapid strides which commercial transportation has been making in China reveal the interesting fact that even unsettled political conditions and a general import depression caused by the depreciation of silver have failed to effect to any extent the growing influx of motor vehicles into this country. This in turn can be considered as a definite indication that commercial motor transportation is destined to become one of the foremost factors in the economical and industrial development of China in the years to come.

This was the opinion expressed by Mr. C. T. Coleman, Manager of the Truck and Bus Division of the General Motors Export Co., who is at present on a business visit to Shanghai.

An engineer of high repute, Mr. Coleman is considered one of the foremost experts in the field of commercial motor transportation. For a time he was in charge of the automotive department of the United States Postal Service, which operates a fleet of over 5,000 motor vehicles. Later on, having joined the General Motors Corporation, Mr. Coleman actively assisted a number of American Railways in organizing their automotive service and placing it on a sound and profitable basis.

In the first place, General Motors being the world's largest manufacturer of automobiles, now offers the widest range of vehicles in every line of motor transportation—truly a car and truck for every purse and purpose. As a characteristic example of this, Mr. Coleman mentioned the General Motors Truck Company, a division of the General Motors Corporation. This Company which was formed in 1925, now possesses the largest and most modern commercial vehicle plant in the world, the output of which offers the fullest and most standardised line of commercial vehicles in the industry.

And then too, in the new 6 cylinder Chevrolet Truck, with its increased power, speed and loading space, General Motors offers a most economical motor unit covering a wide range of haulage purposes.

Mr. Coleman pointed to the activity of General Motors in China—to its local stocks of cars and trucks that make immediate delivery possible, to its huge central depot of spare parts, to its Service School at Shanghai to which mechanics are sent from all parts of the country by Governmental bodies, fleet owners and dealers, to be trained in up-to-date service methods, and to the vast amount of educational literature published in the Chinese language for the benefit of Chinese owners.

"And it is most encouraging to note" concluded Mr. Coleman, "that these effects of General Motors towards the popularization of motor transportation in China, have received a sympathetic understanding on the part of the Chinese people, as evidenced by the increasing number of large purchases of General Motors products, effected by Governmental Institutions and private organizations in this country; and of which the recent purchase of 150 G.M.C. buses by the Shantung Provincial Government is a typical example.

SHANGHAI "HANDS" IN
VICTORIAChina-Japan Society Entertains
the Gordon McLeod Players

The following extract from the "Colonist," Victoria, British Columbia, will interest many of our readers:

The China-Japan Society held its monthly tiffin party in the Duke of Kent Room at the Empress Hotel on March 27 at 12:30 o'clock, and had on this occasion as guests Mr. Gordon McLeod, and Miss Lillian Christine. The chairman, Mr. C. H. Rutherford, extended to them a very cordial welcome and took the opportunity of thanking Mr. McLeod and his talented company for the great pleasure they had given to Victoria during the last two months. He thought the plays were not only entertainment of a very high standard, but were also an education and worthy of stronger support from members of the society and similar organizations. He referred to Mr. McLeod's travels to the Far East and to the happy recollections he still carries with him of the social life in Shanghai. He made special reference to Miss Christine, who had won the hearts of Victorians by her charm, acting and versatile manner in which she had portrayed the leading parts in the various plays that had been produced. Mr. McLeod, in a suitable reply, thanked the society for their hospitality and support, and Mr. G. M. Billings moved that Mr. Gordon McLeod be made an honorary member of the society, which was carried by acclamation.

Among those present were the following members:

Mrs. J. F. Abbott, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. G. M. Billings, Mrs. L. Colman, Captain and Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Creed, Mrs. J. W. Cain, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Darnell, Mrs. L. Dowdall, Mr. W. Everall, Mrs. E. J. Fardel, Mrs. C. P. Gabbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hatch, Captain P. Vernon Jackson, Mrs. E. Jenkinson, Mr. A. R. King, Mrs. R. Leeds, Mrs. J. W. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. W. Melville, Miss D. Marshall, Mrs. E. Molloy, Mrs. R. B. Mosher, Mrs. Muriel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy, Mrs. F. Pollard, Mrs. W. R. McD. Parr, Miss Sheila Parr, Captain and Mrs. A. D. S. Powell, Mrs. E. H. Quinnton, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Rutherford, Mr. W. M. Sparke, Commander C. H. R. Slingby, Mr. J. C. Thomson, Mr. F. E. Tuckey, Mr. W. R. T. Tuckey, Mrs. H. P. Tooker, Mrs. Brandon-Usher, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Williams, Mrs. L. Watson and Mr. W. G. Winterburn.

LOCAL BOY SCOUTS
JAMBOREEShanghai Scouting Past and
Present

The ninth annual Jamboree of the Boy Scouts Association of the Shanghai branch took place on April 21 at the camp in Huangjiao Road.

The first event on the programme was a display by the first Russian Troop, which consisted of marching and grouping. The crowds had not yet gathered, but by the time the second event "A Day in Camp" was presented by the Catholic Troop, there were throngs of people present to applaud the efforts of the troop. The troop entered the field carrying poles upon which was borne canvas and pegs. In a very short time a tent was erected and a kitchen established. After camp had been settled the boys in the troop sang several songs.

One of the most interesting displays was presented by the Second Russian Troop and depicted Shanghai Scouting Past and Present. The boys first entered the field and put up a single tent, representing the only British Troop which was in Shanghai in 1912. A British flag was raised after the tent was erected. Immediately afterwards two tents were erected, showing the three troops of British organization which the British troops have in Shanghai. The tents were put up in a surprisingly short interval.

Another arresting event was the Jazz Band, composed of the Kuang Hua College Troop. These scouts used buckets, kettles, skillets, and pans for their instruments. So contagious was their rhythm that a small pink piece of femininity,



"PINCHER"

Mr. H. S. Martin's welcoming smile to shareholders.

aged 18 months, began to beat her hands together and to whirl in minuet fashion.

In the Wolf Cub events the box making was perhaps the most interesting event. Each boy was given 30 nails, a saw and hammer, and three slabs of wood and told to make a box. In approximately five minutes the boxes were finished. The Wolf Cubs also held knotting races and relay races.

The most graceful event of the afternoon programme was presented by the Japanese Troop in a fencing display. The agility and rapidity of muscular activity was displayed by the youngsters who gave a truly artistic performance for an appreciative audience.

The telegraphic display presented by the Kuang Hua College Troop was also very interesting, since all the apparatus for delivering messages was brought on to the field and erected.

WEDDINGS

Blake-Hughes

A wedding took place on April 19 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Britton, when Betty Hughes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Frank Hughes, was married to Lieut.-Cmdr. Vendel Philipps Blake, M.C., of San Diego, California, who is in the U. S. Navy.

The wedding was solemnized by Chaplain Truitt of the 4th Regt., U.S.M.C. The bride wore an ivory georgette gown and real lace, carrying pink roses. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Tsingtao and Peking and propose to go to Chefoo for the summer holidays. The bridegroom was educated in the University of Southern California and is a doctor and surgeon of the U. S. Navy.

Villers-Kohler

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on April 21 at the Cathedral when Miss Adina Kohler, daughter of Mrs. L. Kohler of Berlin, Germany, became the bride of Mr. Eric Villers, son of Mr. H. Villers of Birmingham, England. Dean Trivett performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by Capt. H. G. Reed, wore a lovely gown of French ivory satin, which fell in soft folds, trailing slightly. Over the tight-fitting bodice she wore a short jacket of white silk lace, which joined in front with a cluster of orange blossoms. At each side of the skirt tiny circles of lace were inserted. Her long veil was of net embroidered at the edges, and fell in graceful folds from a narrow wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of tea roses and smilax.

Mr. W. A. G. Price served as best man, and Messrs. Hunting and Watkins as ushers.

The bride was attended by Miss Ida Bauld and Miss Lilly Koenig, bridesmaids, who wore frocks of pale green and shell pink, cut on princess lines. On the circular skirts were graceful flounces of silver lace, and at the waists were tiny bands of velvet ribbon caught with diamond buckles. Both wore

slippers and crinoline hats to match their frocks, and carried bouquets of sweet peas in assorted colours.

Mrs. Kohler, the bride's mother, wore a gown of pearl grey lace and georgette, and a hat of lace crinoline. Her bouquet was of pink roses.

The bride and groom left the Cathedral under an archway of axes, going to the Hongkong Fire Station where a reception was held for their many friends. Later they left on their honeymoon for Germany and England, the bride wearing an ensemble of figured crepe de chine and blue georgette, and a matching hat of blue straw.

Mr. Villers is a member of the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

OBITUARY

Mr. Francisco Sales da Roza

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Francisco Sales da Roza, which took place on April 20 in the Shanghai General Hospital. Mr. da Roza, who was an old resident of Hongkong, and latterly of Shanghai, was 73 years of age. He leaves a widow, four sons and a daughter, to whom the sympathy of their many friends will go out in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Kathleen Evelyn Barnes

The funeral services for the late Mrs. Kathleen Evelyn Barnes were held at Pashensiao Cemetery on April 15 when a large gathering of relatives and friends attended. The services were conducted by Father Farmer, who also read the Requiem Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart. The bearers of the casket were Messrs. Kabelitz, Jovino, Kirby, Schmied, Torley, and Butt.

The late Mrs. Barnes had not been married very long to Mr. C. I. Barnes of the U.S.M.C., who is at present on his way to the United States. She leaves an infant daughter, and many relatives to whom great sympathy is extended. The Chaplain of the U.S.M.C. attended the services. Mrs. Barnes was before her marriage Miss K. E. Roche, the daughter of Mr. T. J. Roche.

Barnes and Baby; Dad; Grandma; Brothers and Sisters; Lizzie and Ottie; Barbara and Robert; Julius and Marion; George and Toni; Jani and Nita; Phil and Floy; Jean and Junio; Milly; Edith, Henry and Peggy; Billie, Lorraine and Buddy; Colleagues of the Quartermaster Dept., U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Robinson; H. Thomas; Miss A. Seelberg; Miss Lily Howe; Corporal and Mrs. J. M. Baker; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ollerdsen; Mr. and Mrs. Betines; Annie and William Lowry; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sequeira; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Willis; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barrer; Mrs. A. C. de Souza and family; Mr. and Mrs. P. Jovino; Mrs. Wilkins; Mr. and Mrs. P. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Grout; Mr. and Mrs. H. Kellner; Mr. and Mrs. F. Simonsen; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hutchinson; Chas. J. Beale; Mr. and Miss J. Rivero; Mr. and Mrs. Naganman and Weaver; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roche; Mrs. Peltnier; F. P. Buhon and family; Musso, Fischer and Wilhelm; Mrs. A. E. Ferris; Louis Remedios; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair; A. W. Dierks; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Butt; The House Boy; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Buckley; Mr. and Mrs. T. Kabelitz; Kitty and J. McGuire; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Holt; Mr. and Mrs. G. Deitz and family;

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

KIANGWAN EASTER

MEETING

APRIL 19

1.—The Kokaza Cup

For all China Ponies of "Y" Class—Five furlongs.

1.—Toog's Nith, J. Pote-Hunt, 152.
2.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chang's South China Sea, H. Huang, 155.
3.—K. D. Soo's Passage Money, V. Haimovitch, 155.
Won by 1½ lengths; half.
Time, 1 min. 14½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$17.50. Places, \$10, \$27.50, \$31.20.

2.—The New Nursery Plate

For all China Ponies being at any time Subscription Grifins of the Shanghai Race Club, Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai or the International Recreation Club—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Matsumoto's Warble, S. A. Judah, 152.
2.—Plane's Lucky Boy, L. K. Woo, 156.
3.—Sub. Co's Grand Company, F. Noodt, 163.
Won by two lengths; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 4½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$37.10. Places, \$9.30, \$8, \$8.40.

3.—The Griffin Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Grifins of this Meeting—One mile.

1.—Eve's Starlit Eve, V. Haimovitch, 152.
2.—Plane's Helpline, T. L. Wong, 153.
3.—Plane's Gyroplane, H. C. Pih, 153.
Won by four lengths; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 07½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$7. Places, \$5.60, \$10.70, \$6.80.

4.—The Red Rose Stakes

For all China Ponies of "Y" Class—One mile.

1.—Eve's Bombing Plane, H. C. Pih, 158.
2.—Toog's Alligator, J. Pote-Hunt, 153.
3.—F.C.C. & T.Z.L.'s Admin, T. W. Tshang, 158.
Won by a head; half-length.
Time, 2 min. 05 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$42.90. Places, \$6.80, \$5.50, \$6.60.

5.—The Grand Juvenile Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Grifins of this Meeting—Five furlongs.

1.—Eve's Vesper Eve, V. Haimovitch, 158.
2.—Sun Kock's Tsao Shang Pei, F. Noodt, 139.

PERSONAL NOTES

THE engagement is announced of Major A. Collier, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Dora Johnson of 1295 Rue Lafayette.

A WEDDING was solemnized at the Cathedral on April 15, when Miss Elizabeth Oliver, recently arrived from home, became the bride of Mr. Frederick Appleton of the China Navigation Company.

THE American Consulate General is interested in obtaining information regarding the whereabouts of Frank H. Soll who was employed by the Auto Castle, Shanghai, last year. Any information concerning this person will be appreciated.

HIS many friends will be pleased to learn that the Legislative Yuan has appointed Mr. F. J. Schulz, a local American lawyer, who was at one time Commissioner of the U.S. Court for China and Consular Judge, adviser to the Commission for the Codification and Drafting of the Civil Laws.

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Allen Noldston, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Noldston of Shanghai, to Miss Marjorie Kirkpatrick Hyslop, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hyslop of Toronto, Canada. The wedding will take place next month at Toronto where Mr. Noldston is on the editorial staff of the "Evening Telegram".

M. JEAN FONTENOT, who was appointed an adviser to the Ministry of Communications about a year ago, recently resigned that position. M. Fontenot came to China about three years ago as correspondent of the French official news agency, Havas. Having now been appointed general manager for that agency in Indo-China, China and Japan, M. Fontenot will devote the whole of his time to this branch of journalism.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Maitland; Mr. and Mrs. Tamburini and family; Mr. and Mrs. Andersen and family; Miss Bertha Bierwith; Miss Katie Rudland; Mrs. M. Torley and family; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bridges; Miss N. A. Maitland; Mr. and Mrs. A. de Carle Severely;

3.—Plane's Windmill Plane, M. M. Sokoloff, 158.

Won by two lengths; one.
Time, 1 min. 14½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$11.20. Places, \$6.70, \$14.40, \$8.50.

6.—The Subscription Grifins Holiday Plate

For I.R.C. Subscription Grifins of the year 1930.—Three-quarters of a mile.

1.—Shayer & Co's Flying Fool, N. Deitz, 162.
2.—The Three of Us' Temple Tower, L. P. Quincey, 157.
3.—Develope's Myale, J. B. Lok, 162.
Won by three lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 31 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$9.50. Places, \$6.40, \$9, \$8.10.

7.—The Grifins Trial Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Grifins of this Meeting—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Fah Kee's Old Pagoda, H. Colloco, 152.
2.—Mount's Mount Cenis, T. Y. Tung, 155.
3.—M. S. Pan's Jolly Comedian, (T. L. Wong), 155.
Won by 1½ lengths; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 03½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$237.30. Places, \$22.50, \$18.50, \$14.60.

8.—The Spring Cup

For all China Ponies of "Y" Class—One mile, and a quarter.

1.—Wood's Tien Lau Ma Tze, J. P. Lok, 153.
2.—Zee & Tung's Tell-me-more, T. Y. Tung, 152.
3.D.H.—E.F.Z. & T.S.C.'s The Tiger Hero, T. L. Wong, 153.
3.D.H.—E.F.Z. & T.S.C.'s V. Haimovitch, 158.
Won by one length; half (dead heat).

Time, 2 min. 40 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$299.50. Places, \$21, \$7.50, \$8.40, \$6.

9.—The Merchants' Plate

For all China Ponies of "Y" Class—Nine furlongs.

1.—T.T.L. & H.K.N.'s Sochova, H. Huang, 158.
2.—Fah Kee's Old King, H. Colloco, 153.
3.—Loong Lee's White Dragon, V. Haimovitch, 155.
Won by a head; two lengths.
Time, 2 min. 21½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$5.40. Places, \$5.20, \$6.50, \$9.20.

10.—The Cosmopolitan Plate

For all China Ponies of "Y" Class.—Three-quarters of a mile.

1.—Fah Kee's Sportsmen Union, H. Colloco, 155.
2.—So & So's Flanders Poppy, H. Huang, 152.
3.—F. Y. Wang's Unity Eve, A. N. Tshang, 152.
Won by a short head; one.
Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$51. Places, \$20.90, \$18.50, \$17.

11.—The Shanghai Race Club Cup

A Cup presented by the Shanghai Race Club with \$700 added by the Club to the Winner. China Ponies of "Y" Class being Grifins of this Meeting and ten: bona fide property of Members of the International Recreation Club who are not Members of the Shanghai Race Club—One mile and a half.

1.—Fairly's Fairy Kite, J. B. Lok, 158.
2.—T. W. Co's The New Buick, H. C. Pih, 155.
3.—Zee & Tung's Tell-me-faithfully, T. Y. Tung, 152.

Won by many lengths; four.
Time, 2 min. 17½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$650. Places, \$530, \$640, \$9.80.

APRIL 20

1.—The Chozo Cup

For China Ponies being at any time Subscription Grifins of the Shanghai Race Club, Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai or the International Recreation Club—One mile.

1.—Tao's Armed Guard, H. Colloco, 152.
2.—Kao Gros' Tommy Atkins, S. Y. Sung, 152.
3.—Chow & Co's Shepherd, L. P. Quincey, 152.

Won by 1½ lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 04½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$19.70. Places, \$9.20, \$11.70, \$26.40.

2.—The Cash Sweep Plate

For all China Ponies of "Y" Class—One mile.

1.—Eve's Banquet Eve, V. Haimovitch, 155.
2.—Fah Kee's Old King, H. Colloco, 155.
3.—Foot's Speedfoot, S. Y. Sung, 155.
Won by two lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 03½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$60.60. Places, \$14.60, \$11.10, \$24.60.

3.—The Liama Miao Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Grifins of this Meeting—One mile.

1.—Zee & Tung's Tell-me-faithfully, T. Y. Tung, 152.
2.—Raymond's Prince Walbert IV, H. C. Pih, 152.

3.—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chang's American Plain, C. Kucarnacow, 153.
Won by 1½ lengths; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 03½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$15.70. Places, \$5.50, \$11.80, \$11.70.

4.—The Easter Stakes
For all China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Toep's Alligator, J. Pote-Hunt, 155.
2.—Zee & Tung's Tell-me-more, T. Y. Tung, 152.
3.—The Five Stars' Mount Blanc, C. Encarnacao, 155.
Won by a head; half-length.
Time, 2 min. 41½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$7.50. Places, \$5.40, \$5.80.

5.—The Derby Stakes
For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a half.
1.—Eve's Starlit Eve, V. Haimovitch, 152.
2.—Bury-fellow, F. Noodt, 155.
3.—Fairly's Fairy Kite, J. B. Lok, 153.
Won by three lengths; two.
Time, 3 min. 08½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$17.50. Places, \$6.10, \$7.70, \$5.60.

6.—The Nanyang Stakes
For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1929.—Five furlongs.
1.—The Three of Us Temple Tower, L. P. Quincey, 153.
2.—Heather's Tabora, F. Noodt, 144.
3.—Z. Y. H.'s Tien Chang Shan, T. L. Wong, 160.
Won by one length; a short head.
Time, 1 min. 15½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$13.20. Places, \$7.20, \$12.70, \$11.50.

7.—The Kirtling Plate
For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of this Meeting.—Nine furlongs.
1.—Mount's Mount Cenit, T. Y. Tung, 155.
2.—K. T. Wong's President Wilson, T. J. Rothe, 152.
3.—Eve's Coursing Eve, V. Haimovitch, 153.
Won by two lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 23½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$13.10. Places, \$7.10, \$9.10, \$6.90.

8.—The Land O'Hums Stakes
For all China Ponies of "Y" Class.—Seven furlongs.
1.—Eve's Election Eve, V. Haimovitch, 150.
2.—Jolly Bird's Wings, H. Huang, 150.
3.—S. A. Judah's Ptolemy, S. A. Judah, 153.
Won by two lengths; three.
Time, 1 min. 41½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$19.50. Places, \$8.40, \$12.40, \$3.10.

9.—The Easter Totalizer Cup
For 1929 Subscription Griffins of the Shanghai Race Club, Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai or the International Recreation Club.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—C. S. Mao's Sweet Pea, Y. S. Chang, 162.
2.—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chang's Arabian Plain, C. Encarnacao, 150.
3.—K. C. Sung and L. K. Woo's Corinth, L. K. Woo, 152.
Won by 1½ lengths; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 42½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$11.10. Places, \$5.60, \$7.00, \$5.70.

10.—The April Plate
For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of this Meeting.—Seven furlongs.
1.—Plane's Windmill Plane, M. M. Skoloff, 158.
2.—San Koo's Tsao Shang Fei, F. Noodt, 149.
3.—Z. Y. H.'s Tien Cho Shan, R. B. Ozorio, 150.
Won by four lengths; two.
Time, 1 min. 47½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$20.50. Places, \$8.40, \$7.30, \$102.60.

11.—The Red House Plate
For all China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile and a half.
1.—H.F.Z. & T.S.C.'s The Tiger Hero, T. J. Wong, 155.
2.—Eve's Busy Bee, V. Haimovitch, 158.
3.—The Five Stars' Star-fort, F. Noodt, 147.
Won by two lengths; half.
Time, 3 min. 11½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$51.00. Places, \$12.70, \$5.20, \$14.20.

APRIL 21

1.—The Eastern Playway Plate (a handicap)
For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1930.—One mile.
1.—Shayer & Co's Fighting Fool, N. Deitz, 142.
2.—Sing Lee's Blue Wing, R. D. Parkin, 141.
3.—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chang's Moonbeam, S. C. Chang, 152.
Won by 1½ lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 07 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$38.50. Places, \$15.50, \$13.50, \$31.30.

2.—The Easter Monday Plate
For all China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile.
1.—Fah Kee's Old Friend, H. Collaco, 150.
2.—Eve's Banquet Eve, V. Haimovitch, 162.
3.—Foot's Speedfoot, S. Y. Sung, 152.
Won by 1½ lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 02½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$31.50. Places, \$10, \$15.10, \$11.60.

3.—The Welcome Plate
For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Eve's Vesper Eve, Y. S. Chang, 158.
2.—Ming China's Air Mail, J. Pote-Hunt, 151.
3.—Jolly Bird's Mount Alps, H. Huang, 151.

Won by two lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 30½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$23.40. Places, \$11.60, \$5.60, \$5.60.

4.—The Joss House Plate
For all China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile and a half.
1.—Eve's Busy Bee, V. Haimovitch, 155.
2.—K. S. A.'s Prince Adelbert, C. Encarnacao, 163.
3.—Woo's Tien Law Mo Tze, J. B. Lok, 160.
Won by three lengths; four.
Time, 3 min. 19½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$6.70. Places, \$5.70, \$10.

5.—The Great Eastern Plate
For China Ponies of "Y" Class being at any time I.R.C. Subscription Griffins.—Three-quarters of a mile.
1.—Trio's Armed Guard, H. Collaco, 165.
2.—Sub. Co's Grand Company, V. Haimovitch, 165.
3.—Kao Bros' Tommy Atkins, S. Y. Sung, 152.
Won by 1½ lengths; one.
Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$16.80. Places, \$7.30, \$9.10, \$5.50.

6.—The Farewell Cup
For all China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—The Five Stars' Mount Blanc, C. Encarnacao, 155.
2.—S. L. Chang's The Wellknown Horse, J. B. Lok, 147.
3.—Kee's Old King, H. Collaco, 155.
Won by 1½ lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 41½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$30.60. Places, \$9.80, \$11.40, \$7.30.

7.—The Ohio Plate
For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of this Meeting.—Three-quarters of a mile.
1.—Bury's Bury-fellow, F. Noodt, 155.
2.—Shayer's Victorious March, J. Pote-Hunt, 150.
3.—Kao Bros' Radio Revel, S. Y. Sung, 147.
Won by two lengths; half.
Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$6.50. Places, \$5.50, \$11.10, \$11.10.

8.—The Champion Sweepstakes
Open to Winners at this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Eve's Busy Bee, Y. S. Chang, 153.
2.—Eve's Starlit Eve, V. Haimovitch, 152.
3.—T.L. & H.K.K.'s Sochow, H. Huang, 158.
Also ran:—Flying Fool (N. Deitz), The Tiger Hero (T. J. Wong), Fairy Kite (J. B. Lok), Bombing Plane (H. C. Phib), Alligator (J. Pote-Hunt), Sportsman Union (H. Collaco), Mount Blanc (C. Encarnacao).

Won by 1½ lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 20½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$56.50. Places, \$3.80, \$6.10, \$5.80.

9.—The "Z" Class Handicap
For all China Ponies of "Z" Class.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—H. N. Ting's Pride of Tsingtau, Y. S. Chang, 156.
2.—Chan Tin Son's Vasylock, N. Deitz, 142.
3.—Toep's Spearmit, J. Pote-Hunt, 145.
Won by four lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 32 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$55.40. Places, \$15.40, \$16.30, \$11.60.

10.—The Eclipse Plate
For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.
1.—Foot's Promptfoot, S. Y. Sung, 150.
2.—Plane's Gyroplane, C. Encarnacao, 155.
3.—K. T. Wong's President Wilson, T. J. Rothe, 158.
Won by 1½ lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 06½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$142.20. Places, \$29.40, \$10.30, \$16.60.

11.—The Novices Cup
For all China Ponies of "Y" Class that have started at this Meeting and that have never won more than three races.—One mile and a half.
1.—Y. S. C.'s Victory Mark, Fr. Reiber, Jr., 145.
2.—Plane's Hydroplane, H. Herzberg, 149.
3.—Trio's Cuban Raw, H. P. Wong, 148.
Won by 1½ lengths; two.
Time, 3 min. 23½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$12.90. Places, \$5.50, \$5.50.

LAWN TENNIS

Hongkong, Apr. 15.

This afternoon S. A. and H. D. Rumbahn won the doubles Tennis Championship of the Colony for the sixth year in succession by defeating in the final round Paul Kong and Ho Ka-lau. The scores were 6-0, 7-5, 6-3.—Reuter.

Nice, Apr. 16.

A scintillating tennis spectacle was witnessed to-day at the Beaulieu Club, the directors of which managed to persuade the American star, "Big Bill" Tilden, to meet the professional champion, Karel Kozeluh. Both were in top form. The American won by 6/4, 6/4.—Reuter.

HARRY OLLERDESSEN

A Tribute from a Reader in London

London, Mar. 27.

As one who has known Harry Ollerdesen for twenty-five years I would like to add a few words to the tributes accorded him in papers just reaching London. There are, probably, others who knew him better and longer, but not many, I believe, who have played games with and against him as much as I have. Like others, I have agreed and disagreed with him, but in this respect as well as in sport, I have not known him to take an un sporting advantage of anyone. I do not know of any player in all my contacts with treaty port athletics to possess a greater respect for the traditions which are still the essential qualities of athletic sports.

Harry, with Vivian Davies, possibly the strongest pair of backs ever to represent Shanghai, played in front of me, in goal. He played with me on Shanghai Interport cricket teams, and against me when I turned out for the Tientsin side. He played with and against me in both baseball and lawn tennis. These are unusual opportunities to observe a player's characteristics and throughout them all Harry displayed a sportsman's instincts.

It has been said that he gave up baseball because it did not offer sufficient individual initiative, but having played baseball with him I happen to know that he gave it up for other reasons. There is just as much room for initiative in baseball as in cricket, but there were certain "legitimate plays" in the former that, to Harry, savoured too much of guile and too little of sportsmanship. He never liked taking an opponent unawares with a ball hidden in his glove. He was brought up in the cricket tradition and that sort of thing was "not cricket."

He could not do it. He was playing first base one day when I was on the opposing side in a Blue Sox-Red Sox game among the Amateurs. I reached first and was about to take the usual "lead off" to steal second. Harry whispered grimly "Hold your base—I've got the ball." He could not play what he called a dirty trick. And not long after that he went back to cricket.

I recall Harry's dismay, when, during an S.R.C.-S.C.C. match, a bowler on his team ran up to the crease, and, instead of bowling, held the ball, turned about and stumped the runner, who had been too anxious to run. Strictly, as all cricketers know, it is possible under the rules, but it is nevertheless, like the hidden baseball, "not cricket." What happened I do not know, but that sort of effort was never allowed to happen again.

When I first saw him he was a stylist with a wonderful eye essaying fancy late cuts and leg glances, but, after the arrival in Shanghai of the old Surrey skipper, Louis Walker, and Captain Barrett, he cultivated the straight bat. He began to keep "em low, and to steer his shots past mid-off. Barrett was right when he declared that Harry, with regular play in good company, would find a place in English county cricket. It is just as true now as in the past. I would have put him in fourth or fifth wicket in any county team I saw at Lords or the Oval last Summer.

Harry Ollerdesen was the last active representative of the haleyn days of pre-war cricket in Shanghai. Modern diversions, lawn tennis, dancing and other things, have robbed the local game of young men who would devote serious hours to the cultivation of a straight bat. The chances are that local born youth may never produce another Harry Ollerdesen. He will rank with the stalwarts who have kept cricket in its prime place in the hearts of "exiled" Britons in the East.

Those giants who delighted hundreds through the years of sojourn in Shanghai have gone home, retired, or passed on. "Willie" Moul, Barrett, Billings, Jackson, "Dede" and Bertie Lanning, Weippert, D. R. McEuen, Turnbull, Guilfoyle, Connelly, "Bobbie" Brand, the Wallace brothers, some of them merely names to present-day Shanghai—

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S

SPORTS

The 30th annual sports of St. Francis Xavier's College, 23 Nan-zing Road, were held on April 21. The results follow:

100 Yds. Dash, Ex-Students' Championship—1 R. Lansen; 2 E. Gutierrez.
100 Yds. Dash, "Senior" Championship—1 E. Gonsalves; 2 P. Dunne; 3 E. Gutierrez.
100 Yds. Dash, Junior Championship—1 N. Maher; 2 H. Hise; 3 L. Oliveira.
200 Yds. Dash—Ex-Students' Championship—1 Ransen; 2 E. Gutierrez; 3 R. Murray.
220 Yds. Dash "Senior" Championship—1 A. Silvestre; 2 C. Gonsalves; 3 G. Wurm.
220 Yds. "Junior" Championship—1 H. Hise; 2 N. Maher; 3 J. Tsung.
440 Yds. Ex-Student Championship—1 R. Lansen; 2 J. Remedios; 3 E. Gutierrez.
440 Yds. Student Championship (Seniors and Juniors)—1 F. Antonio; 2 C. Gonsalves; 3 F. Foy.
880 Yds. Ex-Students—1 J. Remedios; 2 E. Gutierrez.
880 Yds. Dash, Students—1 A. Wurm; 2 E. Naricham; 3 Brown.
One-mile Walk Ex-Students—1 A. Cajolan; 2 R. Lansen; 3 R. Bossuet.
One-mile Walk Students—1 N. Dunne; 2 B. Vienne; 3 H. Brownrigg.
Half-mile under 13—1 C. Foy; 2 R. Crouch; 3 E. Thompson.
440 Yds. Walk, Middlets under 11—1 P. Benis; A. Dacanay; 3 N. Souza.
Sack Race—1 F. Foy; 2 J. Campbell; 3 J. Garwood.
Ribbling the Football—1 A. Boisseu; 2 R. Hise; 3 W. Lewis.
Kicking the Football—1 C. Gonsalves; 2 A. Boisseu; 3 F. Fanz.
Putting the Shot—1 N. Dunne; 2 G. Wurm; 3 F. Fanz.

SHANGHAI MARATHON

RACE

For the second annual Marathon race in Shanghai, arranged by the Athletic Club on April 21, 19 competitors took the line to start off for the 17 mile race to be finished at the Race Course.

The first man to finish was M. Verduin, of the French Defence Force who ran under the colours of the Athletic Club and was put through his paces by the members in their weekly practices. Remedios who had been running shoulder to shoulder with Verduin for the last six miles, finished second, three seconds behind the winner, and about 20 yards behind.

Third to finish was G. E. Hunt, 126 yards behind Remedios, who sprinted in and seemed fresh after covering the long course. H. C. Chen of the Chinese team took fourth place and was greeted with cheers from his countrymen and others, while Lloyd of the R.A.M.C. came fifth. The others finished in the following order: S. P. Wong (Chinese Team), Y. Y. Chow (Chinese Team), Gratenoix (F.D.F.), Ripley (R.A.M.C.), Sung (Chinese Team), Tung (Chinese Team), Boatwright (R.A.M.C.), Chung (Chinese Team) J. O. Hunt (Athletic Club), Chandler (R.A.M.C.).

BOSTON MARATHON WON BY DEMAR

Boston, Mass., Apr. 19.

For the seventh time in 19 years, Clarence DeMar won the Boston Athletic Association marathon race in the time of 2 hr., 34 min., 48½ sec., slightly under the previous record.

He defeated a fast field of 173 runners.

Willie Kyronen, representing the Finnish-American Athletic Club, came in second, and Karl Koski of same organization was third.—United Press.

and Harry Ollerdesen, have all drawn stumps.

But to the youngsters of Shanghai, those who have come along in the past decade or so, none of them held an appeal more than Harry. The others, with the exception of the Lannings, were from "Home" where cricket comes naturally. But Harry was one of themselves; they knew him, and could talk to him. What Harry did was right; what he said was right; and when he knocked up a century they somehow, shared in the reflected glory. One man in his time plays many parts, and this influence upon the minds of local-born youth is not the least of many parts that Harry Ollerdesen played during his lifetime of sportsmanship.

BASEBALL IN U. S.

Washington, Apr. 14.

In the opening game of the big league baseball season, the Boston Braves nosed out the Washington Senators by a score of 4 to 3 here to-day.—United Press.

New York, Apr. 15.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	6	1
Philadelphia	6	8	2
Washington	1	9	0
Boston	3	3	2
St. Louis	3	12	0
Detroit	6	12	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	11	2
New York	3	9	1
Philadelphia	1	8	0
Brooklyn	0	3	1
Pittsburgh	7	15	2
Cincinnati	6	17	1
Chicago	9	15	0
St. Louis	8	12	0

Apr. 16.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Washington	5	7	1
Boston	4	6	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	10	1
Cincinnati	3	7	0
Chicago	3	19	1
St. Louis	13	20	0

Apr. 17.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	3	1
Detroit	6	9	0

(Game called in sixth inning, because of rain.)
Cleveland 7 14 2
Chicago 8 14 0
(10 innings).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	7	12	0
Cincinnati	1	2	1
Chicago	3	7	0
St. Louis	0	3	2

(Game called in sixth inning, because of rain.)

Apr. 18.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	7	8	0
Detroit	1	7	4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	5	9	1
Cincinnati	3	8	1
Chicago	1	2	1
St. Louis	11	16	1

Apr. 19.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
New York	3	6	2
Boston	4	13	2

(fifteen innings)
New York 2 7 2
Boston 7 11 9

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	7	1
Philadelphia	9	13	0
Cleveland	4	9	1
Detroit	6	8	0
St. Louis	7	8	1
Chicago	0	9	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	2	0
New York	3	6	0
Boston	19	13	3
Brooklyn	8	13	1
Chicago	1	5	2
Cincinnati	2	8	0
Pittsburgh	5	14	1
St. Louis	4	19	0

Apr. 20.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	10	0
Boston	3	9	2
New York	3	8	2
Washington	6	8	0
Cleveland	2	8	0
Detroit	0	7	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	12	2
Cincinnati	3	6	1
Philadelphia	1	4	0
New York	2	9	0
Brooklyn	7	8	1
St. Louis	2	9	2

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000
Detroit	3	2	.600
Washington	3	2	.600
Boston	3	3	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
Cleveland	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	2	.333
New York	0	4	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
Boston	2	1	.667
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	0	3	.000

—United Press.

SOCCER AT HOME

London, Apr. 14.

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION
Manchester United 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2.

2ND DIVISION

Wolverhampton W. 4, Cardiff City 0.

3RD DIVISION

(Southern Section)

Merthyr Town 2, Coventry 2.

Apr. 15.

In a Scottish First League match played this afternoon, Celtic took full advantage of home conditions and defeated Hamilton by three goals to nil.

Scottish Cup Final

Apr. 16.

The Rangers completed their "double" this afternoon, when they defeated Partick Thistle in the replay of the final of the Scottish Cup at Hampden Park by two goals to one.

No definite decision was reached in their first game, both sides failing to score.

The Rangers have already won the Scottish League championship for this season, this constituting their fourth successive League championship.

Apr. 15.

English League

1ST DIVISION
Arsenal 1, Leicester City 1.
Bolton Wan. 3, Sunderland 0.
Everton 3, Burnley 0.
Grimsby Town 2, Birmingham 1.
Manchester U. 1, Huddersfield Town 0.
Newcastle U. 3, Liverpool 1.
Preston N.E. 1, Aston Villa 2.
Sheff. Ham U. 1, Sheffield United 0.

2ND DIVISION

Blackpool 3, Oldham Athletic 0.
Bury 0, Nottingham Forest 0.
Cardiff City 2, Reading 1.
Charlton A. 0, Swansea 2.
Chelsea 2, Bristol City 1.
Hull City 0, Bradford City 0.
Millwall 2, Barnsley 1.
Preston N.E. 3, Notts County 1.
Tottenham H. 0, W. Bromwich Albion 2.

3RD DIVISION
Brighton & H. 1, Coventry City 1.
Bristol Rovers 0, Clapton Orient 0.
Gillingham 1, Southend United 0.
Luton Town 2, Crystal Palace 2.
Plymouth A. 3, Newport County 1.
Queens Park 2, Brentford 1.
Swindon Town 1, Watford 3.

4TH DIVISION
Carlisle U. 2, Accrington S. 1.
Chesterfield 2, Halifax Town 0.
Crewe A. 0, Barrow 0.
Doncaster 2, Rochdale 0.
New Brighton 3, Stockport 2.
Port Vale 1, York City 1.
Rochdale 1, Hartlepool 1.
Southport 5, Wrexham 3.
South Shields 3, Darlington 3.
Tranmere 0, Lincoln City 1.
Nelson 1, Wigan 3.

Apr. 19.

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION
Birmingham 1, Portsmouth 0.
Blackburn R. 0, Sheffield W. 1.
Grimsby Town 2, Derby County 1.
Huddersfield T. 2, Arsenal 2.
Leicester City 3, Manchester C. 1.
Liverpool 0, Sunderland 0.
Manchester U. 3, Everton 3.
Middlesbrough 3, Burnley 1.
Newcastle U. 2, Leeds United 1.
Sheff. U. 3, Aston Villa 3.
West Ham U. 5, Bolton W. 3.

2ND DIVISION

Barnsley 3, W. Hampton W. 1.
Blackpool 3, Bradford City 0.
Bradford 3, Stoke City 2.
Bury 1, Swansea Town 0.
Chelsea 1, Cardiff City 0.
Millwall 2, Notts County 0.
Nottingham F. 2, Preston N.E. 4.
Oldham A. 2, Bristol City 2.
Southampton 4, Reading 3.
Tottenham H. 3, Charlton A. 0.
W. Brown A. 7, Hull City 1.

3RD DIVISION

(Southern Section)
Brentford 1, B.mouth & B. A. 0.
Brighton & H. A. 2, Queen's Park R. 3.
Bristol Rovers 3, Walsall 1.
Clapton O. 6, Luton Town 1.
Coventry City 5, Southend U. 1.
Merthyr Town 5, Crystal Palace 2.
Newport County 2, Northampton 1.
Plymouth A. 4, Norwich City 1.
Swindon Town 1, Fulham 1.
Torquay U. 1, Gillingham 1.
Watford 2, Exeter City 1.

3RD DIVISION
(Northern Section)
Barrow 1, Tranmere Rovers 1.
Carlisle United 2, Rochdale 0.
Crewe A. 1, Darlington 2.
Nelson 0, South Shields 1.
New Brighton 1, Chesterfield 1.
Port Vale 5, Lincoln City 2.
Southport 2, Accrington S. 0.
Stockport C. 3, Doncaster R. 0.
Wigan Boro 1, Rotherham U. 1.
Wrexham 2, Huddersfield T. 1.
York City 4, Hartlepool 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION
Aberdeen 3, Queen's Park 0.
Airdrieonians 1, Rangers 0.
Ayr United 4, Clyde unplayed.
Celtic 4, Kilmarnock 0.
Cowdenbeath 3, Hamilton A. 0.
Dundee United 2, Hibernians 1.
Hearts 1, Dundee 0.
Motherwell 3, Morton 0.
Partick Thistle 3, St. Mirren 2.
St. Johnstone 3, Falkirk 4.

—Router.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE PRESS OF SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I think in the many years in which I have been in China, I have never had occasion to write to a newspaper's correspondence columns, and I only do so in this instance because of the statements made by speakers at the recent ratepayers' meeting regarding members in Shanghai of the profession to which I have the honour to belong.

It does not seem to be necessary to answer *ad scriptum* the arguments against the admission of the Press to Council meetings, for the simple reason that the deep knowledge of the question betrayed by some of the speakers would make such answers futile in the extreme. I am still convinced that the out-of-work grocer's assistant still makes the best newspaper man in the same sense that a busy piece goods merchant is probably the best judge of the efficiency of a press man's work. But I quote from a press man's work. Put I quote from the remarks of one of the speakers:—

In England or America, for instance, where the press is governed by law within limits that still gives it freedom, the work of reporting government and administrative deliberations is entrusted to trained journalists who are specialists in their particular spheres, and who are thoroughly imbued with the etiquette of their profession. With all the good will in the world one must admit that there are in Shanghai but a few press reporters who possess the necessary standing and experience, and whose inconceivable harm would surely result from the general admission of the Press.

The suggestion in the first part italicized is that there is a large number of local journalists not imbued with the etiquette of their profession. I wonder how much the speaker in question knows about the ethics or etiquette of a profession which has brought liberty to most of the peoples of the world, which has raised electorates from dumb voting cattle of a hundred and fifty years ago, to intelligent communities able to take an interest in what their masters and pastors are good enough to attempt to do for them. I don't have to quote the names and acts of those great journalists of the world, who by the sacrifice of their health, their very lives, have brought a freedom of expression into public life which medieval feudalities denied them: I have no doubt that

the gentleman who is so free in denying local journalists that knowledge of the etiquette of their profession, knows more about it than those on whose behalf I write this letter.

Does the speaker really believe that few local press reporters possess "the necessary standing and experience" to carry out the function of reporting? Does he really think that to be able to report a law case one has to have a deep legal knowledge, or in order to depict an accident it is necessary to have an intimate knowledge of mortality tables? Or does he in his omniscience confound reporting with commenting on the questions of the day? If it is claimed that local journalists have not the necessary background to comment on Shanghai questions, it may be urged that by the existing state of affairs, they are denied the chance of obtaining such a background, and because of that denial, there is lacking that communal interest in municipal affairs which so many are ready to deplore without inquiring into the reason.

This very class, which other speakers besides the one from whom I quote, are so ready to discount, are the people who, day in and day out, have to present Shanghai's case before the world—there are few men among the foreign journalists of Shanghai who by affiliations in other countries do not carry with them a standing better than that which could possibly be given by the praise of the men of whom I complain. Men whose names carried the weight of reports depicting what happened in 1927, men who rendered services to the community the value of which it is difficult to appraise fully. These men, Sir, are now told by very estimable gentlemen, gentlemen whose general knowledge is only surpassed by the excellence with which they manage the affairs of the foreigner in Shanghai, that they have neither the necessary standing, nor a thorough imbuing with the etiquette of the profession to be able to report a council meeting. Quite a large number of them, at very considerable labour, reported the ratepayers' meeting on Wednesday. Need I say more?

I am, etc.,

R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

Shanghai April 17, 1930.
*** It is a rule of the "N.C. Daily News" that members of its staff may not write "letters to the Editor" except on points of personal explanation. We do not think that this exception is being unduly stretched to allow this letter to appear, especially as Mr. Peyton-Griffin signs his name.—Ed.

CHINESE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Whilst it is true that these of us who were prevented from attending the annual meeting of Ratepayers missed hearing the famous oration of Mr. Ronald G. McDonald, we still have the pleasure of picturing to ourselves how the sheep were led to the slaughter by the mere force of words. But what a pity that there was no wise old bellwether present with sufficient courage and ability to direct the flock down a less perilous road! However, *quem Jupiter exit perdere, prius dementat*.

I am, etc.,

H. LIPSON WARD.

Shanghai, Apr. 17, 1930.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS."

SIR,—It is recorded in the Chinese classics that a certain disciple once asked Confucius what one must do to attain fame. The Master asked what he meant by fame and was answered "to be known at home and known abroad." "That!" said Confucius "is not fame but notoriety." Mr. Ronald Macdonald must be wondering, now that the morning after the night before has come, whether he has won fame, by his powerful and successful speech, or achieved notoriety. All those who voted for the amendment to the Council's motion to raise the number of Chinese Councillors to five instead of three must snare his dubiety.

The chief defect of the govern-

ment of this Settlement has always been that successive Councils have endeavoured to keep the representation of ratepayers to the narrowest possible number. Now in one of the smallest annual meetings ever held we have the worst action, taken by a small majority, that could possibly have been determined on. It is inconceivable that anything so futile could have been done had the meeting been truly representative of the majority of residents. People do not attend the annual meeting of the Council because they feel that they do not know enough about the reasons that are advanced for the measures proposed. The absurd lack of publicity that characterizes the Council's meetings recoils on its own head and it often finds itself without a quorum at the one meeting where publicity must be the rule. Of course the action taken in response to Mr. Macdonald's speech will be revoked but that will not avert the consequences of such a wrongheaded proposal. The meeting endorsed the motion for publicity which it ought to have supported and negatived the motion for an increase of Chinese representation which it ought to have supported. It is a deplorable record.

I am, etc.,

J. DARROCH.

Shanghai, Apr. 18, 1930.

PRICE MAINTENANCE SCHEMES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Once again it is being proved that price maintenance schemes are economically unsound. In fact it is just the bunk that can be expected by trying to legislate prosperity for any section of society. It was efficiently demonstrated to Cuba over sugar. Brazil bought her experience in coffee. Great Britain learned it in rubber—even when producing 70 per cent. of the world's output. The Federal Farm Board is now biting hard on its task of guaranteeing the farmers' prosperity. Just how far it has been able to accomplish this can be seen in the price movement of agricultural products since its inauguration.

At the beginning of last August May wheat at Chicago was quoted at \$1.62 per bushel. The price then started to slide until it was down to \$1.24 in October. The Farm Board, endeavouring to justify its existence, advised the farmers to hold for higher prices and put \$100,000,000 at the disposal of the National Farmers' Grain Corporation. Farmers were then able to borrow on a basis of \$1.25 for Red Winter No. 1 at St. Louis ranging to \$1.12 for White Amber at Seattle. The price steadied a bit during the last two months of 1929, but started to slide again in 1930 and on February 25, May wheat stood at the dizzy height of \$1.027.

The Farm Board said it was no joke, drew a deep breath and started in to buy wheat through the medium of the Grain Stabilization Company. After this the price showed a spot of recovery. However, May wheat stood round about \$1.11 at the middle of March as against \$1.25 a year ago when the Government wasn't wet-nursing the farmer. The prices of other agricultural products (with the exception of hogs and potatoes) show a similar tale of woe.

Of course the farmer has had some nourishment out of it. He has been able to get loans on his products in excess of the amount he would have got by a forced selling of at least part of his crop. But that won't compensate him for the disaster the Farm Board will bring on him if it pursues its own sweet course.

What the intelligentsia of the Farm Board seem to have missed is that the price of wheat is determined by the total world yield, to which not only Mr. Alexander H. Legge's country contributes, but also Canada, Australia, Argentina, Europe and others. If unfavourable growing conditions cause a short world crop then the price of wheat will advance next summer. But this is the only way by which the Farm Board can expect to recover the money sunk in the present experiment.

Maybe the Farm Board will be favoured by Nature this year—maybe it won't. Anyhow sooner or later it won't. Two consecutive years of heavy world crops would shake the country to its agricultural core.

There would be an increasing surplus to finance and the whole scheme would go phut because the country would not be willing to pay taxes for the purpose of increasing the cost of food. The poor old farmers would then be in the dickens of a mess, because they'd be carrying an increased acreage. Why not? So long as the State guarantees you a profit what does it matter what the overproduction is?

However, the President says the business depression is vanishing. So all that needs to be done now is to spoon-feed the farmer and croon him an optimistic lullaby. Why should he use his own initiative to reduce the cost of producing this terrible surplus? Ridiculous! He's got a Farm Board guaranteeing his prosperity and as for any disaster—well—he'll probably be in a state of beautiful coma by then.

I am, etc.,

E. KERMODE.

Shanghai, Apr. 14, 1930.

NOISE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I beg to proffer a suggestion which, should it be adopted by the powers that be, would materially reduce the wholly unnecessary automobile horn tooting which is such a marked feature of Shanghai after dark.

We have all heard the story of the boy who whistled long and loudly while passing the churchyard at night and in view of the many armed hold-up gentry about after dark, it may be that John the chauffeur keeps the wind down, by playing fantasias on the tootler as he speeds along.

This is, however, as may be. Many must have noticed that, with few exceptions, the most of this unnecessary tooting is done by the Chinese chauffeur, especially those in charge of hire cars, whereas the foreigner, or Chinese owner-driver as a rule, does not sound his horn unnecessarily.

It is a common sight to see a car, loaded with several hundred-weight of Homo Siniensis out for a night's joy-ride, scorching along the almost deserted Bund, with the horn going full blast.

Of course that is a method of showing contempt of the "Imperialists" and eke a bucking up of China's somewhat moribund sovereign rights and, at present, it is so much safer to make a row and disturb the sleep of the foreign devils than to dare-to-die by throwing bundles of literature into the air and scotching when a policeman heaves in sight.

The writer suggests that all electric or mechanically-sounded horns other than the ordinary rubber bulb type, be reserved for private cars and these only when owner-driven. Chinese chauffeurs of private or hire cars should be required to use the manual bulb horn.

While the mere touch of a button results in a prolonged, nerve-wrecking and horrible noise, the temptation for "John" to emulate the Lady from Banbury Cross and "have music (?) wherever he goes" appears to be irresistible and this temptation should be removed forthwith by the powers that be.

When the amended regulations require the bulb to be placed outside the car, the extra labour entailed in making a long arm and compressing the rubber bulb will materially reduce the screechings and howlings which, under present conditions render night hideous and sleep impossible.

I am, etc.,

SAMURAI.

Shanghai, Apr. 14, 1930.

THE JUNIOR GOLF CLUB

At the 21st annual general meeting of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club on April 15 Mr. Robert Bailey was elected hon. president, Mr. P. T. Roe was elected captain and Mr. J. F. Alcorn, vice-captain, and Messrs. R. F. Willis, P. Ephgrave, R. S. Duff, R. Dorrance and D. McAlister were returned as members of the general committee for the ensuing year. Messrs. J. L. Hendry, F. B. Walker, A. Dwyer, A. Hall, S. Parry, C. Hopkins, C. Clements, W. T. Rose, C. Jarvis and D. Ramsay were unanimously elected to the balloting committee.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

BAR SILVER 1912

DEMAND SELLING RATES

\$1 at 1/11 1/2 = \$10.35 at 72 = \$14.33
 \$100 at 47 = \$212.77 at 72 = \$295.51
 Chi. dollars, per \$100, selling \$72.40
 Chi. dollars, per \$100, buying \$72.60
 Native interest per day on \$1,000 \$5
 Copper cash per T. 100, 394,500
 New York on London \$41.86 1/2
 Customs Gold Unit 853

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer 1/11 1/2
 Demand 1/11 1/2
 NEW YORK—Tel. transfer 1/11 1/2
 Demand 1/11 1/2
 PARIS—Demand 1/11 1/2
 INDIA—Demand Rupees 129 1/2
 BATAVIA—Demand Gulden 116 1/2
 HONGKONG—Demand Dollars 30 nom.
 YOKOHAMA—Demand Yen 105 1/2
 SINGAPORE—Demand Dollars 129 1/2

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand 1/11 1/2
 4 months' sight credits 2/1 1/2
 4 months' sight debits 2/1 1/2
 6 months' sight credits 2/1 1/2
 6 months' sight debits 2/1 1/2
 NEW YORK—Demand 1/11 1/2
 4 months' sight credits 43 1/2
 4 months' sight debits 42 1/2
 PARIS—4 months' sight debits 129

The National City Bank of New York

10 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America:
 U.S.\$1.00 = \$2.9630
 Demand buying rate on America:
 U.S.\$1.00 = \$2.9073
 Demand selling rate on London: £1.00
 = \$14.414
 Demand buying rate on London: £1.00
 = \$14.414

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS
 U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$296.30
 Sigs. \$1.00 " 14.41
 Pcs. 100.00 " 11.91
 Yen 100.00 " 146.18
 BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS
 U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$290.73
 Sigs. \$1.00 " 14.10
 Pcs. 100.00 " 11.32
 Yen 100.00 " 144.34

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Berlin/Hamburg Tls. 100 = Rm. 196
 Mex. \$100 = Rm. 141

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 8.32 Tl.
 It. Lire 6.42 Mex. \$1
 Swiss Frs. 2.41 \$1

Domestic Exchange

Peking \$1.000 = Shanghai Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Tientsin \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Hankow \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Tientsin \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Tsingtao \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Chefoo \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Foochow \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Amoy \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Mukden \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Nanjing \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00
 Hangchow \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.50
 \$1.000 = " Tl. 100.00

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
 Morning 100 = Tl. 137.5
 Afternoon 100 = Tl. 137.5

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
 Morning 500 = Tl. 62.7
 Afternoon 500 = Tl. 62.7

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
 Morning 500 = Tl. 62.7
 Afternoon 500 = Tl. 62.7

COPPERS:—
 Morning 300,000 coppers = Tl. 100
 Afternoon 300,000 coppers = Tl. 100

SMALL CHANGE:—
 6 silver 20-cents = \$1
 240 coppers = \$1
 23 coppers = 10-cents silver
 10 cts. silver and 4 coppers = 10 cts.
 big money.
 Mex. \$1 = Tl. 137.5
 \$1 = Mex. \$1.38

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Drakeford & Davis.

INTER BANK JUNE DELIVERY

Highest Lowest
 1/11 1/2 1/11 1/2
 U.S. \$ 47 1/2 47 1/2
 Yen 10 1/2 10 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING
 \$ T.T. del. Apr.-May 1/11 1/2
 G.S. T.T. del. " 46 1/2
 Pcs. T.T. del. " 119 1/2
 Rs. T.T. del. " 129 1/2

BANK BUYING

\$ 4 m/s. l.c. del. April 1/11 1/2
 G.S. 4 m/s. l.c. del. " 42 1/2
 Pcs. 4 m/s. l.c. del. " 129 1/2
 Rs. 7 d/s. del. " 132 1/2

BULLION

Highest Lowest Closing
 499.70 497.40 498.10

BAR SILVER

Ready Ford.
 Lond. pence per std. oz. 1912 1912
 N.Y. cents per std. oz. 42 1/2 42 1/2
 Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 55 1/2 55 1/2
 Bombay off take 175 bars, daily average
 for week.

Market closed quiet and steady.

SHANGHAI'S NEW TRUST

COMPANY

Prospectus Announced of International Investment Trust

In these columns details have already been given of the proposed flotation of the International Investment Trust Co. of China Ltd., and our advertising columns have now contained details of the prospectus.

The present issue of shares and debentures is shown as follows:—

Issue of 300,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 10 each 3,000,000 (payable in full on application).
 Issue of Tls. 2,000,000 6 per cent. debentures 2,000,000 (payable in full on application).

Of the above, 250,000 shares and Tls. 1,500,000 of debentures have been applied for by and will be allotted to the directors and their nominees.

The directors are prepared to receive applications for 50,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 10 each and Tls. 500,000 of 6 per cent. debentures.

All applications must be for equal amounts in value of both shares and debentures and no applications for shares alone or for debentures alone or otherwise than as above-mentioned will be considered.

Ordinary Shares.—Ordinary shares confer the right at all general meetings upon a poll to one vote for every share held. Of the 2,000,000 ordinary shares authorized capital 250,000 shares will be allotted to the directors and their nominees, 50,000 shares will be issued to the public at the present time, and of the remaining 1,750,000 unissued shares 50,000 shares will be held available for issue to meet the requirements of the outstanding options herein-after mentioned.

The 50,000 ordinary shares are now offered for public subscription at par and are payable in full, namely:—

Tls. 10 per share on application.
 Debentures.—In addition to the above-mentioned authorized share capital the company is authorized by its articles of association to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding the full amount of its paid-up share capital.

A portion of the company's investments equal in value to not less than the amount of the debentures outstanding at any time will be set aside and vested in trustees as specific security for the debentures. The debentures will also be secured by a floating charge on the general undertaking and assets of the company. The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., have consented to act as such trustees.

The debentures will be registered and issue in such denominations (being Tls. 100 or multiples of Tls. 100) as may be desired by the applicants. They will be payable to the registered holders and will be transferable by duly registered transfer in the form prescribed.

Interest on the debentures at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be payable on April 1 and October 1 at the registered office of the company or at any bank or banks or other place from time to time designated by the directors and announced in the public press. The first payment of interest will be made on October 1, 1930 and will be calculated as from the date of the closing of the subscription list.

Redemption of the debentures at par as a whole, or in part by drawings at the option of the company, may be made at any time after April 1, 1940, on giving six months' notice to the holders. Any debentures not previously redeemed will be paid off at par on April 1, 1955, or when the security becomes enforceable.

The draft of the proposed trust deed and form of debenture can be seen at the registered office of the company, and applicants will be deemed to have notice of the contents thereof.

The Tls. 500,000 of 6 per cent. debentures now offered for public subscription are payable in full on application.

The stockbrokers for the company are Messrs. Benjamin & Potts

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Majority of Departments Even Quieter Than Usual, But an Up-Country Demand for Near Rice Shipments

Apr. 18.

Quiet though the local markets have been for some time past, the last week seems to have eclipsed them in respect of a condition of dullness. While the Easter holidays have contributed to a lack of demand for articles of export, the uncertainty of the political situation has operated in the same direction in reducing the trade in such imports as piece goods, and at the same time less interest than usual is being shown in sugar and metals. The demand for rice, however, continues, and seems likely to do so for some weeks to come. Both yarn and cotton have been quiet.

PIECE GOODS

Only a small general trade in piece goods has been the case during the week, and the volume has been so small that it is hardly possible to consider raising tael prices. In the meantime tael prices show a serious loss even against the lower replacement levels now ruling at Home, and it is unlikely that any improvement will be seen until some further confidence in the situation in China is general. Some inquiries, it is true, have gone forward within the past two weeks, but it is generally felt that these have been rather with a view to testing prices than actually for new business. It is possible, of course, that it would be better to cut losses in some cases and let cargo go now than pay interest until the autumn, with the prospect of new goods doing better.

The inquiry which has been experienced during the week has been principally from the northern ports and Ningpo, the latter centre showing some interest in Greys. Yangtze ports have been disappointing. Local values for Spring Fancies are easier, and it is feared that there may be some carry-over of Lawns and Brocades.

With regard to the Yangtze trade, merchants report that while a certain amount of business is offering in Hankow itself, the prospects in the surrounding country are very bad owing to the presence of bandits. In the circumstances purchases are being kept at a minimum, and it is probable that the same remark applies to Changsha and its surroundings.

Woolens have been quiet during the week. Orders for June, July and August shipments are now finished, and it will be some time before inquiry for the end of the year shipments comes forward.

The Auctions

Brokers at the Kungping auction on Tuesday apparently had very few orders in hand. This combined with the fact that speculators did not seem anxious to operate, made a dull auction and bidding generally dragged.

A similarly dull condition was manifest at the Yuenfong auction on Thursday, when 155 packages were disposed of. Venetians were 41 mace down, Italians 2 mace down, Greys 3 down, and Whites on the average about 1 mace lower. While, as stated, the tone was generally dull, it was noted that there was possible a slightly stronger demand from Hankow and Changsha for a few qualities of White Shirtings. Korean chops were steady, but very little was doing from Tientsin.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

The yarn market has been generally inactive during the week.

The speculative element seems to have been on the whole quiet, and any advance on the Exchange has been immediately followed by a de-

and Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Applications for shares should be made to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank as early as possible, for as soon as the total amount of the public offering is subscribed, the books will be closed.

In connection with this flotation, it will be of much interest to the public to know that the 50,000 ordinary shares and Tls. 500,000 of debentures have been definitely withheld until this issue was publicly offered, and that applicants who have endeavoured to secure allotments during the past few days have been informed that they must await the public offering and apply in the usual way.

cline, the result being that on the balance of the week's trading there has been hardly any change in price.

Actual business has been comparatively small, but some demand has been experienced from Szechuan merchants, these taking a few thousand bales.

Deliveries of yarn have been fair, while locally manufactured grey cloth has been moving more freely.

Cotton locally has been following the rise and fall in New York, but mills seem to be out of the market for spot cargo at the moment.

SILK

The silk market has experienced another quiet week. Local prices remain steady, while Japan is reported to be on the weak side.

As usual America is inquiring for near delivery cargo at low prices, but Lyons shows no evidence of demand.

There is a considerable difference between prices for old and new season's silk, new season being quoted from Tls. 70 to Tls. 80 below prices asked for near delivery, but this difference should, as usual adjust itself as we get nearer to the new crop.

TEA

No further developments in the tea situation are reported.

With reference to the remarks about crop prospects made a week ago it is now learned that, in spite of the indifferent prospects in the world's markets, the Soeyoon district first crop is likely to be large owing to the fact that the tea-men did so well last year.

METALS

The position in the metal markets is practically unchanged since last week.

No new business in iron or steel is mentioned, but there have been some transactions in pig lead.

Otherwise the condition of affairs in stagnant.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

The artificial silk market all round can be reported much quieter than during the last month.

Tsingtao is finding difficulty in absorbing the heavy stocks which have been shipped there, this being due to the small demand for the woven goods from that district.

The small amount of buying that was in evidence a week ago for Tientsin has stopped, and there is no prospect of a brighter outlook in this distributing centre.

The local demand continues to be moderate.

The redeeming feature of the situation is that there is no undue accumulation of stocks, and any active demand might lead to a shortage.

RICE

Rangoon is still reticent in its offerings of rice, and Saigon prices have gone up during the week by five per cent.

Exchange here is slightly weaker, so that replacing costs to-day would be at least five per cent. higher than during the preceding week. The Shanghai market is, therefore, exceedingly firm, and both importers and dealers feel safe on their forward purchases for April/May shipments.

Up-country buyers continue to inquire for May shipments, but importers are not able to make any definite offers for the reasons above stated.

It is estimated that Shanghai will still be buying for May about 30,000 tons and for June about 20,000 tons. After which it is believed that the market requirements for this season will be fully satisfied. At the present high level of prices, accordingly, it is considered risky to import.

SUGAR

No change falls to be reported in the sugar market. Deliveries are very slow up-river, the daily average quantity being between 200 and 300 tons.

Prices remain the same, and Shanghai is still under the Java parity. Stocks here are practically unworked, and may be put at about 90,000 tons.

There are no signs of any immediate improvement in the market.

THE SILVER PROBLEM IN CHINA

By courtesy Nankai Weekly Statistical Service

Since the recent sensational decline in the price of silver, attention has been directed to the supply of and demand for silver in China. The table given below, compiled from the Customs returns, contains the statistics on China's net import and export of silver including both coins and bars and sycee from 1890 to 1928. As shown in the table, the 39 years can be divided up into six periods according to the net import or export of silver. During the first period (1890-1892), the net export amounts to Hk. Tls. 12,074,390 bringing a favourable balance to China. During the second period (1893-1900), the balance turns unfavourable to China. The net import of silver amounts to Hk. Tls. 96,699,311, representing an annual average of Hk. Tls. 12,087,414. During the third period (1901-1908), the net exports amounts to Hk. Tls. 108,946,644, representing an annual average of Hk. Tls. 13,618,331. The year 1907, however, has the greatest net export of Hk. Tls. 31,208,130. During the fourth period (1909-1913), we have an unfavourable balance again. The total net import of silver amounts to Hk. Tls. 122,158,302, representing an annual average of Hk. Tls. 24,431,660. The greatest net import of Hk. Tls. 38,306,002, however, occurs in 1911.

Effect of the War

In 1914 the World War broke out and the belligerent countries absorbed a large amount of silver for the coinage of token money. Consequently, silver continues to flow out from China up to 1917. During this period (1914-1917), the total net export amounts to Hk. Tls. 81,666,487, representing an annual average of Hk. Tls. 20,416,622, of which the year 1916 has the greatest net export of Hk. Tls. 28,678,126. During the earlier part of the sixth period (1918-1928), the belligerent countries melted down the silver coins; consequently, there has been a continuous inflow of silver into China since 1918, resulting in an unfavourable balance to China. During this period there is a net import of Hk. Tls. 621,667,042, representing an annual average of Hk. Tls. 56,515,180. In 1928 the net import of silver amounts to Hk. Tls. 106,395,696, which represents an increase of Hk. Tls. 41,312,339 over the preceding year's figure. Thus, during these 39 years in China, the excess of the total net import of silver over the total net export amounts to Hk. Tls. 637,837,134, and a period of net import is invariably followed by one of net export.

CHINA'S NET IMPORT AND EXPORT OF SILVER, 1890-1928 (IN H.K. TLS.)

Year	Net import (—)
1890	+ 3,557,772
1891	+ 3,131,886
1892	+ 5,384,732
1893	— 9,721,231
1894	— 25,751,309
1895	— 35,016,772
1896	— 1,720,407
1897	— 1,809,564
1898	— 4,985,219
1899	— 1,349,797
1900	— 15,445,012
1901	+ 6,907,302
1902	+ 13,344,654
1903	+ 6,045,367
1904	+ 13,909,739
1905	+ 7,106,177
1906	+ 13,677,368
1907	+ 31,208,130
1908	+ 12,266,136
1909	— 6,840,637
1910	— 21,734,647
1911	— 38,306,002
1912	— 19,248,632
1913	— 35,968,364
1914	+ 13,622,949
1915	+ 13,382,614
1916	+ 28,678,126
1917	+ 20,938,093
1918	+ 23,049,927
1919	+ 53,125,239
1920	+ 92,638,978
1921	+ 32,430,713
1922	+ 35,752,012
1923	+ 67,196,227
1924	+ 26,002,533
1925	+ 62,523,626
1926	+ 53,203,697
1927	+ 65,083,357
1928	+ 106,395,696

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF U.S. COPPER

New York, Apr. 15.

The Copper Export Association to-day recommended a reduction in the price of metal.

To-day's quotations were 14.30 cents export and 14 cents domestic. —United Press.

SHANGHAI'S EXPORTS OF GOLD

Though only to a modest extent, the gold outflow from Japan to the United States is being offset by a similar movement to Japan from Shanghai, says an article in the "Japan Times & Mail." A prominent exchange bank has recently brought over from Shanghai Y.1,100,000 in gold in three shipments of Y.100,000, Y.350,000 and Y.650,000 and chances are said to be fair for this influx continuing for some time as the foreign exchange position between the two countries is in favour of a sustained movement of that character.

This situation is contrary to the earlier estimate made in Japan for a pronounced outflow of the yellow metal to China after the resumption of gold payments. The gold exodus from Shanghai was initiated in January of this year by a leading Japanese bank which carried that metal in sizeable quantity to America. Very likely many other banks will be following the example set by the two Japanese banks. Such gold from Shanghai, which comes in the form of bullion, is landed in Kobe, loaded in motor trucks and forwarded to Osaka to be delivered to the Government Mint. It is stated that banks bringing over the bullion are slightly better off than buying Shanghai drafts on Japan, as the cost of gold, ocean freight, insurance, landing, drayage and other incidentals, total up below the cost of the drafts at the present rate of exchange.

Japanese exchange banks in Shanghai have considerable amount of surplus credits with the result that exchange rates on Japan continue stiff and near by drafts are most difficult to obtain. This situation has led up to their buying gold for shipment to Japan. The present depreciation in bar silver is accountable for numerous Chinese selling gold ornaments and other articles which is accountable for a steady flow of such articles from the interior to Shanghai to facilitate banks buying gold at this time.

Gold shipments from Japan to America have become spasmodic of late and, though less important, the Bank of Japan is slowly replenishing its reserves of gold. Gold mining firms of Furukawa, Sumitomo, Japan Industry and others are selling modest lots of yellow metal to the central bank these days.

CANADA CHINA TRADE

Our Victoria, British Columbia, correspondent writes:—

The growing tendency of British bottoms after unloading at Shanghai to cross to British Columbia for a cargo was favourably commented upon in an address on March 18 before the Kiwanis Club and Chamber of Commerce by Mr. R. J. Cromie, publisher of the Vancouver "Sun," who has just returned from a trip around the world. He prophesied that China in the next five years would create ten times the business that Japan had made in the last twenty-five years, and urged a large daily volume of news and views from Canada to across the Pacific in order to get the shipping and trade moving from Asia eastward.

LOWER YARN RATES FROM JAPAN

Osaka, Apr. 19.

Acting on a suggestion made by the Government, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha have decided to reduce their freight rates on cotton yarn and piece-goods exported to Shanghai, Dairen, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo and Rangoon by one yen per ton, effective from May 1.

This reduction will make the freight rates on these commodities to India Y.13.50 per ton and to Shanghai Y.7 per ton in addition to the ten per cent. rebate already existing. The rate to Dairen will be Y.6.3 per ton.—Reuter.

Rebate on Railway Freight

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

At a meeting of the Cabinet today it was decided to grant a rebate of 20 per cent. of the railway freight on 15 varieties of goods which are exported, including raw silk, silk goods, cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods and sugar. This rebate will come into effect from May 10.—Reuter.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Kelantan Rubber Estates

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates (1925) Ltd. was held on April 15 in the offices of Messrs. Seth, Man-cell & McLure, the secretaries and general managers. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided, and was supported by the Rev. J. B. Gerey, Mr. A. McLure and Mr. A. J. Welch, directors, Mr. W. H. Sturrock representing the secretaries and general managers, and shareholders representing in all 86,925 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the directors' report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to adopt the usual procedure and take them as read.

The annual accounts show a profit on the year's working of Tls. 11,301.98. While this is not too satisfactory, we can at least congratulate ourselves that we managed to pay our way. The average price realized for our rubber was 8.84d. as compared with 9d. in the previous year. Owing to our capital expenditure we had to remit money to the estate and thus lost the benefit of the favourable exchange ruling for companies who had surplus funds to remit to Shanghai.

The crop for the year was 232,000 lb. and was just a little short of the estimate of 240,000 lb. For 1930 the estimated production is 240,000 lb. During the first three months of 1930 the crop has been 60,700 lb. as against 51,900 lb. in the previous year.

For 1930 our capital expenditure on development is estimated at Sing. \$16,532, and if present prices of rubber prevail, we may be forced to make further remittances to the estate. We can only hope that we will be saved doing this by an increase in the price of the raw material due to the proposed restriction by producers, or other causes.

At any rate, gentlemen, a policy of strict economy is necessary for the next two years, and after that date we will be helped by the fact that part of our new plantings will then come into bearing.

During the year a survey of the estate was made. This showed that our planted area had been over-estimated by three acres and the exact figures are those as shown in your directors' annual report.

As I informed you last year, we made a change in our estate management, owing to the fact that your directors were not entirely satisfied with the reports received from our visiting agent with regard to the condition of the estate. I am now pleased to be able to inform you that Mr. Pinching, our visiting agent, considers that slow but decided progress has been made under the direction of our new manager, Mr. Watson, towards the clearing up of the estate. He also reports that the tapping, which was bad and the consumption of bark heavy, has shown a distinct improvement.

The health of our labour force was decidedly good and the statistics for 1929 showed a considerable improvement over 1928. We had favourable reports from the visiting health officer. There was, however, a considerable shifting around of labour, which seems to be general in the State of Kelantan. The minimum wage paid to Tamil coolies was slightly increased during the year.

The percentage of No. 1 grade rubber manufactured showed an improvement, being 87 per cent. against 84 per cent. the previous year.

As I informed you last year your general managers have not drawn their remuneration for 1929, and this has been placed to their credit in the books. Your directors have also done the same with regard to their fees, and the Penang agents have only drawn a proportionate amount of their remuneration. This policy will be continued until such time as the company has safely weathered the difficult times it is passing through.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Pinching, our technical adviser, and to our Penang agents for the care they have devoted to our interests during the past year.

In recommending that Tls. 10,000 should be written off development account your Directors are actuated by the fact that part of our newly planted area (about 98 acres) was

rather neglected under the old management, and may have to be abandoned.

Before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as presented, be adopted.—Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That the following recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and Loss account, as presented, be adopted.

To write off estate account	10,000.00
To write off development account	10,000.00
To carry forward to next year's account	10,245.44
	Tls. 30,245.44

Proposed by Mr. A. McLure and seconded by Mr. M. Speelman.

That Mr. A. McLure be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. M. Speelman.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company.—Proposed by the Rev. J. B. Gerey and seconded by Mr. A. McLure.

Anglo-Dutch Plantations

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., was held on April 15 in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, when Mr. C. F. Shackleton presided over a gathering representing 139,066 shares. Directors present were Messrs. H. Kadoorie, A. W. Burkill and R. N. Swann and Mr. A. J. Welch represented the secretaries.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period I propose, with your permission, to follow the usual procedure and to take them as read.

The profit for the year, as disclosed by the working account, was Guilders 246,106.18 as compared with a profit for last year of Guilders 51,482.84. This improvement was on account of the production being 299,013 lbs. higher whilst the average net price realized for our product during 1929 was 9.62 pence per pound, as against 8.35 pence per pound last year.

After making allowance for Dutch taxation and the usual transfers to the Shanghai company, the profit for the year was F.156,635.41, which, with the amount of F.38,083.03 brought forward, makes a sum of F.192,718.44 available for appropriation. As the finances do not admit of a final dividend by the Shanghai company, your directors decided to write up the amortization reserve to F.300,000, and to write down buildings and other assets to a nominal figure. After doing this a dividend of F.52,500 was declared and F.33,218.44 carried forward.

As regards the Shanghai company the profit and loss account for the year shows a profit of Tls. 58,800.62, which when added to the balance brought forward from last year, makes a balance of Tls. 92,662.45 out of which an interim dividend absorbing Tls. 32,500 was paid on September 14, 1929. In view of the present depressed state of the rubber market and the necessity of retaining funds to meet further expenditure on the still immature extension, your directors regret that they are unable to recommend a final dividend.

The estimated output for 1930 is 1,350,000 lbs. of rubber, but as your Board have agreed to refrain from tapping during May, 1930, the production cannot be definitely assessed.

Turning now to estate matters, a further area of 364 acres of poor rubber was thinned out or pollarded during the year on the main estate, and coffee was planted in the vacancies. On account of the abnormal drought a large proportion of the coffee planted last year died, but as we had an abundance of good seedlings no loss of time was incurred in replacing these.

As regards the estates themselves, the gardens are reported to be reacting to the intensive cultivation of the past years, and the reserves of tappable bark are now ample. All buildings have been given the necessary upkeep and old

coolie houses are gradually being replaced. A new water conduit was built during the year, and apart from an old reserve motor, which will probably have to be replaced this year, the machinery is in fair condition.

The growth of the rubber trees on the Tjaroei Extension continues to be very good, but unfortunately a series of fires occurred during the prolonged drought and considerable damage was done over a large area. These fires originated in native holdings, and steps were immediately taken to prevent any recurrence. Altogether some 3,500 trees were lost, but these will be replaced with the best budgrafts, and the plantation will suffer no permanent injury.

I think you will agree that a vote of thanks is due to the staffs, on the Estates, to the visiting agents and the agents in Java for their work on the estate during the year.

That is all I have to say, Gentlemen, but before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may care to ask to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as presented, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That the sum of Tls. 250 be donated to the Defence Force Comforts Fund.—Proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. H. Kadoorie and seconded by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Sice be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. R. N. Swann and seconded by Mr. L. Soyka.

Kapayang Rubber Estates

The annual general meeting of the Kapayang Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., was held in the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, on April 16, when Mr. E. T. Byrne presided over shareholders representing 3,874 shares. The directors present were Dr. R. J. Marshall and Mr. A. J. Welch.

In his speech, the chairman said: Gentlemen—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, and with your permission I will take them as read.

The profit for the year, Tls. 22,210.68, may be considered satisfactory, but it is well to bear in mind that as far as remittances are concerned we had a very favourable rate of exchange towards the end of the year, which we took advantage of, and about a quarter of the profit I have quoted are due to that somewhat fictitious cause.

The estate is reported as being in excellent condition, and whilst a few fields are due to be replanted, the results from the old trees are so far so satisfactory, that no change is contemplated at present.

In comparison with many other estates our tapping costs have been high, due to the age of the trees and hilly nature of the estate, but I am glad to say our manager, Mr. Burchett, has initiated a sliding scale system of payment by which we hope for a considerable saving in costs in the future.

Our machinery for the manufacture of rubber is old and out of date; there is no intention of incurring extra expense at the present time, but an up to date installation will be required in the future.

The rubber situation is by no means satisfactory, stocks in London and Liverpool are approaching the 100,000 ton mark and all the statistics we have been fed on during the past year have proved fallacious, and the only satisfactory part of the outlook is the awakening of the Dutch producers to the gravity of the situation and their somewhat belated efforts towards rectifying it, a long time after the British self-sacrifice in restriction.

Unfortunately rubber is not the only commodity that has overtaken production: we have similar complaints about tea, tobacco, sugar and tin, all products of the East Indies, whilst others such as cotton and wheat share the same misfortune of being more than enough, and I am afraid if we look ahead all this spells a falling off in world

trade, eventually re-acting on rubber.

That concludes my remarks, Gentlemen, but if there are any questions that you would like to ask I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as presented, be adopted and passed, and that a dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share for the year, be paid.—Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne and seconded by Dr. R. J. Marshall.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Sice be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton and seconded by Mr. H. F. Chang.

Consolidated Rubber Estates

The annual general meeting of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., was held on April 17 in the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, 2 Canton Road, when Mr. E. T. Byrne presided over shareholders representing 58,400 shares. The directors present were Messrs. A. W. Burkill, G. Hummel, J. R. Moodie and Hugo Reiss and Mr. C. J. Smith acted as secretary.

In his speech, the chairman said: Gentlemen—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

During the year, shareholders were advised of the purchase of a block of approximately 600 acres of young rubber situated within 10 miles of our Sitawan property and that there was also a possibility of acquiring a further area of young rubber adjoining the land already purchased.

As the result of negotiations, we were fortunate in obtaining a further area of 168 acres of land planted with rubber averaging from 12 to 2 years old. This land adjoins the north east boundary of the 600 acre block, and is particularly desirable in that it runs down to a creek which flows directly into the Dindings River, thereby ensuring an easy, inexpensive and direct water communication with Lumut, from which estate produce from the whole of the 770 acres will be shipped. The acquisition of these new areas, which, in future, will be known as the Lumut division, will entail no extra supervision, and, as soon as the bungalow and coolie lines are completed, Mr. Leach will be transferred from Sungai Nibong Estate to act as superintendent on this division. Until the results of the survey of the new properties are to hand, the acreage of 770 acres as shown in the report must be taken only as approximate.

The total cost of the new land, as you will see from the accounts was Tls. 204,782.80 and the purchase, I am glad to say was met from cash in hand. In our circular to shareholders dated October 14, 1929, it was stated that the first purchase of 600 acres could probably be developed without resorting to a fresh issue of capital. In view, however, of the further purchase of 168 acres which cost approximately Tls. 37,000, and the contemplated payment of a final dividend absorbing Tls. 75,000, our cash position will have been brought to a very low level and this, combined with the very small margin of profit at present being obtained from the sale of our crop, it may now be necessary to consider the question of issuing further capital to provide funds for the necessary new buildings and to bring the new area into bearing. It is estimated that approximately Tls. 100,000 will be required for this purpose, of which Tls. 40,000 will be spent this year, and the directors consider the best interests of the company will be served to dispose of, in the open market from time to time as funds are required, a substantial number of shares to cover the expenditure.

The output of 1,197,102 lbs. is some 455,000 lbs. more than that harvested last year and the "all-in" cost of production shows a reduction of 1d. per lb. as compared with the previous year. The average net price realized was 9.14d. per lb. as against 8.34d. per lb. the previous year. The profit for the year, which amounted to Tls. 171,450.48 is al-

(Continued on Page 144.)

WEEKLY OFFICIAL LIST

The following business has been recorded during the week :—

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, APRIL 17, 1930.

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 117½ M\$ 1515	1500	1515	400,000	150,000	H\$125	Dec.	Final Divd. £3 & Bonus £1 (mkg. £7, 1929) ...	2-22-30
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London.	£ 18½	—	—	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 14% & Bonus 6/3d (mkg. 20/3d, 1929), free of 1/T ...	Pending
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H\$ 425	—	—	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 18s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928 ...	25-5-29
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M\$ 50	—	—	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$3.50, 1928, Ex. 73 ...	27-6-29
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	—	—	50,000	36,300	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1928 ...	27-6-29
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H\$ 755	815	—	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22 (mkg. H\$40) for 1927, Interim H\$18 % 1928 ...	23-5-29
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 875	900	—	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$47. 1928 ...	26-3-30
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 340	355	—	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$6 for 1927, Interim H\$3% 1928 ...	25-5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 110	—	—	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918 ...	—
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G\$ 300	—	—	8,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921 ...	—
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T 17	16.40	—	50,000	50,000	T10	Dec.	7%, for half year ...	25-1-30
do (Pref)	T 101	101	—	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4%, for half year ...	31-12-29
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co.	6% cum. pref. H\$ 43 def. ord. H\$ 70	—	—	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 12% @ Ex. 2/0½ = \$5.94% 1924-28 Def. 30/1 @ Ex. 2/0½ = \$11.90% 1921	19-6-29
Shell T'sport & Trading Co.	ord. (Bearer) £ 98/9 5% cum. 1st pref. £ 1 7% cum. 2nd pref. £ 1	—	60	30,000,000	23,971,361	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- Free of 1/T 1929) Coupon 55 ...	24-5-29
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	T 87½ 7% pref. T 50	—	—	10,000,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Ord. T6, 1929 ...	3-3-30
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	£ 22½	50	—	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Prof. T3.50, 1929 ...	3-3-30
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	H\$ 25½	—	26½	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	H\$4 for 1924 ...	28-3-25
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	H\$ 69½	68½	—	20,000	20,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$1½ for 1929 ...	4-3-30
				80,000	80,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$2 & Bonus H\$2, 1929 ...	14-2-30
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 127	128	—	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	T7.50, 1928-29 ...	26-7-29
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H\$ 36½	36½	—	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924) ...	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	T 8.05	8.10	—	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.50, 1929 ...	24-2-30
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 5.70	—	—	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Prof. T0.40, 1929 ...	24-2-30
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	T 245	—	—	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final divid. T12 (mkg. T15, 1929) ...	31-3-30
	H\$ 147	153	—	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$9, 1929 ...	13-3-30
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	T 30.10	30	—	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Fin. 2/- free of 1/T, 1928-29 (Coupon 35) ...	17-12-29
Chosen Syndicate Ltd. "Bearer"	£ 59/9	60/-	62/6	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No. 1, 3d. Final Nil ...	10-1-28
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 7/-	—	—	500,000	358,780	G\$10	Dec.	G\$0.50, 1928 (No. 50) ...	26-11-28
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	H\$ 18½	20½	—	200,000	200,000	£1	Mar.	Int. Div. 1/6d. 1929-30 ...	13-12-29
LANDS AND ECTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 246	—	247½	140,400	140,400	T50	Dec.	Final Divd. Tls. 3 & Bonus Tls. 3 (mkg. Tls. 9, 1929) ...	11-3-30
H'kong Land Invest. & Agency Co., Ltd.	H\$ 67½	72½	—	400,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. \$4, 1928) ...	12-2-30
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 14	14	—	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1928 ...	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 187½	—	—	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1929 ...	3-3-30
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 105	107	—	25,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final Divd. T6 (mkg. T10, 1929-30) ...	4-4-30
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 105	107	—	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1929 ...	19-2-30
West End Estates, Ltd.	T 1½	—	—	600,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1928 ...	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H\$ 12½	—	—	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Div. H\$0.50 1929 ...	5-4-30
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	M\$ 120	121	—	20,000	15,693	M\$100	Dec.	12% (mkg. 37%, 1929) ...	13-2-30
do "B"	M\$ 24	23	—	150,000	25,000	M\$20	Dec.	—	—
do (Pref) 8%	M\$ 100	—	—	10,000	1,000	M\$100	Dec.	—	—
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	T 14.65	14½	14.70	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Final 35% (mkg. 45%, 1929) ...	10-2-30
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	— {ord. G\$ 10 pref. G\$ 10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 ...	20-2-28
				—	32,030	G\$10	Dec.	Pref. 7% P.A. (61 quarterly divid.) ...	1-4-30
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 6.60	6	—	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29) ...	18-12-29
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.20	0.20	—	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6 ...	12-5-28
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 4.10	4.15	—	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929 ...	14-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 7.40	7	—	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929) ...	7-3-30
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	T 3	3	—	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29) ...	20-12-29
Batu Aman (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.75	0.70	—	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) ...	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1.35	1.22½	—	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ...	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 1	1	—	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929 ...	21-3-30
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1½	1.20	—	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final Div. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929) ...	21-3-30
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ltd.	T 5.75	5½	—	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) ...	16-1-28
Chong Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.80	—	—	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29 ...	18-9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 3.30	3	—	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929) ...	17-4-30
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3.60	—	3½	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929) ...	27-3-30
Gula-Kalumpang R.E. old fully pd.	T 12	11	—	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less 1/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 30) ...	9-4-30
Ltd. new fully pd.	T 11	10	—	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929 ...	4-9-29
Java Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T 1.65	1.45	—	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926 ...	19-4-27
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T 4½	4.30	—	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1½ 1929 ...	16-4-30
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 8	6	—	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29 ...	27-9-29
Kota Bahroo Rub. Est. (1921) Ltd.	T 0.85	0.72½	—	700,000	550,000	2/- (10.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929) ...	13-3-30
Kroowek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 2	1.65	—	250,000	250,000	10s. 10	Oct.	Divid. T0.60, 1929 ...	4-4-28
Langkat ...	T 8	7.20	—	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.08, 1929 ...	19-7-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.45	0.42½	—	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29 ...	16-7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 0.82½	—	—	60,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29 ...	1-2-30
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 2	—	—	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929) ...	15-3-29
Rapah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 1.27½	1½	—	800,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29 ...	15-3-29
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.85	0.75	—	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928 ...	15-3-29
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 0.60	—	—	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30) ...	15-4-30
Senawang Rub. Ests. ordinary	T								

COMPANY MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 141.)

most exactly double that of the previous year and with the sum of Tls. 19,315.90 brought forward from last year's accounts, there is, after deducting the interim dividend of Tls. 37,500 paid in August last, an amount of Tls. 153,266.38 at credit of profit and loss account available for distribution, and the directors are pleased to recommend the payment of a final dividend of Tls. 0.20 per share, absorbing Tls. 75,000. It is also proposed to write off various assets Tls. 32,764.55, to place to general reserve Tls. 25,000, bringing this account up to Tls. 125,000, to donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund Tls. 250 and to carry forward Tls. 20,251.83 to next year's accounts.

The estates were visited periodically by our technical adviser, Mr. H. C. Pinching, and his reports indicate a very satisfactory state of affairs, and I would like to take this opportunity of recording the board's appreciation of the good work done by Mr. D. Carmichael, the general manager of our estates, Mr. Ericsson, manager of Alexandra & Sungei Nibung Estates, the estates' staff and to the technical adviser and Straits agents for the excellent care of our properties throughout the year.

The estimates for the current year provide for an output of 1,140,000 lbs. but this figure will be affected consequently upon the Rubber Growers' Association's proposal to cease tapping during the month of May.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

There were no questions and the following Resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne, and seconded by Mr. J. R. Moodie—That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as presented, be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne and seconded by Mr. G. Hummel—That the following recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as presented, be accepted:—

	Tls.
To pay final dividend of Tls. 0.20 per share 30 cents for year—40 per cent	75,000.00
To place to general reserve	25,000.00
To write off development account	20,998.90
To write off buildings	1,732.04
To write off plant and machinery	870.83
To write off live stock	162.78
To donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund	250.00
To carry forward	20,251.83
Total	153,266.38

Proposed by Mr. H. Kadoorie and seconded by Mr. H. J. Clark—That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. H. J. Clark and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.

COMPANY DIVIDENDS

The Chartered Bank

The report of the directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China together with the statement of accounts has now been received in Shanghai.

The accounts show a net profit, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, of £848,254 9s. 11d. inclusive of £186,656 3s. 9d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum paid in September last amounted £210,000. The amount now available is therefore £638,254 9s. 11d. and the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum together with a bonus of six shillings and threepence per share, making 20 1/2 per cent. per annum for the whole year, free of income tax; to set aside £50,000 on account of contingencies and to carry forward the balance of £190,754 9s. 11d.

The dividend and bonus were to be payable on and after Wednesday, April 2.

This is the same dividend as last year; but the amounts for contingencies and to be carried forward show a substantial advance, the respective amounts in 1929 being £40,000 and £186,656 3s. 9d.

Considering the political disturbances in India and the fall of

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

Disorderly Madrassi

Charged with committing a breach of the peace and assaulting two police officers, K. K. Deshpanda, unemployed and a native of Madras, on April 17 was sentenced to seven days imprisonment by Mr. C. G. O. Anderson at H. M. Police Court.

Deshpanda had attempted to gain entrance to the public library at the Town Hall when the Ratepayers' Meeting was in progress. Because of the meeting the library was closed, but Deshpanda tried to get in by kicking at the door. When the police remonstrated with him he adopted a threatening attitude and was arrested after a struggle in which two Sikh policemen were struck, it finally being found necessary to carry accused to Louza Station.

This evidence, given by Inspector MacGillivray, went on to state that accused had papers in his pocket which showed that he was daily attending the General Hospital. The accused, when questioned by the Magistrate, said he had no questions to ask and admitted his offence. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, and will be required to furnish a security for his future behaviour, failing which he will be deported.

U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

Sequel to Motor Car Accident

The case in which Mrs. Van Lee-tsz is suing Louis R. Ladow for damages alleged to have been suffered as the result of a motor accident in Nanking Road on November 23 last was heard by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U.S. Court for China on April 17 and an adjournment was ordered.

Counsel appearing in the case were Mr. C. P. Holcomb for the plaintiff and Mr. F. J. Schuhl, defending.

According to the petition, the accident occurred at 2.50 a.m. on

silver and trade depression in China, this result must be considered very satisfactory.

The Tebong Rubber Estates

The report of the directors of the Tebong Rubber Estate Ltd. for the year ended January 31 last states that the profit and loss account, after paying debenture interest and providing for directors' auditors' and trustees' fees, shows a profit for the year of Tls. 222,824.56 as compared with Tls. 55,946.85 last year. Including the balance brought forward and deducting the interim dividend paid on October 11, 1929, the divisible profit amounts to Tls. 177,732.09, which the directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of 20 candareens per share making 50 candareens for the year	142,000.00
To pay general managers' commission 1 1/2 per cent. on dividend	3,105.00
To donate to the defence force comforts fund	250.00
To write off property account	1,820.74
To write off buildings	12,486.41
To write off reservoirs, etc.	2,445.86
To write off machinery and plant	11,678.44
To write off furniture	404.92
To write off motor vehicles	1,085.63
	175,367.00
To carry forward to new account	5,338.97
	180,705.97

MARCH RUBBER OUTPUT

Henrietta	33,500
Sungei Matang	45,300
Laras (Sunatras)	
(Petat Estate)	33,500
Kuala Pergau	27,700
Lenggang	79,300

TOLEDO, Apr. 15.—The directors of the Willys-Overland Automobile Co. omitted their quarterly dividend on common stock to-day. They declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 upon preferred stock, however.

—United Press.

November 23. Plaintiff was riding in a ricscha at the time and defendant's car, 4346, was being driven along Bubbling Well Road from west to east into Nanking Road. A few feet east of Thibet Road, it is alleged, plaintiff, through his negligence and carelessness, drove at a reckless rate of speed, and without keeping the car under adequate and proper control, against the ricscha in which plaintiff was riding, upsetting it and throwing plaintiff on to the street and seriously injuring her. In consequence of the accident, plaintiff alleged, she suffered physical injuries to the head, neck, back and thigh and shock to her nervous system. Furthermore, according to the petition, her nerves and health suffered grievous and permanent injury, with the result that she was still undergoing medical treatment and was unable to earn her livelihood. She therefore claimed damages in the sum of G\$10,000 and M\$1,000, medical expenses.

At the outset, Mr. Schuhl mentioned that he would admit negligence and waive the question of liability in order to save considerable time. He had gone over the evidence very carefully and had come to the conclusion that defendant was liable. However, the defence claimed that the damage was very slight and suggested that this should not be more than \$200 or \$300. He, counsel, was prepared to leave it in the hands of the Court and defendant was willing to accept the Court's order in this respect. Mr. Schuhl suggested that, if the question of damages were simply brought up, much time would be saved.

Mr. Holcomb replied that this was very kind of Mr. Schuhl but he thought the Court should first hear the circumstances. Plaintiff's ricscha was crossing Nanking Road on the morning in question when defendant's car came along at such a high rate of speed that he upset the smaller vehicle and threw plaintiff to the ground, injuring her. The ricscha was totally smashed, but defendant did not even stop to ascertain what damage had been done and he even claimed later that he did not know he had struck the ricscha. He, defendant, continued for two blocks without stopping and turned off his lights in the hope of getting away without being found out. He would have got away had it not been for the energy displayed by P. S. Ross, who, noticing the car had no lights, ran in front of it and held it up. As a result of the accident, plaintiff had suffered such serious injuries that she was not able to follow her vocation.

Mr. Schuhl drew attention to the fact that no pecuniary damages were claimed by plaintiff, but exemplary damages were. He was anxious to know what actual damages had been suffered and what plaintiff had expended.

The Judge:—Mr. Schuhl admits negligence. He only wants to determine the amount of damages.

Plaintiff, Mrs. Van Lee-tsz, was then called. She said she had been a teacher in the Chen Teh Girls School, in the Chinese City, for 2 1/2 years and she had been teaching since the death of her husband. As a result of the accident, her health had been impaired and she had to give up her work. She received \$60 monthly. Witness then described how she had been attended by various doctors, some native trained and others trained in western medicines, the latter including Drs. Yang Chun-fu and E. S. Tyau, after which she went into details of the expenses she had been put to and produced a number of Chinese prescriptions, one of which Mr. Schuhl said he thought "looks to me like a warrant." Witness then went on to describe some of the medicines she had taken and their cost and Mr. Schuhl asked that the prescriptions should be translated because he did not understand them and they may be restaurant bills for all he knew.

Judge Purdy:—Unless they are translated, they will be stricken out.

Plaintiff then went on to describe her sufferings after the accident

and said that her head was injured, she suffered from pains about the body, and headaches, her heart was in a state of palpitation and the most severe pain was in the lower part of the back. She was rendered unconscious at the time of the accident and afterwards she was constantly fainting. When she had recovered consciousness following the accident, she found that her overcoat was torn and that she had lost a pair of spectacles, a handbag containing \$7 or \$8 and a pair of pearl earrings. She was going home at the time from a dinner and mahjong party at a friend's home. She heard the motor coming from behind and after she was thrown from the ricscha she did not remember anything further. Two men later picked her up and tried to revive her, after which they took her home because she told them that she did not want to go to hospital. When she got home, she called in Dr. Yang, who sent for Dr. Tyau. She did not know if the coolie were hurt or if the ricscha damaged. She supported her mother, her sister and two children.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schuhl, plaintiff said that she could now walk but not as well or as fast as before. She denied that the prescriptions were "winter prescriptions" for general weakness and said she had been in perfectly good health before the accident. She could not sit long now without fainting. She had been told by her mother to buy expensive medicines, such as ginseng, because her mother was old and she knew.

Dr. E. S. Tyau said he treated plaintiff in her home in Lloyd Road but he could not remember the dates off hand. He had seen her on four or five occasions at her home and later at his office. When witness first saw her, she was lying in bed, screaming with pain.

Witness found that she was suffering from shock with severe pains, especially in the lower part of the back which could hardly be touched on account of the pain. He thought a bone had been broken so he recommended that plaintiff should go to hospital to have an X-ray photograph taken. There were no injuries about the head but there was a severe contusion and swelling in the lower part of the back. Witness advised that she should go to hospital but plaintiff could not be moved because of the pain. When witness saw her some time later, she was much better and able to move a little. Witness had practised medicine for 28 years and he was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Questioned by Mr. Schuhl, witness said that some Chinese usually had many doctors.

Mr. Schuhl:—More than necessary?—Witness:—That I can't tell. Witness did not think that plaintiff's life was at any time in danger. She was not particularly nervous.

Two witnesses then gave evidence of picking plaintiff up after the accident and shaking her in Chinese fashion to revive her, after which they took her home.

Dr. K. T. Yui testified regarding the X-ray photograph which he took and an accountant of a Chinese medicine shop gave evidence of the sale of ginseng and other expensive medicines to plaintiff.

At the request of Mr. Holcomb, who said that he wished to call Dr. Yang to give evidence regarding plaintiff's physical condition, the Court ordered an adjournment to enable a doctor for the defence to conduct a physical examination of plaintiff.

DISTRICT COURT

Suit Against Piece Goods Hong

The Agenzia Italiana di Vendita per L'Estremo Oriente were the plaintiffs in a case, which came up for hearing in the Special District Court on April 17. The defendants are the Garmown Piecegoods Hong, of 8 South Wush Road, Chen Garmown being described as the proprietor and Tehin Ding-son as the manager. The plaintiffs claimed, that the defendants failed to take delivery and pay for piecegoods ordered by them in July, 1928, the amount involved being £675.11.6.

An incident occurred in the beginning of the hearing when Judge Wilhelm, to appear as counsel for the plaintiffs, intimating that any

foreign lawyer who had not been registered up to April 15 in accordance with the new Court agreement, could not appear. The Judge was, however, satisfied at once when Dr. Wilhelm presented to him his certificate, issued by the Ministry of Justice, whereupon the case was proceeded with.

Tehin Ding-son admitted the claim of the plaintiffs, stating that he was the sole proprietor of the Garmown Piecegoods Hong. Chen Garmown who did not appear personally but was represented by Mr. Tuck, his counsel, denied that he had anything to do with the Garmown Piecegoods Hong, except that he was the son-in-law of Tehin Ding-son. The latter, when questioned, why then his Hong used the name of "Garmown," stated that he has the full right to use any name he liked.

The case was adjourned for one week, to give the plaintiffs an opportunity to prove that Chen Garmown was a partner; the defendants were ordered to produce their books.

A Trademark Case

Three Chinese were charged in the District Court on April 19 with counterfeiting a trademark of the B.A.T. Co., Ltd., when two large boxes containing yards of cigarettes which were not cut, with the name "Victory" printed on them, were placed before Judge Shen as evidence.

It appears that H.E. Song of the legal department of the B.A.T. Co., was told by a friend that he had seen coolies carrying two boxes of cigarettes which appeared to be of the "Victory" brand into 1057, San Yih Lee alleyway off Pingliang Road. Mr. Song reported the matter to Yangtzeport Police Station, and Det.-Sgt. O'Rourke with other detectives raided the premises and found in an upstairs room the two boxes spoken of by the friend of Mr. Song.

There were 3,600 Victory stamped cigarette packages seized, in which the altered spurious cigarettes were to be packed, with about 30,000 uncut cigarettes. These after being packed, said Det.-Sgt. O'Rourke, in giving evidence, were taken with great speed to the small cigarette shops in the Settlement to be sold. No time was wasted because it would cost the proprietor a lot of money should his alleged spurious goods be seized by the police.

A week's remand was asked for and was given for the police to further their inquiries.

Nationality of a Chinese

Questions relating to the nationality of a Chinese born in a British possession were raised in the French Mixed Court several days ago.

Hsu Jui-lin, who was recently sued in H. M. Supreme Court by a Japanese in connection with the establishment of a club in Peking and who later was declared a bankrupt by the British Court, was sued in the French Mixed Court by Hu Sung-nien, a broker, for \$48,891, alleged to be due to the latter in connection with the sale of bonds.

Defendant's lawyer said that his client was born in a British possession and was, therefore, a British subject. This being the case, the French Mixed Court had no jurisdiction over him.

This statement was disputed by plaintiff's counsel, who said that Hsu was, in the eyes of the laws of China, still a Chinese citizen. According to the Chinese law of nationality, any person desirous of renouncing his Chinese nationality in order to become a naturalized foreign subject, must apply to the Ministry of Interior for a certificate of denationalization. In the event of this not being obtained, such person shall be deemed still to be a citizen of China. In the present case, he said, Hsu had been unable to produce any denationalization papers and therefore his British nationality could not be recognized. Accordingly, said counsel, he was subject to the jurisdiction and judgments of the Chinese law courts.

An adjournment was ordered to enable the Judges to consider the question.

CHINESE papers report that the Chiao Tungpu has been ordered by the National Government to print postage stamps bearing the portraits of six "martyrs" namely, the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, and Messrs. Huang Hsin, Liang Chun-kai, Soong Chiao-jen, Chu Chi-hsin and Teng Kai.

FROM THE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS

Held in the Town Hall, Shanghai, on April 16, 1930

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Chairman.

Resolution I.—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, Mr. A. W. Burkill, be invited to take the Chair.

Secretary.

Resolution II.—That Mr. J. W. Fraser be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Rules of Procedure.

Resolution III.—That the annexed rules of procedure be adopted for use at this meeting and remain in force until the next annual meeting.

Report and Accounts for 1929.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1929, be passed.

Budget for 1930.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1930 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted and that the Council be and it is hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein.

Election of a Land Commissioner.

Resolution VII.—That Mr. J. T. W. Brooke be elected a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Election of Governors of General Hospital.

Resolution VIII.—That Drs. A. C. Bryson and T. B. Dunn and Messrs. G. W. Sheppard and J. W. Carney be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital.

Admission of Press to Council Meetings.

Resolution IX.—That the minutes of Council Meetings and Committee Meetings as approved thereat by the Council shall be placed at the disposal of the Press as soon as possible after each Council Meeting excluding only such portions as in the interests of the ratepayers it may be considered undesirable to disclose.

PROCEEDINGS

Brig-Gen. MACNAGHTEN.—Ladies and gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which this meeting has been called, I beg to propose

Resolution I.—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, Mr. A. W. Burkill, be invited to take the Chair.

Mr. G. W. SHEPPARD.—Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution.

Brig-Gen. MACNAGHTEN.—Those in favour of the resolution will please signify in the usual way? Those opposed? Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. W. BURKILL then took the chair, and called upon Brig-Gen. Macnaghten to move Resolution II. Brig-General MACNAGHTEN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose

Resolution II.—That Mr. J. W. Fraser be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. G. W. SHEPPARD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is proposed that Mr. J. W. Fraser be appointed Secretary of this meeting. Those in favour will signify in the usual manner? Those against? Carried unanimously. Before calling for Resolution No. III, I will read the Notice convening the Meeting. (The

Notice was read.) I will now call upon Brig-Gen. Macnaghten to move Resolution No. III.

Brig-General MACNAGHTEN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose

Resolution III.—That the annexed rules of procedure be adopted for use at this meeting and remain in force until the next annual meeting.

Mr. G. W. SHEPPARD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is proposed that the Rules of procedure annexed to this Resolution be adopted for the use of this meeting, and remain in force until the next Annual Meeting. Those in favour will signify in the usual manner? Those against? Carried unanimously. I will now call upon Brig-Gen. Macnaghten to propose Resolution No. IV, that the Report and Accounts for the year 1929 be passed.

Accounts

Brig-General MACNAGHTEN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The Financial Statement for 1929 has been in your hands for some days and doubtless you are well acquainted with its main features. The Treasurer and Comptroller's re-

LIST OF RATEPAYERS PRESENT AND NUMBER OF VOTES HELD

Abbass, S. H.	1	Ders, Mde.	1	Jones, E. H.	2	Nagasawa, T.	1
Adams, H. E. D.	1	Dickson, W.	1			Smith, Rev.	1
Alcott, C. D.	1	Drakeford, F. J.	1			H. M.	1
Altadukoff, I. M.	1			Kato, S.	1	Smith, J.	1
Arnold, H. H.	1			Katz, O.	1	Sousa, J. M. C.	1
Ashizawa, I.	1			Kawamura, T.	1	De	3
Austin, R. M.	9			Kearton, W. A.	2	Sparke, C. E.	1
				Kees, H. W.	1	Spence, H. M.	2
				Kenyon, J. S.	1	Stackhouse, J. W.	1
				Kerman, R. S.	1	Stark, J.	1
Bain, C. M.	1			Kingsbury, S. C.	1	Steenstra, O.	1
Baker, W. P.	1			Knight, C.	1	Stewart, W.	1
Baker, R. A.	1			Kreulen, R. A.	2	Stratmann, L.	1
Bary, Dr. A.	1			Kumsoo, Y. S.	1	Stuijbergen, P.	1
Bassett, A.	1					Sulka, J. A.	1
Beale, N. G.	1	Faust, Rev. Bro.	1			Sugiyama, N.	1
Belinky, H. M.	2	Fearon, R. I.	1			Sugiye, F.	1
Bell, A. D.	1	Ferguson, W. M.	1				
Beraha, M.	1	Findlay,	1	Lacy, Dr. C.	1		
Berents, H.	1	Dr. W. T.	3	Lalaca, B. P.	3		
Berndt, F.	1	Fischer, O.	1	Langhorne, C. C.	1	Tajima, I.	1
Black, A.	1	Fitch, G. A.	1	Lanning, A. E.	1	Taylor, C. S.	1
Boiesen, P. L.	1	Fleming, W. S.	1	Laurenz, R.	1	Thompson,	1
Boniface, M.	1	Flint, Dr. A.	1	Leslie, N.	3	A. E. C.	1
Booth, H. R. C.	1	Forde, E. H.	1	Liddell, J. H.	1	Thompson, J. A.	1
Borst-Smith,	1	French, C. H.	1	Liddell, P. W. O.	2	Tilley, P.	2
Rev. E. F.	1	Fukushima, K.	4	Little, H. M.	1	Todd, C. C.	1
Bowden, N. G.	1	Fumagalli	1	Lloyd, E. J.	1	Trivett, Dean	1
Boyce, V. G.	1	Funatsu, T.	1	Loureiro, I.	1	A. C. S.	1
Boynton, Rev.	1			Lown, A. B.	4	Trueman, T. E.	1
C. L.	1			Lurton, N. E.	1	Tsujii, G.	1
Brooke, J. T. W.	3					Tuck, J.	1
Browett, H.	2	Gale, B. W.	1	Quayle, F. R.	1		
Brown, N. S.	2	Gande, W. J.	3				
Brown, R.	1	Gillespie, R. D.	1			Ureshino, H.	1
Brown, Rev. T. C.	1	Ginsburg, Dr.	1	Macedonald, R.	1	Uweda, K.	1
Burgess, C.	1	Gironi, V.	1	Macfie, D.	2		
Burkill, A. W.	10	Graves, Rt.	1	MacGillivray, D.	1	Raeburn, P. D.	1
Burn, A. C.	2	Rev. F. R.	3	MacKay, E. A.	1	Raven, F. J.	4
		Green, O. M.	1	MacNaghten,	1	Rebsamen, J. A.	1
		Grogson, R. E. S.	21	Brig-Gen. E. B.	1	Reeves, C.	1
				Maack, O. G.	2	Reynold, H. E.	1
				Manley, J. B.	3	Riggio, A.	1
Canning, L. E.	5			Marden, G. E.	1	Robertson, W. S.	1
Carney, J. W.	1			Marshall, R. C.	1	Robinson,	1
Carriere, J. D.	1			Massey, P. W.	1	Miss L.	1
Caulton, G.	1	Hadjry, B.	1	Master, R. F. C.	10	Ross, J. B.	1
Cheek, M. C.	1	Hampson, C. W.	1	Matheson, G.	2	Rowe, O. S. B.	1
Clarke, Miss,	1	Hardman, E. F.	1	Matheson,	1		
M. H.	1	Harris, A. R.	1	Mrs. G.	1		
Cline, Dr. J. W.	2	Harris, E. F.	2	Matthews, C.	1		
Cohen, H. H.	1	Hellmann, B.	1	Marshall,	1	Sadachi, M.	1
Colman, P. C.	1	Hill, F. R.	1	Dr. R. J.	2	Saito, T.	2
Commisariat,	1	Hilliard, D. H.	1	Mayeda, R.	1	Sakurai, S.	1
E. J.	1	Hinder, Miss	1	Mayhew, Miss A.	1	Schinkel, K.	1
Cowper, Miss V.	1	E. M.	1	S.	1	Schmid, T. O.	1
Cox, P. A.	1	Hoerter, M.	1	McDonald, R. G.	2	Schuster, E.	1
Cumine, E. B.	1	Hogg, G.	1	McGowan, H. E.	1	Schwyster, P.	1
Cumine, H. M.	7	Honigsberg, H. S.	1	McGregor, J. H.	1	Seddon, A. E.	1
		Hughes, A. J.	1	McIntosh, G.	1	Seth, S. A.	1
				Meister, O.	1	Sheppard, G. W.	1
				Meyer, V.	1	Sheppard, Rev.	1
				Miller, H. P.	1	G. W.	2
Dangoor, M. E.	1			Mitchell, D. M.	1	Shibuya, Y.	1
Dastoor, F. R.	1	Inouye, K.	1	Mitsumura, Y.	1	Shinoda, S. H.	1
Davey, W. J.	1			Moore, H.	1	Shore, F. K.	1
Davidson, R. H.	1			Morrison, C. B.	2	Shroff, P. B.	2
Davies, C. Gilbert	2			Morris, G.	7	Sincoe, J. P.	1
Davis, R. W.	1	Jacob, J. I.	1	Murakami, T.	1	Smith, H. P.	1
Davis, W. H. T.	1	Johnson, G. A.	7			W. I.	1

Total votes 414, out of 2976; Ratepayers present 252, out of 2685;

to the credit of Capital Account and out of these sums our full and expanding extraordinary requirements are met. The road widening programme hitherto restricted by financial stringency is now proceeding normally. I can assure you, however, that though we are for the time being put to no great difficulty in financing our capital expenditure, the same careful scrutiny in regard to the degree of urgency of each item of proposed capital expenditure remains unrelaxed.

Report

The continued presence of the Defence Forces must earn for them, as for their respective Governments, the gratitude of every section of our community. As additional agencies for ensuring the security of the Settlement, the recipients of our sincere thanks must rightfully include our Volunteers, Police Regulars and Specials.

The pressure upon your Councilors in the discharge of their multifarious duties was considerably eased by the valued help of many of your number who have lent their honorary assistance as members of the Council's Advisory Committees and of special Commissions and Committees, and to those ladies and gentlemen I take pleasure in tendering the community's appreciative thanks.

Whilst one Department is no less important in the whole Municipal organization than another, special reference to our Police Force is perhaps warranted, in view of the major reorganization in its administration which has been effected upon the advice of Major Gerrard of the Indian Police, for whose loan thanks are returnable to the Indian Government.

The long association of Capt. H. I. M. Barrett, C.I.E., with the Police Force terminated on October 1, 1929, when his resignation was tendered and accepted by the Council. Captain Barrett entered the Service as Assistant Superintendent of Police on May 1, 1907, his appointment as Commissioner of Police on December 22, 1925, being the reward of 18 years' loyal service with the Force.

Under the reorganization scheme, the number of administrative officers has been reduced to a minimum. Three executive branches, namely, Divisions, Crime and Special, and Reserves, have been created, each under a senior officer directly responsible to the Commissioner.

Four executive Police Divisions have been created in the Settlement, each under an experienced Divisional Officer, assisted by a Divisional Detective Officer for the control of crime investigation.

Crime detection being a paramount Police function, the reorganization made a special care of this important side of the Police activities. Accurate reviews of the state of crime and of the action of the Police in connection therewith will in future be far more possible than heretofore. It has been found essential to considerably augment the detective personnel, which had formerly suffered from understrength.

The terms of service of the Chinese Branch have been improved and quarters for its members are to be provided—a measure which is designed for the welfare of this important branch and which is calculated to ensure a high standard of discipline and reliability in times of emergency. A considerable number of higher posts in the Branch have been sanctioned and steps are being taken to appoint and train Chinese of good standing and education to fill these posts.

A necessary improvement in the terms of service of the European, Japanese and Sikh Branches has also been effected, and the Force has been strengthened generally, to keep pace with the growth of the Settlement.

As with the Police Force, the rapid development of the Settlement in the last three years has considerably expanded the activities of all Municipal Departments. Suffice it to say, and I believe you will agree with me, that our Municipal Departments have efficiently coped with the large addition to their responsibilities which this development has entailed. It affords the Council no small measure of pride and gratification to bring to the attention of the community the claim of the Municipal Staff to their thanks for their work during the past year.

Salaries Commission

Following upon the recommendations of the Economy Committee a Salaries Commission was appointed in May last to investigate the salaries at present paid to the Council's staff (foreign and Chinese), and with a view to the abolition of existing allowances, either in whole or in part, recommend definite and comprehensive scales of pay for all grades of employees in the Council's service.

Prior to undertaking this work, however, the Commission was requested by the Council to give its immediate attention to the necessity of making provision for the temporary relief of the lower grades of the Council's staff, in view of the alleged distress existing in those grades because of the increased cost of living. It was with considerable diffidence that the Commission undertook this task, but after an intensive session in June were able to recommend emergent relief measures to lower-paid married members of the foreign staff and to practically the whole of the Chinese staff similarly affected. These recommendations were approved and immediately put into force by the Council.

Investigations into staff matters and the compilation of much necessary information was proceeded with and further regular sessions were opened in November last.

The work of the Commission is now so well advanced that its final report and recommendations are expected shortly. We are satisfied that the gentlemen who have undertaken this onerous task are well qualified to advise the Council upon sound lines, and we look for their report and recommendations with considerable interest.

Municipal Economy

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers last year the Chairman of Council in the course of his remarks regarding the report of the Economy Committee stated that he was authorized by the incoming Council to say that it was both its policy and intention to put into effective operation the recommendations of the Committee to the fullest practical extent.

One of the recommendations of the Economy Committee was that it or another similar body continue to function for an indefinite period with the assistance of two or more paid professional men.

Concern regarding the heavy expenditure incurred in maintenance of its staff was one of the chief incentives which actuated the Council in setting up an Economy Committee, and judging from its more intimate contact with the situation as a whole it felt that under the circumstances literal compliance with this recommendation would require somewhat more expensive arrangements than appeared to be necessary.

It seemed obvious to the Council that an independent investigation should be undertaken by someone possessing practical experience and knowledge gained in dealing with large mixed staffs of Chinese and foreigners working under local conditions.

The number of persons possessing the required qualifications from which a local selection could be made was necessarily limited.

Among those available for consideration, Mr. A. C. Clear seemed the most suitable, and he was accordingly engaged to undertake this important task in conjunction with the Salaries Commission constituted at the same time.

The question of providing for the education of foreign and Chinese children residing in the Settlement, which has become for various reasons increasingly difficult in recent years, was one of the first problems to be taken in hand.

To enable Mr. Clear to deal more effectively with the Council's schools he was temporarily appointed Acting Head of the Educational Department. Reference has been made in the Municipal Gazette to the amalgamation of the Thomas Hanbury and the Public School for Boys in the building of the latter school, and to the Thomas Hanbury and Boone Road School for Girls in a new building to be erected on the old Victoria Nursing Home site. These amalgamations, when completed, will bring about a substantial reduction in the cost of foreign education, with improvement in efficiency and educational facilities.

The Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, is to be transferred to the late Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, thus permitting of an increase of 250 pupils housed in a modern school building. When these proposals are completed all of the Council's schools will be of modern construction and two valuable sites will be freed for other public services.

The need for a new school for junior foreign boys to replace the present temporary school in the Western District is under consideration, but difficulties in connection with the site and the magnitude of the present building programme necessitate postponement of this matter.

In furtherance of the Council's policy of providing equal educational facilities for foreign and Chinese children in the Council's schools, a new Primary School for Chinese is to be provided upon a recently purchased site in the Western District, and the present Northern School will be transferred to the old Public School for Chinese and the Eastern Primary School for Chinese will be replaced by a modern building on a portion of the Nieh Chi Kwei School property.

It is anticipated that on completion of these arrangements the annual cost of foreign education will be reduced, while that of Chinese education will be materially increased.

In this connection I feel that this is an appropriate occasion to bring to the attention of the ratepayers and the public generally the fact that the time is fast approaching when it will no longer be possible to place the whole burden of education upon the rates, and the Council may have to consider the desirability of setting

apart a definite percentage of the Municipal revenue for educational purposes, a portion of which might possibly be utilized for subsidizing educational institutions irrespective of nationality which conform to a certain standard.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Economy Committee a Superintendent of the Educational Department with knowledge and experience of the needs of both Chinese and foreign schools has been appointed to co-ordinate and supervise the Council's schools. He will be assisted by a permanent Board of Education consisting of foreign and Chinese educationalists.

The constitution of the Education Board aims at providing a body of expert opinion qualified to advise the Council on its educational problems and requirements. It is further an attempt to bring about closer co-operation between Chinese and foreigners in Municipal educational affairs which, it is hoped, may produce far-reaching and beneficial results. The Council takes this opportunity of thanking the ladies and gentlemen of the Foreign Education Committee for their past services and considers their unanimous endorsement of the need for a permanent Education Board a further guarantee of its usefulness.

Concurrently with his work in connection with the schools and the Salaries Commission Mr. Clear has been carrying out the detailed investigations into staff and administrative matters recommended by the Economy Committee. Whilst this work is far from complete, improvement has been brought about in staff organization and much unnecessary routine work between the Secretariat and departments has been removed, thus simplifying administration, increasing efficiency and speeding up public service.

Provisional Court and Shanghai Special District Courts

On February 17, 1930, the text of the Agreement relating to Chinese Courts in the International Settlement was signed at Nanking and immediately made public.

The publication of the text of the Agreement gave rise to much acrimonious newspaper comment, disturbing in no small degree to the public mind under existing political conditions.

When the late Provisional Court Agreement came into effect on January 1, 1927, gloomy forebodings were current, but the passage of time has shown that the calamitous results which were predicted have by no means been so serious as were anticipated.

It may be recalled that at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in April, 1929, the Chairman of Council commented unfavourably upon the working of the Provisional Court as a whole up to that time.

It is only fair, however, to state that during the past year there has been marked improvement in the work of the Court and that at the present time conditions affecting the Court are by no means so bad as the public may have been led to believe.

There appears to be a widespread impression that the prevalence of serious crime in the Settlement is due primarily to the inadequacy of sentences imposed by the Court, and in a lesser degree to general inefficiency and maladministration. To those of you who care to ascertain the facts, I would commend a perusal of that section of the Annual Report of the Municipal Council for the year 1929 relating to the Police Department, which may be something in the nature of a revelation.

During the year 1929 the total number of cases prosecuted in the Provisional Court by the Municipal Police was 116,643.

Of this large number of cases 22,699 were major and minor criminal cases. In the prosecution of these cases 20,441 persons were convicted and 2,258 acquitted. This shows that in 90 per cent. of the cases prosecuted in the Provisional Court by the Municipal Police the accused were convicted.

These results compare favourably with those of the Courts of other great cities of the world having similar comprehensive jurisdiction. On the whole, the Judges of the Provisional and District Courts appear to be conscientious and devoted to their work when free from interference on the part of the executive officials of the Pro-

vincial and Nanking Governments. The friction which continually arises between the Council and the Chinese Courts is not so much due to the manner or methods of the Courts in the actual hearing of criminal prosecutions or the results obtained, as it is to a fundamental difference between the foreign and Chinese conception of juridical principles.

In most foreign countries having a modern judicial system the law courts are independent of the executive branch of the government and cannot be used as an instrument for making effective the executive or administrative functions of government.

Under such a system the person and property of the individual are protected against arbitrary, capricious and illegal acts on the part of government officials.

Although one of the reforms to which the Nationalist Government is publicly committed is the creating of modern law courts conforming generally to modern conceptions of jurisprudence, it has consistently refused to place either the Provisional Court or the Court which supersedes it upon a footing of freedom from interference on the part of executive officials of the Chinese Government.

The result is that the Council, having control of the Police power in the Settlement, has been at various times in conflict with the Provisional Court to prevent it being used as an instrument to enable the Chinese government officials to interfere with the municipal administration of the Settlement.

The persistence of the Chinese in the policy of refusing to free their courts from executive interference is one of the strongest possible arguments against the premature relinquishment of extrajudicial rights by the Treaty Powers. (Hear, hear.)

Under the Provisional Court Agreement the Deputies had no actual power, but merely the right to lodge a protest. Consequently the Deputies were never in a position to prevent attempts by the Courts to exercise executive functions.

Contrary to the generally accepted belief, only the Police, acting under the direct orders of the Council, and not the Deputies, could take action in the case of attempts by the Court to exercise executive functions which interfere with or derogate the rights of the Council.

The Chairman and Director General of the Council, who were consulted by the foreign delegates appointed to enter into negotiations regarding the Provisional Court Agreement, under circumstances which have been made known to the public, were informed among other things at the beginning of the discussion that it would be impossible under any new agreement which might be concluded to secure Deputies upon the same basis or status as stipulated in the Provisional Court Agreement.

The delegates requested concrete suggestions as to what provision could be made to solve the problem of the objection of the Chinese to Deputies.

The Chairman and Director General, realizing the importance of the relation of the powers of the Provisional and new Courts, and particularly with regard to the persistent efforts to exercise executive functions, did what they could do under the circumstances to assist in securing a new agreement which would concentrate in the hands of the Police as much necessary power as could be obtained.

It should be obvious to anyone familiar with the working of Chinese Courts that information on the part of the Council through its Police regarding what these Courts are doing from day to day is the keystone of the whole situation.

Therefore the suggestions of the Chairman and Director General to the delegates regarding the new agreement were made with the object of securing an agreement which will prevent, in so far as possible, the new Court functioning *in camera*.

On April 1 the Special District Courts came into being, and already incidents have occurred which indicate that the future relations of the Council with these courts will in all probability be no less difficult than they were with the old Provisional Court.

Telephones

The long existent and constantly increasing public dissatisfaction with the telephone service culminated in June of last year in concerted representations being made to the Council by various national Chambers of Commerce, other associations and individuals urging the Council to call upon the Telephone Company to give effect to Clause 3 of the franchise agreement of 1925, which provides in substance for the submission to arbitration of any question of the failure of the Telephone Company to faithfully discharge any of the obligations imposed upon it under the terms of the franchise agreement, including its obligation to provide and maintain a first-class telephone service.

Discussions between the Council and representatives of the Company immediately ensued. During these discussions the representatives of the Company admitted the unsatisfactory nature of the telephone service, which they attributed to the following causes:—

- (1) Failure on the part of the Company over a period of years to foresee the development of the International and French Settlements.
- (2) The inability of the Company to raise the necessary capital for adequate extension of equipment.
- (3) The mixed equipment which the Company claimed it was compelled to install because of conditions which existed during the years of the war.
- (4) The alleged refusal of the Council to agree to the Company's request some two years ago for permission to increase the tariff of rentals.
- (5) The defective condition of the so-called outside equipment which only became fully apparent after automatic equipment was installed and which presumably for financial reasons the Company had been unable to remedy.

The discussions were further complicated by the fact that prior to entering upon them the Company had received offers of financial assistance from parties interested in manufacturing automatic equipment and financing telephone utilities, which offers had not been submitted by the Company to the Council for its consideration before the Company had arrived at certain conclusions regarding them.

After prolonged discussions with the Company the Council decided to secure the services of an impartial expert to advise the Council regarding the whole complicated subject. The French Council, from which the Company also has a franchise, was informed of this action and signified its approval.

The report of the expert, Mr. Anson, was made public in November last.

While not opposing the proposal to secure the services of an expert, the Company felt that such a course would result in unnecessary delay in view of the fact that the Company had already taken the necessary steps to put its outside equipment into proper condition; that the rotary automatic equipment already installed and under order was in every way suitable and up-to-date; that the extent to which the Company was committed to rotary equipment precluded on economic and financial grounds any question of the substitution of any other type of automatic equipment; and finally that to suspend its programme of conversion from manual to automatic equipment pending the arrival of an expert would delay the perfecting of the service which the Company was anxious to bring about with all possible speed.

The report of Mr. Anson, which was accepted by the Council, fully confirmed the attitude of the Company as regards any question of supersession of the Rotary system.

One of the results of Mr. Anson's report was to strengthen the general opinion that it would be to the best interests of the public if the Telephone Company were sold to some strong financial organization interested in operating and financing telephone utilities.

At this time the representatives of three such organizations were in Shanghai, all of whom were prepared to make offers for the purchase of the Company.

Naturally in a matter of this magnitude there was keen rivalry,

and each organization had its partisan adherents and supporters, all of whom were eager to urge the relative merits, technical, economic and financial, of any proposal which their respective principals might be prepared to make.

In view of the importance of the whole matter to the community at large and the reaction which might be incited by the parties interested if any action of the two Councils or the Company could be construed by any of them as being discriminative, the Company decided to invite the representatives of the three organizations to make tenders for the purchase of the Company upon the general basis of the existing franchise, with the privilege of asking for modifications of the franchise.

At the same time an advisory committee, consisting of the Directors General of the International Settlement and French Concession and Messrs. Burkill, Henchman and Speelman, was appointed by the Company to assist in considering any tenders which might be submitted.

Tenders were received from each of the three organizations, but upon the advice of the Advisory Committee no one of the tenders was accepted.

At this stage both Councils suggested certain modifications of the existing franchise, which might serve as a basis for further tenders, or for further negotiations regarding tenders already received.

Certain points of difference arose between the two Councils regarding these modifications, which required considerable discussion before a complete agreement could be reached.

On April 4 a revised form of franchise was sent to the Company, which was immediately transmitted to the Advisory Committee, upon the basis of which negotiations with the parties interested were reopened and are now in progress.

Before moving Resolution IV I would, on behalf of the retiring Council, like to record our appreciation of the enormous amount of Municipal work undertaken by the late Chairman, Mr. H. E. Arnold, during the past year—work rendered all the more arduous owing to the absence of the Director General on home leave and at the Kyoto Conference during the months of June, July, August and September.

With these remarks, I beg to propose

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1929, be passed.

MR. G. W. SHEPPARD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

THE CHAIRMAN.—The Resolution has been duly proposed and seconded and is now before the Meeting for discussion.—If no Ratepayer has any comment to make on Resolution No. 4, which has been duly proposed and seconded, I will now put it to the Meeting. Those in favour please signify in the usual manner?—Any contrary minded?—Carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I will now call upon Brig-Gen. Macnaghten to propose Resolution No. 5.

Budget

Brig-General MACNAGHTEN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: You have now had ample time to study the various items comprised in the Estimates of 1930, and the full explanatory notes with which it is accompanied absolves me from the necessity of doing more than calling your attention to certain of its features.

The estimated surplus on the Ordinary Budget amounts to Tis. 3,277,490. This of course would have been considerably greater but for the fact that it is proposed to reduce Municipal taxation from July 1 next. In connection with this proposal it may interest you to recall the fact that the existing Municipal rate was placed at its present level in 1927, when the former levy of 14 per cent. was increased to 16 per cent. and the Land Tax increased from 7/10ths of 1 per cent. to 8/10ths of 1 per cent. What we now propose is to revert to the basis of taxation obtaining prior to 1927. I have already touched upon this matter in my speech on the Financial Statement, and would now like to refer to the fact that at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held last year the Chairman of Council

informed you that in the event of the Municipal Electricity Undertaking being disposed of, the incoming Council would give due consideration to the question of reduction in Municipal taxation. It gives me great pleasure in being able to state that this assurance is to be redeemed.

On the expenditure side of the Budget you will observe that the estimated expenditure on the Police Force is some 43 per cent. above that for last year, the actual increase amounting to Tls. 1,637,530. From statements already published in the Municipal Gazette you will realize that this is the natural outcome of a considerable expansion in the personnel of all branches, particularly in the Chinese branch. The scheme of reorganization recommended by Major Gerrard is now becoming effective under his direction, and with the greater degree of security resulting therefrom I do not think that there can be any adverse criticism of the Council's action in this matter. During the year it is intended to organize an additional section of the Police Force, to be described as the Armed Reserve. This will be a composite body formed from all branches of the Force for the purpose of augmenting the normal functions of the Police, and if necessary for emergency duties.

The Reserve Unit, to which reference has been made on former occasions, represents the nucleus of the Armed Reserve, but as the organization of this new section can not possibly be completed this year the additional cost of the new establishment will fall on future budgets.

Under the Public Works Department you will find a contemplated increase in expenditure of approximately Tls. 770,000. This to a large extent is due to the difficulties experienced in the disposal of house refuse and to the higher cost of maintaining Municipal properties. The question of House Refuse Disposal is receiving the Council's earnest consideration, and to alleviate the situation steps are being taken for the purchase and installation of incinerating plant. Provision is included in the Extraordinary Budget for this expenditure.

The estimated expenditure in other departments shows no more than normal growth, though all have been affected by the relief measures of the Staff recently introduced by the Council and referred to in detail in the Municipal Gazette of March 14, 1930.

It will be observed that no provision is made in the Ordinary Budget for Loan redemption. This I need hardly say is one of the direct results of the sale of the Electricity Department. In view of the changed circumstances all sums required, whether for the actual repayment of Loans or for their relative sinking funds, are now financed through the Extraordinary Budget.

Turning now to the Extraordinary Budget you will observe that we anticipate a surplus of Tls. 2,382,720 which will be carried forward to 1931. On the income side you will see that it is proposed to draw on the Shanghai Power Company to the extent of Tls. 23,565,110 from the purchase price of the Electricity Department. The Town Hall is to be demolished in the near future and the site handed over to the purchasers against payment of the balance of cost amounting to Tls. 1,170,000. The question of providing a new Town Hall is under consideration, and a decision in regard thereto will doubtless be made by the incoming Council. On the expenditure side you will notice that we are proceeding with an enlarged building programme. Requirements of the Police Force in the matter of additional stations, gaol accommodation, and quarters for the personnel are very heavy and of an urgent nature. Provision is also made for additional Fire Stations rendered necessary by the development of the Settlement. Under the heading of Health Department you will notice that a commencement is to be made in the building of the new Victoria Nurses Home, and that the construction of additional markets and slaughter-houses is to be proceeded with.

Reference has already been made to the necessity for providing additional educational facilities for the Chinese, and appropriations are included for part of the cost of new premises to be erected in the Eastern and Western Districts. It must be understood, however, that in a

building programme of the magnitude foreshadowed in the Budget it may be difficult to press forward work on one scheme without detriment to others of equal importance.

In connection with the appropriations for Chinese Primary Schools I would say that there is no intention to delay the construction of these buildings, and I can assure our Chinese friends that every effort will be made to complete them as soon as possible.

So far as the remainder of the Extraordinary Budget is concerned you will have observed that a sum approximating Tls. 16,000,000 is being appropriated for the purposes of Loan redemption.

In conclusion, I would say that with the proposed reduction in taxation, the probability of still further increased expenditure on the Police Force, and the fact that the interest to be received by the Council from the Shanghai Power Company will diminish as the capital sums are absorbed by the requirements of the Extraordinary Budget, the necessity arises for taking measures to stabilize taxation over a period of years. Your Council has considered the question of a re-assessment of land values, which for purposes of taxation are much below market rates. It is proposed to carry out a re-assessment of land as early as possible, and the result of this re-assessment will be taken into consideration when framing the Budget for 1931.

I beg to propose

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1930 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted and that the Council be and it is hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein.

MR. G. W. SHEPPARD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, Resolution No. 5, duly proposed and seconded, is now before the Meeting.—As no ratepayer has any remarks to make on Resolution No. 5, I will now put it to the Meeting. Those in favour please signify in the usual way?—Those against?—Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I will now call upon Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten to propose Resolution No. 6.

Chinese Representation on the Council

Brig.-General MACNAGHTEN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: You will recall that although a resolution was adopted at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in April 1926 instructing the Council to make representations to the powers concerned with a view to securing the addition of three Chinese members to the Council, which resolution was promptly approved by the Diplomatic Body, a period of two years elapsed before the Chinese took steps to fill the existing vacant seats.

During the interim many discussions and conferences took place between representatives of the Council and the Chinese, in which efforts were made to induce the Council to definitely commit itself regarding the periods of time and rate of progression of future increases in the number of Chinese Councillors.

The Council declined to commit itself, but its attitude generally regarding future increases was officially stated in a letter from the Chairman of Council to the Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, dated March 26, 1928, in these words: "The Council quite appreciates the point that, with the full co-operation of the Chinese, the proposed arrangement (three members) will, in the ordinary course of events, lead to an increase in the number of Chinese members of the Council."

There can be no question that at the time the Chinese Councillors took their seats there was an understanding between the Foreign and Chinese communities that further increases would be made at a rate of progression dependent to some extent at least upon the degree of co-operation contributed by the Chinese members.

At the annual meeting of Ratepayers in 1929 the Chairman of the Council, referring to this subject,

said: "Our Chinese colleagues have shown themselves to be men of character, ability, breadth of view and energy, who have sincerely endeavoured to promote harmony and good will in the solution of many difficult and perplexing problems regarding which the Chinese and Foreign communities do not always see eye to eye."

The co-operation of the Chinese members during the past year has been as full and complete as is possible in this international community, where national interests and points of view in the natural course of things must at times appear almost irreconcilable.

I feel that sincerity and good faith require that we take the initiative in securing a further increase in the number of Chinese members, and that to do it voluntarily and spontaneously will promote amicable Sino-foreign relations to a far greater extent than by grudgingly resorting to bargaining.

The intention of the Council to propose this increase in the number of Chinese members was announced before the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Justice Feetham, who, as you know, is now engaged in studying our whole system of municipal government with a view to advising us as to some constructive scheme for the future. While he must necessarily reserve any general statement of his views on this as on other questions until the time comes to make his report, he allows me to say that he considers that the adoption of our present proposal for increasing the number of Chinese members will be in the general interest.

With these remarks I am pleased to propose

Resolution VI.—"That the Council be hereby authorized and instructed to make forthwith representations to the Powers concerned with a view to securing an increase in the number of Chinese Members of the Council from three to five."

MR. G. W. SHEPPARD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

THE CHAIRMAN.—The resolution is now before the meeting for discussion.

MR. RANALD G. McDONALD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I hope that you will bear with me if I detain you for some time. I feel that the matter is of such extreme importance in its ultimate consequences that I dare not omit any consideration which may weigh with you or influence you.

I came to this Hall to-day with the expectation that we would hear some attempt at any rate to put forward substantial reasons in support of the potentially dangerous and insidious change which this resolution involves at the present time and in existing circumstances. But what has happened? We, as far as I can see, have been given no valid reasons whatever for this proposed change in the equilibrium of the Council.

Now why have we heard no real reasons? Can it be that the only reasons which the Councillors can think of are such that they dare not sponsor them in public? It would seem so.

I have heard it suggested that some pledge has been given; but a pledge by whom, to whom, when made, to what effect and by whose authority? We are entitled to know every detail and until we do we can disregard it utterly. And in any event I submit that if any pledge has ever been given the person or persons who gave it had no right to do so, if they purported to bind you, and must surely have known that they had no such right, and we are not now bound by it either legally or morally.

Apart from the above and some possible direct or indirect promptings by some sinister figure or figures in the background, perhaps a potent reason at the back of this motion may be that certain Chinese Government officials and certain other Chinese want control of this Settlement as soon as they can get it and are exercising or have exercised some form of pressure on our Councillors, or some of them unknown to us.

Now I am not going to insult our Councillors by suggesting for one moment that they are in any way as pusillanimous or supine as those responsible for the conception and

execution of the Far Eastern policy of the British Foreign Office appear to be; but I am sure that they will forgive me, if I say, that the Stygian darkness which envelops almost all their deliberations and decisions coupled with some of their actions have had the effect of creating in the minds of certain ratepayers at any rate an impression that they want, if I may use a colloquialism, stifening up or gingering up at times, or perhaps I might almost say on frequent occasions and I hope that the British Councillors will remember that however much the British Foreign Office or its advisers may want to save themselves trouble, the ratepayers of Shanghai want no emulation of what has been described as "the Chamberlain complex of giving away all things, at all times in all ways to all people" (I am of course not alluding to any acts of private benevolence on his part, of which I know nothing).

Let them also be not afraid to lead. If ever there were a time when courageous leaders were wanted—now is that time. Some of you may remember the Great Duke of Wellington's phrase about Statesmen, which is as follows:—"The Statesman does not lead. He trots behind like a damned tinker's dog."

Well ladies and gentlemen owing to their reticence and modesty with regard to their actions, none of us can tell whether all or which, if any, of our councillors are statesmen; but if they or any of them are, I trust that they will prove that the Duke of Wellington's generalisation was inapplicable to Shanghai at the present day.

Again if our British councillors have by any chance or to any extent been driven to bring forward this resolution by the direct or indirect cajolery or the threats of official or unofficial people in England, however powerful they may be, let me remind them of certain passages from a famous speech by Lord Macaulay in the House of Commons on April 7, 1840, nearly a hundred years ago. He said, "It is notorious that the great men who founded and preserved our Indian Empire, Clive and Warren Hastings treated all particular orders which they received from home as mere waste-paper. Had not these great men had the sense and spirit so to treat such orders, we should not have had an Indian Empire." Again, he says, "No, Sir; the Duke of Wellington grown old in the conduct of great affairs, knows better than anybody that a man of very ordinary ability at Canton is likely to be a better judge of what ought to be done on an emergency arising at Canton than the greatest politician at Westminster can possibly be."

There are other passages in that great speech to which, with your indulgence I will make a brief reference, if only to hearten the doubters and waverers in these days when the whole world is being deluged with floods of sloppy sentimentality and pernicious propaganda and truth and common sense are being overwhelmed in those floods. He says:—

"The liberties and lives of Englishmen are at stake; and it is fit that all nations civilised and uncivilised should know that wherever the Englishman may wander he is followed by the eyes and guarded by the power of England" and again referring to the British flag he says "For it reminded them that they belonged to a country unaccustomed to defeat, to submission or to shame; to a country which had exacted such reparation for the wrongs of her children as had made the ears of all who heard it to tingle—to a country which had avenged the Black Hole on the Field of Plassey; to a country which had not degenerated since the Great Protector vowed that he would make the name of Englishman as much respected as had ever been the name of Roman citizen."

Of course that was in 1840; but I think that most of us imagine that the statement of British policy contained in these passages still held good until sometime after the tragic arrival of Sir Austen Chamberlain at the Foreign Office. Whether this change which then took place was due to the fact that he was a mere puppet or wax in the hands of some bureaucrat or whether it was because he believed

himself to be a new Messiah, it is difficult for us exiles to know. But whichever the case is, there is no reason, if we look back on history, why Britain's foreign policy should not once again become sane and virile.

Let me also give our Councillors a more modern quotation, one from a speech by Lord Birkenhead:—"The whole history of civilisation teaches us the profound and unalterable truth—that calculation and cowardice never pay. They never have paid and they never will pay."

Now ladies and gentlemen, I wish it to be clearly understood that in anything I say to-day I intend no disrespect in any way whatsoever to the remarkable Chinese race. I meet and mix with almost every type, either socially or professionally, and my associations have been almost uniformly pleasant or delightful. I have also the highest regard for their ability. In fact in the case of Dr. C. T. Wang, when one sees his refreshing courage and how he handles the foreign diplomats or some of them or plays off one against the other, one feels so lost in amazement at his super-eminent ability and at his diplomatic triumphs that one finds it difficult to resist the conclusion that he must in addition exert some hypnotic influence over his willing, or unwilling victims.

I hope therefore that as regards anything which I may have the emery to say to-day it will be borne in mind that I intend no offence whatever; but I feel that I cannot do justice to my views in the time at my disposal unless I am candid and plain spoken.

Before considering any additional Chinese representation it is not apposite to inquire with regard to the eminent Chinese who have been serving on the Council? And, looking round, I do not see any of them here to-day. What do we know about their Council activities or their attitude with regard to Council affairs?

At the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers the then Chairman, Mr. Fessenden, in speaking about the Chinese people in Shanghai or some of them, said—"This great mass of people is by no means inarticulate, but on the contrary always finds ways and means of putting forward all sorts of demands no matter how unreasonable or impossible, and of making its resentment felt in various ways if these demands are rejected as of necessity they often must be."

Is that attitude any evidence of any desire for co-operation or any reason for increasing Chinese representation now? I suggest that it is quite the reverse.

Later in his speech the Chairman stated "Our Chinese colleagues (that is the Chinese members of the Council) have shown themselves to be men of character, ability, breadth of view and energy, who have sincerely endeavoured to promote harmony and goodwill in the solution of many difficult and perplexing problems regarding which the Chinese and foreign community do not always see eye to eye."

Most of us, I imagine, accept this statement, but the question whether the qualities referred to are solely devoted to the furtherance of the general good of the Settlement as a whole or mainly to the promotion of Chinese interests alone is left in obscurity like so many other important Municipal matters.

The Chairman continued, "A most excellent illustration of some of our difficulties is the fact that the Chinese members entirely disassociate themselves with much which I am compelled to say to-day."

When I read that and realize that the present Chairman is asking you to increase their members I almost feel as if I were like "Alice in Wonderland." Is not that very fact one of the strongest possible reasons for voting against this motion?

Let me take now as concrete illustrations of the type of questions upon which we should like enlightenment a few matters great and small out of many. Did they approve of the Sale of the Electricity Department?

Do they consider that the 30th of May incident was satisfactorily settled both from the point of view of the Council and of the relatives of the deceased? Did the relatives want a \$70,000. Tomb, or would they not rather have had the cash?

Was this Tomb ever demanded and if so, by whom?

Do they approve of and support the recent manifesto of the Street Unions?

Are they in favour of as much publicity as possible as regards Council matters or of the continuation of the deplorable hole and corner methods which have prevailed in the past?

And finally, are they or are they not in favour of that persistent, that insidious and despicable anti-foreign feeling and agitation which sometimes sporadically but at others continuously manifests itself in a myriad forms, which is indubitably countenanced, if not actually inspired and fostered by most powerful agents and which does more to annihilate co-operation than anything else? Let them come out into the open and say publicly, explicitly and unequivocally whether they condemn it utterly or whether they do not. Then indeed we shall know how they stand on at least one fundamental point.

We at present know nothing with regard to their attitude to the points which I have mentioned or indeed with regard to any thing; because the Council for some unknown reason apparently think that we should not be allowed to hear about matters of this sort, or else the Chinese representatives do not wish their views to be made public. Whatever the reason may be we know nothing about their views or their activities. Why therefore add more Chinese sphinxes to the Council Chamber at the present time?

If it is thought or suggested that it is not fair to expect Chinese Councillors to state their views openly and unambiguously or to allow foreigners or even their compatriots to know how they voted, because they might lose their money or their lives, my answer is, let us wait until it is safe for them to do these things before we permit the election of any more, or, perhaps I might put it this way, by all means let us take every possible step at the present to prevent any further Chinese Councillors from even running the risk of sacrificing themselves upon the altar of duty.

Again, how are these Chinese Councillors elected? Is there a ratepayers secret ballot? Whom do they represent? Do they really represent Chinese? What are their programmes? What do they stand for? How many qualified Chinese ratepayers belong to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association? We are entitled to the fullest information on all these points before more Chinese are elected.

For all we ratepayers know, if two more are elected their policy or their instructions may be to undermine the foreign control of the Settlement with a view to seizing it from the foreigners at the first available opportunity. Why therefore run even a remote risk of this at the present for no conceivable gain? It seems to me madness. We all know that there are or have been in the air many schemes both foreign and Chinese for a new Constitution for the Settlement and possibly for a much larger area; and as I wrote on a previous occasion, why get Mr. Justice Feetham out here and then start tinkering with the Constitution before he has been out here much more than three or four months? In that time he cannot have learned much, despite what Gen. Macnaghten has said. In the interests of foreigners and Chinese alike why not wait until Mr. Justice Feetham or the Chinese or someone else has devised a Chinese electoral system so that not only Chinese but foreigners may know what the views of Chinese candidates are on a variety of topics and so that the ratepayers, both foreign and Chinese, may have some guarantee, remote though it may be, that Chinese Councillors represent even roughly the views of ratepayers and not those of some other body or bodies.

It is moreover perhaps not inappropriate to remember that the Chinese Government consider that as regards National affairs it is essential to have, I think, at least a five year period of tutelage before the Chinese people are allowed to have any voice in the control of National affairs. Why then should we not have at least a similar period where the vast and important interests of foreigners are concerned?

Now, we hear a lot of the word "Co-operation" these days; in fact its reiteration is so tedious at times, particularly in the mouths of those peripatetic professionals or amateurs who dabble in or study world affairs and who come from all quarters of the globe in an apparently never ending stream to instruct us how to manage our own affairs, that one almost feels like the man who was driven mad by the slow but continuous dripping of water on his head.

To listen to many of these eminent gentlemen and others or to read the speeches, articles, pamphlets or books which they publish, frequently after a few days or a month's sojourn in China, one would almost imagine that they considered that the foreigners out here still painted themselves with words; but after all I do not think that I am exaggerating when I say that there are many business men and others in Shanghai who are possibly almost as shrewd as regards their own affairs both public and private as they are in most other places and are obliged to think and think hard with regard to more factors than present themselves for consideration in most other cities of the world.

In the 8 or 9 years during which I have been in Shanghai I have seen very little failure or unwillingness on the part of the foreigner to co-operate with the Chinese in anything; (and in this connection let me remind you that Chinese representation was originally and spontaneously proposed by foreigners, but rejected by the Chinese); but in the last few years I have seen comparatively little evidence of any genuine desire or willingness on the part of certain official and other Chinese to co-operate with the foreigner although of course there are many Chinese who are not only willing but anxious to do so.

To mention merely a few casual illustrations:—

Those of you who have seen a paper called "China Truth" which has received the benediction of Dr. C. T. Wang; those of you who have carefully read the recent manifesto of the Street Unions; those of you who have watched the manifestation of Nationalist policy and the working of the Provisional Court as regards the foreigner during the last few years; those of you who recall the attitude of certain Chinese officials or semi-officials in connection with the Henli Regatta and I think in connection with paper hunting will realise what I mean.

The Chairman here interjected a remark to Mr. McDonald which was understood to be a warning that he was nearing the time limit allowed for individual speeches.

Dr. H. C. PATRICK.—Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, under Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure, I propose that Mr. McDonald be given time to complete his address. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN.—The Rules of Procedure give half an hour and my duty as Chairman is to inform Mr. McDonald that he only has a certain time left in which to complete his speech. Will those in favour of Mr. McDonald being given time to complete his speech please signify?—Those against?—Carry on Mr. McDonald. (Loud applause).

Mr. McDONALD, continuing.—In fact at times one is almost tempted to think that in certain directions there is about as much desire for co-operation as there was when in the Emperor Chien Lung's famous Mandate to George III in 1793 he stated:—

"You (George III) O King, live beyond the confines of many seas, nevertheless, impelled by your humble desire to partake of the benefits of our civilization you have despatched a mission respectfully bearing your memorial.... I have perused your memorial; the earnest terms in which it is couched reveal a respectful humility on your part, which is highly praiseworthy.

In consideration of the fact that your Ambassador and his deputy have come a long way with your memorial and tribute, I have shown them high favour and have allowed them to be introduced into my presence. To manifest my indulgence, I have entertained them at a banquet and made them numerous gifts.....

As to your entreaty to send one of your nationals to be accredited to my Celestial Court and to be in

control of your country's trade with China, this request is contrary to all usage of my dynasty and cannot possibly be entertained.... If you assert that your reverence for Our Celestial dynasty fills you with a desire to acquire our civilization, our ceremonies and code of laws differ so completely from your own that, even if your Envoy were able to acquire the rudiments of our civilization, you could not possibly transplant our manners and customs to your alien soil. Therefore, however, adept the Envoy might become nothing would be gained thereby.

Swaying the wide world, I have but one aim in view, namely, to maintain a perfect governance and to fulfil the duties of the State: strange and costly objects do not interest me. If I have commanded that the tribute offerings sent by you, O King, are to be accepted, this was solely in consideration for the spirit which prompted you to despatch them from afar. Our dynasty's majestic virtue has penetrated into every country under Heaven, and Kings of all nations have offered their costly tribute by land and sea. As your Ambassador can see for himself we possess all things. I set no value on objects strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country's manufactures."

After reading this one is inclined to wonder whether in some re-incarnated but slightly chastened form he was not partly responsible for the recent manifesto of the Street Unions. One reason against this assumption is that the grammar and the style of the latter are not quite of the same high standard as the former; however, there is no marked dissimilarity in the spirit. And in any event that spirit in its undiluted form is still to be found in many powerful circles in China to-day, although it is true that it is not to be found in the foreground of the propaganda for foreign consumption in America and Europe. I wonder if that is because it savours of Imperialism.

Let me now briefly summarise for a moment some of the main points for your consideration, as they occur to me. I say

- (1) That this is a Foreign Settlement—always remember that and that the Land Regulations are described as the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai—that in Article 27 the Council is described as "Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai." This is fundamental.
- (2) That there is no justification for this resolution and no advantage in it at the present time. What earthly gain or advantage can there possibly be to the efficiency of the administration of the Settlement or to the Foreign ratepayers or to the Chinese ratepayers by the addition of these two members now?
- (3) That in any event you should wait at any rate until after the publication of Mr. Justice Feetham's report and until some concrete proposal for a constitution for a Greater Shanghai has been put forward by some responsible body before you even consider it. Further what do we know of the working of the Municipal Administration of the City of the Chinese City, of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai? Why should we not be fully informed on these points either by our Councillors or by the Chinese before we increase Chinese representation in our Foreign Settlement?
- (4) That to pass this resolution at the present time would appear to be an act of fawning sycophancy the repercussions of which will be felt not only throughout China, but all over the world.
- (5) That if you vote for this resolution now it will inevitably be put forward as an unanswerable argument for a further addition or for complete Chinese control either next year or a year or two afterward and you will thus have irrevocably sold the past and betrayed not merely those now in Shanghai but posterity; and although it is true that

posterity has not done anything for us I still hope that there are many of us sufficiently altruistic to disregard that fact.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me say this, I am no die-hard. I am all in favour of progress, of evolution at a safe and reasonable rate where vast interests are at stake. I am all in favour of the fullest possible co-operation, but it must be genuine, sincere and reciprocal co-operation. I am all in favour of the satisfaction of the patriotic and legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people, of the graceful gesture, of patient conciliation at the appropriate moment, but I do not believe in that diplomatic form of patient conciliation which consists of turning tail and metaphorically running like a hare on every occasion when your adversary merely says "Boo," or whatever its equivalent in Chinese is.

By all means increase the number of Chinese Municipal employees and the amount spent on Chinese Education, on Chinese Hospitals, on Chinese Libraries, if they are wanted, increase the number of Chinese on Sub-Committees so that they may be learning about and equipping themselves for Municipal administration; but do not drive the thin edge of the wedge further in than is necessary now, and do not knock another nail into your own coffin by interfering at present with the equilibrium of the Council and with the stability of its administration and the continuity of its policy.

In conclusion, let me remind you of this, that without detracting in any way from the immense contribution by the Chinese to its growth and wealth, this great, this wonderful, this unique City has been primarily and mainly converted from a mud flat into its present state by the directing and controlling brains and the integrity and capital of foreigners. You have only to contrast it with the Chinese City, Chapel, Woosung, or in fact any City in China, to realise this. Further the Chinese have come to it freely and of their own accord and with their eyes open and because of its amenities and efficient administration and for protection and trade, and they can have no legitimate complaint whatever if you vote against this resolution now. They will not thank you if you pass it. They will only laugh at your weakness and your folly.

If Shanghai is to live and grow and prosper it must for some long time to come at any rate remain a Foreign Settlement and retain its characteristics of independence and internationalism.

Let us not therefore now, even though some of you may feel like Esau of old faint and at the point to die, let us not cause those who have gone before us to turn in their graves by wantonly selling our birthright for something even less than a mess of pottage. Remember ladies and gentlemen, "God helps those who help themselves."

I therefore urge you to vote against this resolution.

Brig.-Gen. MACNAGHTEN.—I propose to say only one or two words. Mr. McDonald in his wonderful speech suggested that pressure had been brought to bear on the Council by the Foreign Office, the Consular Body, or the Diplomatic Body in bringing forward this resolution.

I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that no pressure of any kind whatever has been brought to bear on the Council.

CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, if there is no further discussion, the resolution, which has been duly proposed and seconded is to be voted on. Will those in favour kindly hold up their hands? Those against? The motion is lost.

Land Commissioner

CHAIRMAN: I will now call on Mr. O. M. Green to propose Resolution 7. Mr. O. M. GREEN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, In the quite unprecedented circumstances of a contest for the position of ratepayers' representative on the Land Commission, I have pleasure in proposing Mr. Brooke and will only detain you by saying one thing in this connection. Mr. Brooke's candidature has been criticized apparently principally on the ground that he is one of the experts in land in Shanghai and that his profession leads him to deal in land somewhat extensively. Ladies and gentlemen, is it not the

chief ground of complaint of foreigners in China that their respective governments persistently decline to listen to the sage counsel and advice of the expert and turn to the more soothing words of the idealist? In all seriousness, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Brooke has been a land commissioner for two years. There is the best reason to say that he has always discharged his duties with perfect satisfaction and with the impartiality which we should naturally expect from one whom we have known for many years as a gentleman of high character and standing.

I beg to propose

Resolution VII.—That Mr. J. T. W. Brooke be elected a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Mr. G. E. MARDEN.—In view of the fact that the proposer of one of the candidates for land commissioner has already addressed you, I feel it is only fair to Mr. Peak to let you know who he is and why he is standing for election. People do not know him, or so they say. Mr. Peak has been for 23 years connected with fire insurance. For 15 years he has been resident in Shanghai. He is the manager for the Far East of three insurance companies. He has a working knowledge of land values. Finally, Mr. Peak has no land interests of any kind in the Settlement. If elected he will be purely a representative of the ratepayers.

CHAIRMAN.—In voting for these gentlemen, the simplest way is that Mr. Brooke's name should come up first. Will those in favour of Mr. Brooke hold up their hands? Will those in favour of Mr. Peak kindly do likewise? Mr. Brooke elected.

Hospital Governors

The CHAIRMAN.—I will now call upon Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten to move Resolution No. VIII.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. MACNAGHTEN.—I have much pleasure in proposing Resolution No. VIII.

Resolution VIII.—That Drs. A. C. Bryson and T. B. Dunn and Messrs. G. W. Sheppard and J. W. Carney be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital.

Mr. A. D. BELL.—I have much pleasure in seconding the Resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—All those in favour please signify?—Those against?—Carried unanimously.

Admission of Press

The CHAIRMAN.—I will now call upon Mr. Harris to move Resolution No. IX.

Resolution IX.—That the Press, as representatives of the public, shall be admitted to Council Meetings, provided that should the Council—by a majority of Councillors present—decide that it is in the public interest that the Press be asked to withdraw from any particular meeting, then the Press shall withdraw upon being requested to do so. And further that the minutes of Council Meetings and Committee Meetings as approved thereof by the Council shall be placed at the disposal of the Press as soon as possible after each Council Meeting excluding only such portions as in the interests of the ratepayers it may be considered undesirable to disclose.

Mr. E. F. HARRIS.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: In moving this resolution I do so with a due sense of the gravity of the issues which confront our Councillors from time to time, and also with a sense of the very delicate and important questions which they have to decide.

Neither do we desire in any way to embarrass our Councillors in the responsible work which they have to perform. Our intention is only to assist them by creating for them the support of an enlightened public opinion.

Nor do we suggest that there is anything improper in the working of the Council, its Committees, or Departments, which would be disclosed by publicity; but just since the Council has nothing to hide or suppress, the present veil of mystery, and secrecy which pervades their meetings is getting us nowhere during a time when events are marching swiftly in a direction which is plain to us all, and are marching much more

swiftly than we think is consonant with safety, security and the general good of the residents of Shanghai, foreign and Chinese alike.

Turning to the terms of the resolution, these have been worded most carefully in order to provide publicity and enlightenment in matters which concern us all so vitally,—the publicity which we demand and have a right to have,—and at the same time there are ample safeguards to prevent the publication of matters which it would be obviously improper to disclose.

May I say, right away, that it was never the intention that all Press representatives or reporters should have the right to be present at Council meetings. There are very obvious objections of such a course, and in all probability the physical conditions of the Council Chamber would not permit it.

If this resolution is approved by you, as I feel sure it will be, the Council will invite the Press to select two or three experienced and reliable representatives who alone will have the privilege of entry to the Council Chamber, and arrangements will be made so that the notes and reports made by such representative (for it is unlikely that more than one would be present at a time) shall be circulated to all newspapers who desire to receive them. In this way we shall be assured that the representative of the Press present at a Council meeting will be a man highly trained, competent, and before whom our Councillors may speak freely without fear of being misrepresented.

The provision in the second part of the resolution which provides that the official and complete minutes of Council meetings shall be available as soon afterwards as possible to the Press, excluding only such matters as it would be undesirable to publish, will provide a check—if indeed any check should be necessary, having regard to the quality of the Press representative who will be present.

Furthermore, these minutes, which will probably be fuller than what the Press will regard as news of general public importance, will enable those ratepayers who desire to study the complete working of the Council, to do so, for it is obvious that in future these full minutes will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

It may be asked why, if these minutes are to be published, there should be any necessity for a Press representative to be present. Gentlemen, there are very strong reasons; in fact, overwhelming reasons. First of all, it is extremely doubtful if these Minutes will be available until at least 48 hours after the Council meeting, and in newspaper circles there is a proverb which runs "stale news is no news." Secondly, except to the student, minutes are musty, dull, uninteresting, and above all devitalizing. Those of you who have been present at any very interesting meeting, and have, two or three days afterwards, read the secretary's minutes of such meeting, must have realized the truth of this statement. News for publication must be fresh, alive, and written in an interesting manner.

I have talked with practically all the editors and press men in this city, and they are unanimously of the opinion that the second part of this resolution, without the first part, would be practically useless and we would be no better off than we are at present.

In a Council consisting, as it probably will, of 14 representatives from four different nationalities, proceedings of meetings do leak out, and if the Press is only to have the minutes of the meetings two days or more afterwards it is practically certain that they will publish nothing.

We are practically the only big city in the world which does not admit the Press to its Council meetings, and can we truthfully say that we are satisfied at the way in which events are moving as a result of this state of affairs?

In Hongkong the Press is admitted to meetings of the Legislative Council, and if any matter comes up that cannot be discussed in public, a motion is made to suspend standing orders and the Council goes into committee. Actually, in practice, the Press representatives do not leave the Council Chamber, although they can be required to do so, but during the time that the Council is in Com-

mittee, Press representatives take no notes, nor do they make any report of matters which are discussed. It is found, however, that by allowing them to remain when any decisions are made public, the Press is able to comment on them with a knowledge of the background and, therefore, they can avoid blunders or incorrect criticism.

Most of our new incoming Councillors courted this young lady "publicity" with no uncertain voice during the recent election, and this resolution gives them the opportunity of leading her to the altar; an opportunity I know they are all anxious to embrace.

May I remind you of the views of our new Councillors:

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten goes on record that he is in favour of admitting the Press to Council Meetings whenever possible, but considers there are occasions when the interests of the ratepayers would best be served by holding the meetings *in camera*.

Mr. A. D. Bell states that the admission of the Press and Public to Council Meetings, under proper safeguards, would be an advantage, both to the community and the Councillors themselves.

Mr. J. W. Carney states the same thing.

Mr. A. J. Hughes and Mr. N. H. Leslie are both in favour of more publicity. Of the other British candidates at the recent election, only one went on record as being against the admission of the Press, and that candidate failed to secure election.

If we are going to try secret diplomacy we are going to lose, because throughout the world secret diplomacy is distrusted, discredited and damned. But what, gentlemen, after all, is the reason underlying this general desire for publicity. It is the feeling that our cause, the cause of the foreign residents, and indeed the cause of the whole of Shanghai, is being ignored, if not by our diplomats, at least by our Home Governments; a feeling that what we say does not count. The reply of the Home Government is that we do not say anything. Recently a well-known member of this community was interviewing in the Foreign Office in London the gentleman whose particular duty it is to look after affairs in China, and our friend was asked "Whom do you represent?" and regretfully he had to admit that he represented no one but himself. The immediate reply given to him was "How can you expect us to know what the residents of Shanghai think or want, when their Council meetings are held in private and there is no Association of residents or ratepayers which makes their views known to their Home Governments?"

Gentlemen, this is a tip from the horse's mouth, which we cannot afford to ignore and I hope that the natural corollary to the admission of the Press to Council meetings will be the formation of a Foreign Ratepayers Association with a strong representative International Committee and that every foreign ratepayer and resident in Shanghai will feel it his duty to join.

Such an Association would support and co-operate with the Council to the fullest extent and in case of necessity could call a meeting of ratepayers and give such forcible expression of our views that our diplomatic representatives and Home Governments would be compelled to take notice.

We hear a great deal about the Shanghai mind, but what it is essential that the Foreign Governments and the world should know is the real mind of Shanghai upon matters which concern us so deeply.

A year ago, at this very meeting, you listened to a very eloquent speech by Mr. O. M. Green in regard to the scandal of the Provisional Court, and your applause showed quite definitely your agreement with his views. One year has elapsed, but instead of an improvement, matters have gone from bad to worse, and when just over a month ago we learned that even this Provisional Court—with the small amount of protection it gave to foreign interests—had been abandoned without Shanghai being consulted, I think I may correctly analyze your feelings when I say that we felt that one by one these bulwarks and foundations which are so essential to the security of our civic life were being taken from us without our knowledge, without our

consent, and without our even being consulted.

I am not a die-hard, neither have I what is known as a Shanghai mind, but there is something worse than being a die-hard or having a Shanghai mind, that is a weak sort of internationalism, where every agreement is a surrender and where every concession is a betrayal. Because the foundations of our cause are right, our cause cannot but flourish when it comes into the sunlight of publicity. When we were granted this Settlement it was a mud flat, and we could not raise our buildings to the skies because the foundations were wrong; but we were not deterred. We drove in piles and made the foundations right so that now the buildings of our city rise four square to all the winds of heaven. That is the way to make settlements, whether they be settlements of bricks and mortar or whether they be settlements between man and man.

Remember, that if an amendment is moved to this resolution, the amendment will be put first to the vote of this meeting, and I ask you to vote against any such amendment.

The Chairman will then put forward this resolution, and I ask you to pass it with an overwhelming majority, believing that it will be the commencement of a new era wherein the needs, the desires and rights of the Shanghai resident will no longer be ignored but will receive the consideration from those higher powers beyond the Council which they so well deserve.

Mr. G. E. MARDEN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: In seconding what has become known as the Publicity Resolution, I shall preface what I have to say with a few remarks about publicity itself. The word is defined in the New Oxford Dictionary as "the condition or fact of being open to public observation or knowledge," and the eminent compilers of the work have selected two interesting examples of the use of the word. One, Benham, who was doubtless a lawyer, stated in 1843:—"Publicity is the very soul of Justice." Rogers, a historian, wrote in 1869:—"The only guarantee of public honour is publicity, for the only protection rogues have is secrecy."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, in Shanghai we have been, and are extremely fortunate that our Councillors need never have looked to secrecy for their only protection, but we undoubtedly have been denied that justice which is the due of even such unimportant stars in the Shanghai firmament as the mere ratepayers. If I were to continue the stellar metaphor, I might refer to our Councillors as the planets revolving around the sun-like figure of the Director-General. Mars would be, of course, the distinguished soldier who leads them—I leave you to choose your Venus. But this is wasting your time.

In supporting this resolution, ladies and gentlemen, you will actually be assisting your Council. You have heard the views of the majority given before their election at a time when Councillors are selected according to such expressed, and we can only assume that if the Council as a whole cannot now support publicity, it must be that the desire for harmonious working, which we know has always actuated our Councillors, has caused a certain deference to the views of the minority which was not elected on the publicity platform. We therefore have it in our power to assist the majority to obtain their ardently desired publicity without being subjected to the reproaches of their bashful brethren. So you will realize that any arguments brought forward on behalf of the Council against this motion do not represent their real views.

No Councillor can object to his own efforts, on behalf of the Community, receiving the approbation which must follow their being widely known, if he has an objection it must spring from other motives which, however important to him as an individual, might not be desirable to the body of ratepayers.

Ladies and gentlemen, you, the ratepayers of Shanghai, pay the piper and are proverbially entitled to call the tune, but you must call it now! It is only to-day that your nominees, the Councillors, will listen to you. When you leave the hall this afternoon, as far as the Council is concerned, you go to sleep

for a year or until you are needed on election morning. Your slumbers may be sweetened by the soft notes of the Municipal Gazette playing the music of long ago, but your loudest cries of indignation and demands for information on subjects of first importance will be treated as the feverish mutterings of a nightmare-ridden sleeper, and the only real publicity you can expect will come as the result of a strong disagreement between certain of your rulers, who may rush to you clamouring for the healing medicine of votes, which you alone can give, and telling you the pitiful story of their hurt.

But to-day you are their masters, and you can inform them plainly that you wish to know the "ins and outs" of your own business. I ask you to do so. Beware of any vaguely worded promises—Beware even of statements made by senior members of the Council's staff—Put your trust solely in resolutions. Tell these gentlemen before you, and those others who will sit on this platform next year, that you are not to be treated as children and have doses of information fed to you with a spoon.

Give them the reasonable safeguards that the Resolution allows, and demand publicity!

Brig.-Gen. MACNAGHTEN.—I suppose I ought to feel nervous after the charge Mr. Harris has brought against me and having to move an amendment. However I throw myself on your mercy. I did make that statement about the press. I was going into a Board meeting at the time and was very much occupied, when a gentleman rushed up to me and said:—"What do you think of admitting the press?" I said:—"I don't see why they should not be." When I thought about it afterwards I thought I had better qualify it. That was the view I held then and that was the view I had when I went to the first Council meeting afterwards. To that Council meeting were invited the members of the Council elect and it was there that I was converted. The other members of the Council who were there will bear me out that a suggestion was brought forward and passed that we should admit the Press very much on the lines suggested by Mr. Harris, that there should be a syndicate of two or three of them who would disseminate the news to the rest. I was converted at that meeting. I think you will have a certain amount of difficulty in getting these few members of the Press. I have made my apology, or given you the reasons for my statement. Had you been at that meeting you would have realised as much as I did.

This is the fourth occasion upon which a resolution advocating the admission of the public to Council meetings has been presented to an Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

The subject has been thoroughly ventilated and, upon each occasion in the past, the proposal has been overwhelmingly defeated, and the incoming Council, after a very full discussion of the subject, is now of opinion that the admission of the Press to Council meetings is undesirable, though they are in favour of the fullest possible publicity.

At a recent meeting of the Council, at which the new members of the incoming Council were present for the purpose of discussing this particular resolution, it was apparent, as the discussion of other matters proceeded, that had representatives of the Press been present at that meeting it would have been necessary to have repeatedly requested them to withdraw if a frank and unhampered discussion of the matters before the meeting were to be had, which requests would not only have transcended the proprieties of dignified discussion, but also have bordered on the ridiculous.

From a political point of view Shanghai is passing through a very critical period, and from now on delicate negotiations with the Diplomatic Body and others regarding intricate and complicated questions often involving national susceptibilities must frequently be the subject of discussion in Council meetings; and, though in theory it may appear quite feasible to exclude the Press when such subjects are under discussion, in actual practice it is highly impracticable.

There is a great danger also that the presence of representatives of

the Press at Council meetings would restrict the freedom of speech and make a free and frank expression of opinion upon these subjects impossible, which would be deplorable.

From the earliest days of the Settlement down to the present time, the Council has functioned upon what is known as the Cabinet principle—in other words, the Council acts as a whole, and while the dissenting opinions of an individual member may be recorded at his request, it has never been the practice to make them public. This practice worked well for a long period of years before Chinese became members of Council. It has worked very well since Chinese were admitted to the Council and has enabled them to give frank and free expression of opinion which has been of the greatest assistance in solving problems and promoting harmony and goodwill; and we are convinced that with the appearance of the Press at Council meetings this frank and free expression of opinion will disappear.

Umbrage taken in certain quarters at the secrecy with which the negotiations concerning the new Chinese Court were conducted has resulted in agitation for greater publicity in Municipal affairs which has taken the form of a demand for the admission of the representatives of the Press to Council meetings, but we ask you not to be misled by this agitation, as there is no justification at this critical period for any hasty and inconsiderate action which will impair the usefulness to the community of both the foreign and Chinese members of the Council.

I have already stated that the incoming Council is unanimously in favour of full publicity—and I therefore beg to propose the following amendment to the Resolution:—

Amendment to Resolution IX.—

That the first paragraph of Resolution No. IX be deleted—and that the Resolution read:—That the minutes of Council meetings and Committee meetings as approved thereat by the Council shall be placed at the disposal of the Press as soon as possible after each Council meeting, excluding only such portions as in the interests of the ratepayers it may be considered undesirable to disclose.

Mr. W. H. TRENCARD DAVIS.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I beg to second the amendment proposed by General Macnaghten.

I am fully aware of the importance and advantage of publicity in Municipal affairs, but there is a world of difference, a difference fraught with the most dangerous consequences, between publicity and the admission of the Press to the deliberations of the Council. The amendment as proposed gives the ratepayer as full publicity as practicable in the form of correct and authenticated minutes of Council and Committee meetings published as soon as possible after each Council meeting; it makes available to the public, subject only to the reservation which the original resolution contains, the record of the Council's doings as kept in the Council's own archives. Anything more frank and open than that I can hardly think could be desired, and it would be a vital mistake, a mistake the evil consequences of which could not be rectified, if we were led astray by newspaper agitation to cater for those who seek something beyond publicity, who seek sensational copy for journalistic purposes.

What does the admission of the Press mean? The Press in Shanghai comprises a bewildering variety of newspapers and journals in different languages, chiefly Chinese, British, American, Japanese, French and Russian; they vary from responsible journals to subsidised propagandist organs of various hues, to irresponsible publications and mosquito papers that seek notoriety and sensation.

Shanghai is unique in this respect. It has no press laws, nor are there any generally accepted rules laid down by a well-formed public opinion and tradition as to reporting of news, and the community has little or no protection in the case of the majority of papers where the bounds of correct representation are ignored. In

England or America, for instance, where the press is governed by law within limits that still gives it freedom, the work of reporting government and administrative deliberations is entrusted to trained journalists who are specialists in their particular spheres, and who are thoroughly imbued with the etiquette of their profession. With all the good will in the world one must admit that there are in Shanghai but a few press reporters who possess the necessary standing and experience, and inconceivable harm would surely result from the general admission of the Press. We can picture for ourselves what a variety of versions one could expect in the daily newspaper from Chinese, Japanese, Russian, British, American and European reporters, most of whom are not conversant with the subjects discussed and who may bring to bear upon the ill-digested fragments they have garnered their different political, national or sectional bias.

It appears from a letter in this morning's press that the sponsors of the original resolution are themselves aware of the impracticability of the general admission of the press, and they ask us to accept the thin end of the wedge. The resolution as it is before us, however, gives a general mandate to the "press as representatives of the public" to be admitted to Council meetings. It does not give power to the Council to request the Press to select two or three representatives nor can it make it compulsory for the Press to comply with such a request, and if the original resolution is passed the Council will be under an obligation to admit the general press irrespective of any internal arrangement that some papers may for the time being conclude. Furthermore it has been pointed out that it would be an *ultra vires* act on the part of the ratepayers to attempt to exclude some members of the press whilst admitting others.

What the North-China Herald said in 1922 on the occasion of a similar proposition is truer to-day than ever. The writer of the leader then said: "We are not convinced that the admission of the Press at Council meetings is practicable. Setting aside the mechanical difficulties of the scheme—by which we mean that it would be literally impossible for some newspapers and seriously inconvenient for the others to report Council meetings without going to the expense of an additional reporter—it is a plain fact that no other Council in the world stands in the same position as does that of Shanghai. It resembles a cabinet much more than it does the municipal bodies of Europe or America. Even in apparently normal municipal matters political considerations are involved when premature publicity might ruin the whole negotiations."

In the Council we have an example of representative government isolated in a country where the principles of representative government are not understood or practised. Its members, drawn from different nationalities, have through their deliberations to indulge in frank speaking on matters involving international and racial sensibilities.

While in theory it may be suggested that the Press could be excluded during the discussion of certain political matters, in practice it must be almost impossible to draw such a rigid dividing line. I can clearly conceive that at every meeting of Council political questions constantly arise in the course of discussion when it would not be desirable in anybody's interests to have reporters present, and it is not difficult to see how impossible it would be to stop proceedings two or three times during the discussion whilst the reporters leave the Council Chamber only to return after short intervals to pick up again as best as they can the broken threads of discussion. Most subjects of discussion are interspersed with political aspects. Many expressions torn from their context, or possibly varied in reporting, might be the sparks which in the highly inflammable nature of this community might cause a conflagration which would be calamitous to us all.

If the Council meetings had been open to the Press during some of the tense periods of emergency as in 1925 or 1927, can you possibly ima-

gine what the result would have been? No, it is beyond conception; indiscriminate reporting must be avoided; prevention is better than cure.

We are passing through a very anxious time in our history, surrounded with many difficulties; and whilst a reasonable degree of publicity is to be desired, unrestricted reporting might be a calamity. The Council has invited Mr. Justice Feetham with a view to his bringing an unbiased and neutral mind to bear on the problem of the future of Shanghai. It augurs well for his mission that he has the good will of Chinese and foreigners. It would be highly detrimental, however, if any experiment were indulged in at present which might in any way prejudicially affect his inquiries, or lead to any incident which may stultify his mission.

The function of the Council is not purely administrative; it has political and business functions. Those of us who are acquainted with the deliberations of public utility and business companies will, I trust, realize that in the particular circumstances we would be asking too much of those whom we elect as Councillors to perform their very arduous duties under circumstances which have no parallel elsewhere. It would only serve to drive underground the discussions of those matters on which we are asking for publicity. To quote the words of Sir Edward Pearce in 1922, "It would simply mean that Councillors would conduct their affairs in private in a manner similar to the British Cabinet at No. 10 Downing Street and then come into the Council Room and state in a formula the decision arrived at. What would be the good of that?"

A most important and valuable feature of the Council is that members are free to express their independent views irrespective of their national interests. Chinese as well as foreign members can and do work for the general benefit of Shanghai independently of all conflicting interests. Admit the Press to their deliberations and you will inevitably close their mouths and weaken this frank independence. The Chinese, Japanese, British and American members would be more at the mercy of national, political and business interests. Moreover, it would lead to the development of a dangerous competitive spirit of demagoguery and to the undesirable features of a Press conducted administration.

Further than that, the amendment which I second provides for the publishing of full and prompt minutes of their meetings. These safeguards I confidently think should be ample, and under such safeguards I think I can safely ask you to trust to our elected Councillors to steer the Settlement through the anxious days that are coming without subjecting them to the hampering shackles of a Press over which the Settlement has no control.

As I feel so sure the passing of the original resolution would lead us into very serious trouble, I urgently implore you to give your hearty support to this amendment.

Mr. A. J. HUGHES.—Having been somewhat prominently identified with the proposal for greater publicity in Municipal affairs, I feel under an obligation to take this opportunity of expressing my attitude in respect of the Resolution and the proposed Amendment now submitted for the consideration of the voters at this meeting.

Contrary to what some might expect, I support the Amendment rather than the original Resolution. This does not indicate any change of opinion. I have never advocated the admission of the Press to Council meetings, as it appeared to me that the Municipal Gazette should and could be an adequate medium for a fully sufficient measure of publicity. Also, not having had any experience as a Councillor, I felt that there might be objections to the admission of the Press which only those having served in that capacity could fully appreciate. After having attended two Council meetings recently, by courtesy of the present Council, this impression has been increased.

The publication of the Gazette followed a campaign for more publicity undertaken by the Shanghai Ratepayers Association, as the traditional secrecy shrouding Council proceedings unquestionably cir-

cumscribed the usefulness of that body, and we believed was largely responsible for the indifference of the ratepayers towards it and civic affairs generally. As, however, the Minutes of Council and Committee meetings were not recorded, it could not be said that it satisfactorily met this demand. Now that the ratepayers are evidently strongly in favour of greater publicity in matters of civic administration, the newly-elected Council can be relied upon to meet this demand so fully through the medium of the Municipal Gazette as to render the admission of the Press unnecessary for this purpose. If the new Council fail by this means to satisfy the electors during the ensuing year the experience gained will be of value if the admission of the Press is again under consideration at the next annual meeting of the electors.

I am more convinced than ever that the administration has far more to gain than otherwise by taking the ratepayers as fully as possible into its confidence.

Mr. A. D. BELL.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I was in favour at the time of the election of admitting the Press to Council meetings and I am in favour of it to-day. I recognise very fully, after many years experience in the Council, the inconvenience, unpleasantness, and possibly the danger, the introduction of the Press will cause. For my own part I shall feel far from easy or free to say what I think on occasions if I am in the presence of gentlemen whose duty it will be to report my remarks in public, but I think the danger is worth running for the advantages that will accrue. You have rejected the motion for an increase of the Chinese members of the Council by two. Whether by that you think you will prevent or postpone the coming of a Council with a Chinese majority is a matter of opinion, but I can say that I can see the day coming when there will be a Council with a Chinese majority, and then publicity and more information, will be our only standby, or our greatest standby. Shall we be able to demand with a good grace from a Council with a Chinese majority what we have failed to demand from a Council with a foreign majority? I think not. We are making a precedent now for what is going to happen later. I am prepared to wait for a year and see if there is any improvement in the Municipal Gazette and if it is sufficient, but in a few years time the most conservative amongst us will be the greatest advocates for admitting the Press to Council meetings. (Applause.)

Mr. P. W. MASSEY.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, as a member of the Council whose responsibility as such has now ended and as a defeated candidate for the incoming Council whose failure was ascribed (no doubt there were many other excellent reasons why I should not be a councillor) but, I repeat, whose failure was ascribed largely to my views on publicity, I feel I have somewhat of a special right to express myself on the resolution now before you. As you all know and as has been stressed by previous speakers, this subject has been brought up at three Ratepayers Meetings before to-day and on each occasion it has been decided that it is not in the interest of the community that the Council meetings should be open to the Press. The previous decisions made represented the considered opinion of such level-headed spokesmen as John Liddell, Henry Keswick, W. V. Drummond, B. A. Clarke, David Landale, H. G. Simms, E. C. Pearce and A. Brooke Smith, all of whom spoke from Council experience, as well as O. M. Green, whose profession as a newspaper editor would, one might think, tend to bias him in the contrary direction. Ladies and gentlemen, what was wise in 1907, 1911 and 1922 is still wise to-day and every argument that has been brought forth against the idea should carry far more weight in the year 1930.

Comparisons are made with governing institutions in other parts of the world. I say there is no other deliberative and governing assembly at all akin to the Shanghai Municipal Council. It is unique. I hesitate to risk bringing ridicule on my argument by attempting to draw a direct analogy between the Council and a national

Cabinet, but whilst the world importance of the issues involved are, of course, immensely superior in the case of the latter, the deliberations and decisions of our Council here are of very great importance to this community and as such should have the protection which a free and unrestricted discussion alone can ensure. I do not say that there are no subjects which come before the Council which cannot perfectly well be discussed before the Press, but they are in the minority and, if the Council were to exercise their discretion, the proceedings would tend to develop into an undignified farce. This Council has always been international and it is now more so than it ever was and I trust it will continue to develop in this direction but I do think that as it does so the objections to carrying on debates in public increase. I hold no brief for the Chinese members of the Council, but I am positive that their ability to carry out their duty to the community would be appreciably hampered if the present system were changed.

There is another point which is liable to be lost sight of in this controversy. If the Council were to discuss matters before the Press one can easily visualize a situation in which, whilst the matter under discussion was suitable for publication, individual councillors would not in debate give their own experiences in analogous cases so freely as they do now. Those experiences, gleaned from transactions in other spheres of activity, are exceedingly valuable in helping the Council as a whole to come to a wise decision and may quite properly be given if the speaker knows he is talking confidentially but the presence of the press would make members very cautious as to what they said and the Council would be the loser thereby. I have no bias. Why should I have? I am not a member of the incoming Council whose deliberations will be affected by the present resolution. But, ladies and gentlemen, I have had four years' experience on the Council and I say most unhesitatingly that the suggested innovation is an entirely undesirable one from the point of view of the good government of this Settlement and it is honest straightforward administration that I am sure you will all agree we want and not vote-catching platitudes which you run a great risk of experiencing if debates are carried on in public.

A certain ratepayer, an ardent advocate of more publicity, took advantage of the correspondence columns of the Press whilst the election was in progress to weigh up the merits and demerits of the various candidates. One candidate, the present Chairman of the Council, in fact, was not considered by this would-be arbiter to be a suitable Councillor, particularly because he had openly advocated increased Chinese membership of the Council. Now, ladies and gentlemen, every one of the old members standing was in exactly the same category in this respect because we had, by a unanimous vote, minuted this recommendation and this fact had duly been recorded in the Municipal Gazette weeks before. We were all equally responsible, all equally to be congratulated (in my opinion), but logically all equally to be condemned in his opinion. Why did he

then choose out one? Obviously because this champion of publicity, this seeker after news was ignorant of such an important decision taken which had been duly communicated to the public through the Council's official medium. Does not such an incident incline one to think that a certain amount of this agitation is mere clap-trap? Not all, I know full well, and I emphasize that I am strongly in favour of the fullest possible minutes and decisions being published at the earliest moment. I only ask you to leave the decision as to when that moment has arrived to the councillors you elect and I urge you to pass this amendment.

Mr. E. F. HARRIS.—I believe I have a right to reply. I am very grateful to Mr. Bell for the stand he has taken and I think his point that we can hardly expect a future Chinese Council to admit the Press if we do not do it ourselves is a very good one, for Heaven help us if Chinese Council meetings are held in secret! As to Mr. Massey's point about what he suggests was improper criticism of the Chairman, if the Council meetings had been held in public, our friend here would not have criticized wrongly and he would have known that the whole Council stood together. When I first submitted this Resolution to the Council, I was told that their interpretation was that certain selected representatives of the Press would be invited to be present, because the Chamber could not hold more. Three or four were suggested and on that I left the Resolution as it was. I would be prepared to frame it conditional upon three members of the Press as approved by the Council, but I do not think we should delay our decision. Now is the time to do it. Next year may be too late.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does any other ratepayer wish to speak to the amendment?—Then will those in favour of the amendment kindly hold up their right hands?—Those against the amendment?—The amendment is carried by a large majority. According to the Rules of Procedure, I now have to put the original Resolution as amended. Those in favour of the original Resolution as amended kindly signify the same in the usual way. You are really voting for the amendment again.—The original resolution as amended is passed.

Brig.-Gen. MACNAUGHTEN.—Ladies and gentlemen, I know you would like me, on behalf of you all, to express our thanks to the Chairman for the way in which he has conducted this meeting. (Applause.) The meeting then ended.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Deficit of Over £14,500,000: Income Tax to be Increased: McKenna and Silk Duties Remain: Beer to Pay 3/- a Barrel

A Deficit of £14,522,000.
Income Tax £2,000,000 below anticipations but above previous years.
Surtax failed to show expected expansion.
Stamp Duties down by £5,330,000.
National Debt reduced by £31,000,000.
Floating Debt lower by £100,000,000.
Cost of fighting services reduced by £7,000,000.
Civil Services cost increased by £30,000,000.

Taxation

McKenna and silk duties, not to be repealed this year, bringing in £10,000,000.

Beer tax of 3/- a barrel to bring in £2,750,000.

Avoidance of estate duties and surtax to be stopped by legislation.

Income tax to be increased from 4/- to 4/6 in the pound with some protection for small incomes, expected to bring in £21,000,000.

The surtax to be increased.

All property in the country to be reassessed for the purposes of the property tax.

London, Apr. 14.

The House of Commons was packed and animated to-day on the occasion of the introduction of the Budget. Questions were rushed through. Little attention was paid to them, and many of them were inaudible. Everyone was waiting impatiently for Mr. Snowden.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was given an ovation by the members of the Government upon his appearance.

When rising to address the House Mr. Snowden was again loudly cheered. He said that the deficit for the year 1929/30 was £14,522,000 as compared with an estimated surplus of £4,096,000. The income tax yield, which was £237,500,000 was £2,000,000 below the estimate, but showed an advance on the yield of previous years.

So far as the income tax could be regarded as a barometer of rational prosperity, he continued, he was entitled to say that industry generally had continued to hold its ground.

The surtax yield failed to show the expansion expected, while the yield on stamp duties was sadly disappointing. He added that they were expected to be £1,000,000 over the boom year of 1928, but that with the decline of Stock Exchange transactions, they decreased by £5,330,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House that the national debt had been reduced by £31,000,000 to £7,469,000,000, while as a result of his conversion loans operations the floating debt had been reduced during the year by £100,000,000 to £637,000,000, which was easily the lowest figure since the War.

Mr. Snowden announced his intention of proposing an alteration of the law as regards Budget deficits by imposing an obligation on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make them good by means of a corresponding addition to the provision of debt redemption in the following year.

The reduction in the expenditure on the fighting services as compared with three years ago, he continued, exceeded £7,000,000, but this was not so much as he would like.

Civil Service estimates had increased by £30,000,000 as the result of the Local Government Act.

Mr. Snowden estimated the total expenditure for 1930/31 at £781,900,000 and the total revenue on existing basis at £739,645,000. Thus he had to make good a difference of £42,264,000.

He said that new taxes were inevitable. With the aid of £16,000,000 from the Derating Relief Suspensory Fund he hoped to reduce the prospective deficit to £26,254,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House that he proposed to pay off the 1929 deficit of £14,500,000 by £5,000,000 this year, £5,000,000 in 1931 and £4,500,000 in 1932.

He said he would abolish the remnants of the Betting Tax, which would cost £180,000, this year. The safeguarding duties would continue until they expired, when they would not be renewed (Conservative cries of "Shame,"

Ministerial cheers). He regretted that the financial position did not permit the repeal this year of the McKenna and silk duties, which brought in a revenue of nearly £10,000,000 a year, nor could he carry out this year his pledge to remove all the existing fiscal duties, but he stated, the Government intended to do so before this Parliament ended four years hence (loud laughter and cheers).

Mr. Snowden said there would be minor alterations in the Stamp Duties, which would cost £250,000, and also certain alterations to regard to licences for motor-cycles, commercial vehicles, and petrol and electric vehicles, costing £20,000 this year. This left him to find £51,714,000.

The duty on beer, he continued, would be raised immediately by three shillings a barrel. Brewers had assured him that the price and strength of the beer would not be affected. This would yield £2,750,000 for the current financial year.

He would propose legislation to prevent the avoidance of estate duty by the formation of private companies and the avoidance of surtax by a single insurance premium. There would also be legislation in regard to the liability of non-residents trading in England to income tax.

Mr. Snowden said that the standard rate of income tax would be increased from four shillings to four shillings and six pence, with some protection for small incomes, so that three-quarters of the income-tax payers would not be affected. All property in the country would be re-assessed for the property tax.

The income tax increase, he continued, would produce £21,000,000 this year, while the surtax, the rate of which would be increased, would produce £7,500,000 this year. The death duties on estates exceeding £2,000,000 would be increased from forty to fifty per cent.

Other rates would also be increased. Death duties would yield £3,000,000 this year.

With these increases, Mr. Snowden continued, the total estimated revenue would be £789,000,000, and there would be an estimated surplus of £2,236,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the moment had arrived when definite action must be taken in regard to land values, but valuation was an indispensable preliminary. A beginning must be made at the earliest possible moment. Land values would be dealt with separately in the Valuation Bill, which would provide the basis for taxation and rating. The Government intended to use the valuation to secure for the community a share in the constantly growing value of land.

In the absence of unforeseen calamity, he continued, no new taxation should be required in 1931. He claimed to have placed extra taxation on the shoulders of those best able to bear it. He said he had imposed no direct taxes on industry and had not taken anything from the poorest.

Mr. Snowden stated that he proposed to amend the law so as to

enable reciprocal arrangements being made with foreign countries under which a foreign principal would be liable to income tax only in respect of his profits on the sale of his goods through an agency in England, in cases where an agent sold from stock or exercised power to conclude contracts on behalf of his principal.

Regarding the safeguarding duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said these duties were not primarily revenue duties and, under the Acts imposing them, four of them were due to expire this year, namely the duty on lace, on June 20, and duties on cutlery, gloves and gas mantles, on December 31. He proposed to allow these duties to continue until their respective dates, but he did not propose to renew them. The consequential loss to the revenue would be £521,000 this year and £823,000 in a full year.

In regard to the McKenna duties of 33-1 per cent. on imported motor cars, clocks, watches, musical instruments and cinema films, Mr. Snowden said he regretted the financial position would not permit him to carry out this year the Government's pledge to remove all existing fiscal duties, but it was the Government's intention to do so before this Parliament ended four years hence. The McKenna duties would not be repealed in this Budget.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Conservative Government, said that they must have time to consider the full implications and character of Mr. Snowden's grave and formidable proposals.

Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the Liberal Party, congratulating Mr. Snowden, said that his speech had the same shattering detonation as a six-inch shell on some members of the Opposition.

The House agreed to the Budget resolutions and the debate was then adjourned.

"Verging on Dullness"

Apr. 15.

The "orthodoxy, verging on dullness" of Mr. Philip Snowden's first wholly self-complied Budget has disarmed many critics, who had been predicting schemes of "Socialist profligacy."

The Budget is expected at least to relieve the recently intensified industrial stagnation, which has been attributed to the uncertainty of the Chancellor's intentions, though whether commercial buoyancy will thereafter be checked by increased taxation is at present in dispute.

The stabilization of the Sinking Fund, directed at redemption of the whole of the National Debt within 50 years, meets with universal commendation.

The Conservatives accuse the Chancellor of the Exchequer of vindictive discrimination, as the new taxation does not affect bachelors earning under £600 or the average family man earning under £900.

Motor-manufacturers are rejoicing at their escape from the fate which has befallen the lace, cutlery, fabric-glove and gas-mantle industries, whose safeguarding protection expires in the current year.

The Socialism of Mr. Snowden

Apr. 16.

The socialistic views of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, came to the surface in the House of Commons to-day when he replied to the debate on the Budget.

Mr. Snowden expressed a "profound conviction" that the Government's unemployment scheme had saved the country from revolution.

He expressed regret that a capital levy had not been applied when the moment was favourable, but said he was remedying that by taxation on the fortunes made by profiteers during the Great War. These fortunes were now coming into the estate duties.

It was arrant nonsense, Mr. Snowden continued, to talk of overthrowing the capitalist system. He aimed at transforming that system by placing under public ownership and control, not declining industries but going concerns.

Cheers from Labour members greeted the Chancellor's pronouncement.

The debate was noteworthy for the fact that, while the Conservatives led by Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the previous Government, attacked the Budget as hand-

IMPORTANT NEW COMPANY

London, Apr. 15.

Mr. J. H. Thomas announced in the House of Commons to-day that the rationalization of basic industries in Great Britain would be facilitated by the formation of an important company with a nominal capital of £6,000,000 entitled "The Bankers Industrial Development Co."

Shares will be £100,000 each. Forty-five "A" shares will be subscribed by a very considerable portion of the most influential British banking and financial institutions, while 15 "B" shares will be subscribed by the Securities Management Trust, Limited.

The directors of the new company will include the Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, chairman, Baron Bruno von Schroder, senior partner in the banking house of J. Henry Schroder & Co., Mr. E. R. Peacock, a director of Baring Brothers & Co.; Mr. Bruce Gardner (managing director of the Securities Management Trust) and Mr. Alfred Ralph Wagg, Chairman of Helbert Wagg & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers.

There will also be a powerful Advisory Council.

Approved rationalization may be by industry or by regions.—Reuter.

MECHANICAL PILOT IN THE AIR

Sacramento, Calif., Apr. 18.

The first extended aeroplane flight with a mechanical pilot in charge proved successful here to-day. Two aviators took a huge army bomber to an elevation of 1,000 feet, after which they relinquished control in favour of the mechanical device.

From this point on, the "robot pilot" took the ship across country and over San Francisco Bay to San Francisco. It negotiated the bumpy air in the Golden Gate district, cruised over the bay region, and carried the plane back to the starting point.

Gyroscopes and other concealed machinery noted each deviation from the true course and communicated the information to a steering mechanism through electrical control.

Army officials subsequently said that to-day's test had proved the feasibility of entrusting aeroplanes to "robot" control when visibility was bad and human piloting was impossible.

In general principle, the aeroplane "robot" device is similar to the mechanical piloting device which has been in use for ocean steamships for some years. In steamship practice, it is said that the gyroscopic control has proved itself eminently practical, detecting deviations from the course sooner than a human pilot could, although it has been pointed out that human ability to "ease" the helm after a shift, checking the ship from continuing too far over on the corrected course, is a knack the robot has still to learn.—United Press.

TELEPHONE CABLE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

London, Apr. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day the Postmaster-General, Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, said that the Government was contributing half the cost of a telephone cable between Britain and the United States on condition that it proved satisfactory.

If this cable were not laid down, he declared, Britain would lose her vital position as the telephone centre of the world.—Reuter.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Apr. 15.

Mr. Richard Whitney has been nominated the next President of the New York Stock Exchange, in succession to Mr. E. H. Simmons.

Mr. Whitney is forty-one and will be the youngest president the Exchange has ever had.—Reuter.

capping trade and industry, and the Left Wing of the Labour Party, led by Mr. Maxton, criticized it as too capitalistic, Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the Liberal Party, praised it as honest and making the country face its responsibilities.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN PACT CRISIS

London, Apr. 15.

The negotiations for a treaty between Great Britain and Egypt were still proceeding at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock this morning in an effort to remove the crisis which the newspapers ascribe to the "fantastic demands" made by Nuhus Pasha, the chief Egyptian delegate.

The difficulty being experienced is made evident by the fact that yesterday the conversations began at five o'clock in the afternoon and were adjourned at 4.30 this morning, with a two hours interval for dinner. They will be resumed this afternoon after the points on which agreement has been reached have been submitted to the Cabinet.

According to the papers, the Egyptian claims to the Sudan constitute the stumbling-block.

Apr. 17.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, informed the House of Commons this morning that the statement he had hoped to make before the Easter adjournment regarding the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations would have to be postponed.

It had been hoped, he said, that a complete agreement would be reached before the House rose, but certain important points still presented difficulties and it had accordingly been agreed that the discussion should be adjourned over the Parliamentary recess.

This announcement followed a further protracted meeting between the British and Egyptian delegations. They met yesterday afternoon and continued their discussions until long after midnight, meeting again at an early hour this morning, when the decision to adjourn for a few days was taken.

The Egyptian delegation, in a communiqué issued to-day regarding the negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty, state they thought an agreement had been reached, but found early this morning that their proposals regarding the Sudan—which they describe as being "very moderate"—had proved unacceptable. Consequently it was decided, after a further discussion this morning, that Nuhus Pasha, the chief Egyptian delegate, should be given time to consult his colleagues in Egypt, as Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary and chief British delegate, also had to consult his colleagues here.—Reuter.

NEW CRUISER "B" FOR GERMANY

Berlin, Apr. 16.

The Reichsrat, dealing with the Budget of the Reich for 1930, to-day inserted an appropriation of 2,900,000 marks as the first instalment for the new cruiser "B", which is of the same type as the much discussed Ersatz Preussen now being constructed.

Dr. Moldenhauer, the Finance Minister, said the Government had taken over the Budget from the former Muller Cabinet, which decided against building cruiser "B". The Government, he added, did not desire to influence the decision of the Reichsrat and would define its attitude later.

The Cabinet has approved the appropriation of 2,900,000 marks as the first instalment towards the construction of the new armoured cruiser "B".—Reuter.

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN REACHES SPAIN

Seville, Apr. 16.

The Graf Zeppelin, which left Friedrichshafen yesterday with sixteen passengers on board, arrived here to-day.

The King and Queen of Spain were among those who welcomed the Graf Zeppelin on her arrival here.

After a stay of half an hour, the giant dirigible rose into the air and made for home.—Reuter.

U.S. DUTY ON LACE

Washington, Apr. 17.

Members of the Senate-House conference committee on the tariff bill to-day retained the 90 per cent. duty on laces.—United Press.

INDIAN INSURGENTS STORM ARMOURIES

Extraordinary Police Activity in Calcutta: Armoured Cars in Streets: Congress Committeemen Arrested

London, Apr. 14.

Questioned in the House of Commons to-day regarding the civil disobedience movement in India, Captain Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, said that the movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi had developed generally along the lines anticipated.

Broadly speaking, it might be said that defiance of the Salt Law had in itself not caused much trouble. Its real significance lay in the attempt to use it as a means of rousing public sentiment to a dangerous pitch, and in one or two places public demonstrations had, he regretted to say, resulted in clashes with the police.—Wireless through Reuter.

Calcutta in a Ferment

Calcutta, Apr. 14.

Immediately following the conviction of the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sen Gupta, who was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition, conspiracy and obstruction of the police, the latter banned the holding of public meetings and processions in the city and suburbs without licences.

Mr. Sen Gupta, it may be recalled, who was released in Rangoon on March 30 after serving 10 days' imprisonment there on a charge of sedition, was re-arrested here on April 12 while reading proscribed literature to a meeting of students.

Four members of the Bengal Students' Association, who were arrested with Mr. Sen Gupta, were also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A "hartal" is being observed all over Calcutta as a protest against the conviction yesterday at Allahabad of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chairman of the National Congress.

Students and carters are demonstrating, stopping traffic and placing obstructions on the tram-lines. Already two tram-cars have been burned. Detachments of police have been posted at important centres in the city and armoured cars are patrolling the streets. The situation is tense.

The situation is becoming serious. Seven European officers and ten Malas have been injured in the Sikh quarter, where the crowd stoned the fire brigade extinguishing burning trams.

There has been serious fighting in north Calcutta, where 19 persons have been taken to hospital. Unconfirmed reports state there has been firing. A European lady motor-cycling to town was stoned by the crowd, forced to abandon her machine and run for her life. She was taken to hospital suffering from some nasty gashes.

There is still considerable unrest in the Sikh quarter, with occasional rushes and counter-rushes. The streets are littered with brick-bats and broken weapons.

English Lady Hurt

Apr. 15.

The European lady who, while motor-cycling to town to-day, was stoned by the crowd during the riot here a Miss Dench, a Londoner, the daughter of the station superintendent.

She ignored the advice of the police not to cross the riot area. The rioters burned her machine.

There were many other incidents in this morning's rioting. A police sergeant was compelled to fire in order to save another sergeant whom the Sikhs had attacked.

For the first time in the history of Calcutta the fire brigade was attacked. A European officer's skull was fractured when he attempted to extinguish a fire in two tram-cars. Sikhs savagely stoned him and his fellow firemen, and several firemen were injured. Thirteen Sikhs were subsequently arrested.

Students in North Calcutta held up tram-cars and severed their trolley ropes.

Europeans Stoned

Apr. 16.

When going home from their offices last night a number of Europeans were injured as a result of stones being thrown by the mob. Nine of them had to be taken to

hospital. Two of whom, including a woman, were seriously injured.

The police made twenty arrests, nine of which were natives found on the roofs of houses where piles of brick-bats were found.

Later last night the crowd made a futile attack on a ward of the Presidency Hospital.

Over fifty persons were injured in the disturbances here yesterday, including fifteen police-officers and eleven firemen.

Military pickets are patrolling the streets in the disturbed areas.

Among those injured yesterday, when demonstrators threw stones at Europeans on their way home from office, were two Americans.

Attack by Insurgents

Apr. 19.

The Government announces that a hundred insurgents attacked and gutted the railway and police armouries at Chittagong last night.

Details of the affair are not known, but it appears that the insurgents shot dead a sergeant-major, an Anglo-Indian and four Indians.

As far as can be ascertained, all the civilian railway employees are safe, with their womenfolk and children, all of whom have been accommodated at the jetties.

A communiqué states that the police and the local auxiliary force are endeavouring to round up the insurgents.

A detachment of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Dallas-Smith, was despatched from here to-day and is expected to reach Chittagong tomorrow morning. The Inspector-General of Police accompanied the detachment.

Telegraphic communications have been interfered with, but are now being restored.

A train was derailed last night 40 miles from Chittagong. The line is blocked, but transshipment is being effected.

Remarkable police activity has been going on here since the early hours of this morning.

Armoured-cars and armed police occupy all strategic points, while the Armoury and all gun-shops are being heavily guarded. Aeroplanes were noticed overhead during the day.

Twenty-one prominent members of the Congress Committee and others were arrested to-day, this being the outcome of simultaneous searches throughout the city, especially of the Congress Committee's headquarters, where documents were seized.—Reuter.

Arrests and Riots

Karachi, Apr. 16.

Six National Congress leaders were arrested this morning. The "Satyagraha" camp, the Swaraj Ashram and the "Hindu Jati" printing press were searched and account-books, flags and sign-boards seized.

As a sequel to the arrest of the local Congress leaders, dockers and sweepers to-day struck work.

The firing by the police at a riotous mob outside the City Magistrate's Court this afternoon resulted in seven persons being seriously wounded, while one person was killed and 26 were injured by lathis (cudgels) and stones.

The injured were all sent to hospital. Two being in a very precarious condition.

The police, aided by Indian troops, later arrested the ring-leaders.

Apr. 17.

Convicted under the Indian Penal Code on charges of breaking the Salt Law, six local leaders of the civil resistance movement were sentenced to-day to substantial terms of rigorous imprisonment.

Dr. Chaitram, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. N. A. Bechar, President of the Karachi Congress Committee, received sentences of two years. The editor of a Hindu paper was sentenced to one year.

An analysis of the casualties in yesterday's rioting shows that one person was killed by a bullet; forty-six persons have been admitted to hospital as out-patients, including seventeen police, and eleven were seriously injured that they had to go into hospital as in-patients.

The damage done by the rioters

includes the wrecking of the Government Health Laboratory, where apparatus worth thousands of pounds was destroyed. The Treasury Office and the City Collector's office were also seriously damaged.

The situation here was quiet last night.—Reuter.

Courthouse Stormed

Bombay, Apr. 16.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railwaymen's Union has called off the railway-strike which started on February 4, when the men demanded higher wages and better conditions.

The police were compelled to fire nine shots at a riotous mob outside the City Magistrate's Court this afternoon. The mob stormed the Court and smashed the windows. Two European sergeants were injured in a melee in the Court compound.

Apr. 18.

"It looks like the calm before the storm," remarked a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, referring to the fact that there is no news of any arrest to-day, which is the quietest in Bombay and in the Bombay Presidency, since Gandhi launched his campaign against the Salt Tax.

Mr. Jammadas Mehta, formerly a prominent member for Bombay of the Legislative Assembly and one of the local leaders of the "civil disobedience" campaign, has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of 200 rupees.

Freedom for All

Apr. 20.

The aloofness of the Moslems from the present civil disobedience campaign is reflected in the joint message which the Ali brothers, the well-known Mohammedan leaders, have sent to the President of the United Provinces Muslim Conference.

The message states that the Moslems must not allow themselves to be made the tools of any party, and adds "We want freedom for all, not a change of masters."—Reuter.

Navsari, Apr. 15.

The Mahatma, addressing a gathering of village folk at Umber to-day, outlined a new plan of aggressive non-violence, and exhorted the villagers to defend with their lives the salt pans they had prepared and not to let the police touch them.

He declared that women should not participate in the defence of salt pans.

Apr. 16.

Mahadev Desai has arrived here to confer with Gandhi.

The report of the former's arrest presumably arose from his sudden disappearance from Ahmedabad.—Reuter.

Peshawar, Apr. 17.

Six civil resisters, adorned with garlands, paraded the bazaars to-day and addressed a gathering of 3,000 people, when the salt manufactured was auctioned. There were no arrests.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Apr. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi's son, Davidas Gandhi, and another leader of the salt-making volunteers named Shankar Lal, were sentenced to-day to three months' simple imprisonment for violation of the Salt Laws.

Ten others who were arrested at the same time have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Reuter.

Suppression Ordinance

Simla, Apr. 19.

The Viceroy Lord Irwin, to-day promulgated the Bengal Ordinance for the suppression of terrorist outrages.

The Ordinance was applied to Bengal at the time of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty in 1905 under an Act passed in 1818, which sanctioned the deportation of persons. Special Acts were also then passed, including the Explosives Act, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, providing for a private magisterial inquiry before three Judges of the High Court without a jury.

The Ordinance applies only to Bengal and was due to be repealed on April 23.

The news of the insurrection at Chittagong reached Simla when the Road Development Committee of the Legislative Assembly was sitting. Sir Bhupindar Mitra, who was presiding at the meeting, immediately went to the Vice-Regal lodge, where the Executive Council con-

sidered the situation in Bengal and elsewhere.

While the insurgent movement at Chittagong is serious, the trouble is localized, and the Government expects confidently to suppress it and round up the insurgents.

Military and police precautions were reviewed by the Council.

The situation is well under control throughout the country. While it is expected that terrorists, by taking advantage of the unrest caused by Mahatma Gandhi's campaign, may try a fresh onslaught, the Government is fully armed to deal with such movements. There is no fear that they will be widespread.

Chittagong has always been considered the centre of the anarchist movement.—Reuter.

A Difficult Situation

London, Apr. 20.

"The situation in India is extremely difficult," declared Mr. George Lansbury, M.P. for the Bow and Bromley division of Poplar and one of the leading members of the Labour Party, in the course of a speech at Bournemouth to-day.

Mr. Lansbury emphasized that the aim of the Labour Party was Dominion status "whenever we are able to carry it safely to the Indian people."

He added that Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, and Captain Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, who were bearing the burden to-day, had, above any other two men in the world, the best, noblest and most honest feelings towards the people of India, and declared that, if they were given the chance, they would do all that was possible to help the Indians realise the things uppermost in their hearts.

In the meantime, Mr. Lansbury continued, "we are faced with a situation which no Government can ignore, and these two men, dealing with the situation in a manful fashion, deserve the sympathy and encouragement of us all."—Reuter.

Search Around Chittagong

Calcutta, Apr. 20.

Details of the raid at Chittagong are still lacking, but it appears that about sixty "insurgents" participated in it. The majority are now believed to be hiding in the hills.

It has been established that one rifle, 25 revolvers and 55 muskets are missing from the armouries. They are believed to have been taken, with a certain amount of ammunition, for the insurgents.

Up till the present five arrests have been made. The hills near Chittagong are being thoroughly combed. Everything is quiet in the town.

Benbehary Ganguly, the president of the Bengal Provincial Congress, Pratul Chandra Ganguly, the president of the Youth's Conference, Bankim Chandra Mookerjee, the president of the Young Comrades League, and Mookerjee Trailokya Chhapravarti, the president of the Workers' Conference, have been arrested.—Reuter.

Reasons for the Ordinance

Simla, Apr. 20.

A statement, signed by the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, was issued to-day, explaining why the Bengal Ordinance for the suppression of terrorist outrages has been renewed.

It refers to the armed attack, accompanied by murderous outrages, at Chittagong, in which connection the Government of Bengal had made representations that it was "essential to renew the powers which so recently lapsed."—Reuter.

Bombay, Apr. 20.

Several arrests were made to-day, including that of Kedakeshwar Sen Gupta, who was arrested at his residence in Bombay, to which place he had come in connection with some business in the Cotton Exchange. He was taken to Calcutta under heavy guard.

The reasons for his arrest are unknown.

Hundreds of "civil disobedience" volunteers, including women and children, held a procession to the seashore and returned with vessels filled with sea water.—Reuter.

An Important Arrest

Bombay, Apr. 21.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was a prominent member of the Bombay Legislature till he resigned recently to join the civil disobedience volunteers, was arrested here to-day for breaking the Salt Law.—Reuter.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE ARMY

London, Apr. 15.

A conflict of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament was evidenced to-day by the action of the House of Lords in re-inserting, by 45 votes to 12, the death penalty for cowardice and desertion in the Army & Air Force Annual Bill.

The Bill in its original form abolished the death penalty for cowardice while on active service, and substituted instead penal servitude, but in the House of Commons on April 3 a Socialist amendment to abolish the death penalty for desertion on active service was carried.

The amendment, which was moved by Viscount Fitzalan, was supported by Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer, who said that, as the senior officer of the Army, he wholeheartedly supported it. The imposition of the death penalty for the offences, he declared, was necessary for the preservation of discipline on active service. The success or failure of operations depended, for the most part, on the morale of the troops. He did not believe that the penalty which the Bill provided instead of the death penalty was an adequate substitute.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby also supported the amendment. He said that any alteration of the existing law would tend to suggest to the minds of young soldiers that these offences were now regarded as less grave than they were formerly.

Apr. 16.

On a Government motion the House of Commons to-day, by 194 votes to 50, reinstated the clause in the Army and Air Force annual bill abolishing the death penalty for cowardice or desertion in the presence of the enemy.

Mr. Ernest Thurtle, Labour member for Shoreham, who was responsible for the original insertion of the clause abolishing the death penalty, declared that the action of the House of Lords was "arrogant, impertinent and astounding audacious."

Apr. 17.

The House of Lords has decided not to insist upon the amendment to the Army and Air Force annual bill, which will now become law in the form in which it left the House of Commons.—Reuter.

CROYDON TO CAPETOWN AND RETURN

Broken Hill, N. Rhodesia, Apr. 18.

The Duchess of Bedford and Captain Barnard, the famous pilot, who left Croydon Aerodrome at 1.25 p.m. on April 9, took off from here for Palapye, in Bechuanaland, this morning. They expect to arrive in Capetown to-morrow.

The Duchess of Bedford and Captain Barnard are attempting to fly to Capetown and back to London in eighteen days in a Fokker-Jupiter monoplane.

Capetown, Apr. 19.

Britain's oldest woman pilot, the Duchess of Bedford, arrived here to-day, having accomplished the flight from London in just over nine days.

She was accompanied by two men pilots, and she used the same machine on which she flew from England to India and back last year.

Her Grace intends to start the return flight on April 21 with the aim of creating a London-Cape return record.

Apr. 21.

The Duchess of Bedford started on her return journey at 7.15 this morning.

Her Grace, who is accompanied by two men pilots, is using the same machine as that in which she flew from England to India and back last year.

Her aim is to create a flight record for the journey from London to Capetown and back.—Reuter.

LONDON, Apr. 16:—The newspapers publish reports from Amsterdam stating that the Government of the Netherlands is seriously considering the possibility of an increase in taxation in the Dutch East Indies in consequence of the anticipated Budget deficit of 34,000,000 guilders.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF NAVAL AGREEMENT

Instructions to Sign Three-Power Pact: "Naval Action" to Squash Treaty Expected in American Circles

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

The Foreign Office here this afternoon sent instructions to the Japanese delegation at the London Naval Conference, authorizing them to sign the Three-Power Naval Agreement. The decision to approve the draft text of the Agreement as prepared by the Drafting Committee of the Naval Conference, now in session in London, which reached Tokyo this morning, followed a two hours deliberation of the leading officials of the Foreign Office, including the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara. As the result of the deliberations, Baron Shidehara called on Mr. Hamaguchi, the Premier, and sought his approval before sending final instructions to London.—Rengo.

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

Instructions entitling Mr. Wakatsuki, the Head of the Japanese Naval Delegation in London, to sign the Naval Pact on behalf of Japan, were despatched to London this evening after the Pact had been carefully studied by the Premier, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Vice-Minister of the Navy and other high officials representing both the Navy and the Foreign Office.

It was not found necessary to revise the text of the Pact.—Reuter.

Safeguarding Clause

London, Apr. 15.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the head of the American delegation, this afternoon had a conversation at which, it is understood, they discussed the question of a safeguarding clause in the Three-Power Pact and reached an agreement in principle.

Official Record of Pact

Apr. 16.

A memorandum on the result of the Naval Conference to date, in the form of a White Paper, was laid on the table of the House of Commons this evening.

It surveys the main achievements of the Conference and explains the resultant position, thus expressing in official form facts already published.

Precedence is given to a complete agreement between all the five Powers not to lay down any of the 35,000-ton replacement ships during the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive.

The British Commonwealth, the United States and Japan begin at once the reduction of their capital ships to 15, 15 and 9 respectively, while France and Italy only reserve their right of constructing additional ships from the replacement tonnage available to them since the signature of the Washington Treaty until to-day.

Details are given of tonnages under the Agreement between the British Commonwealth, the United States and Japan, and it is mentioned that this section of the treaty will contain a clause safeguarding the British position in relation to the building programmes of the other Powers.

It also noted that the agreed figure of 150,000 tons of destroyers for the British Commonwealth must be conditional on the agreed destroyer and submarine strength of the European Powers at the Conference, and that this will be the subject of further negotiations with those Powers.

Referring to the financial saving, the memorandum points out that, but for the agreement reached at the Conference, Britain would have probably expended £50,000,000 on battleship construction by 1936 and that a further £4,000,000 would be saved at once by the reduction of the British capital ships to 15.

As to armament reduction at the unsuccessful Naval Conference at Geneva in 1927, the final British proposal was for a combined total tonnage of cruisers, destroyers and submarines including over-age vessels, of 377,500 tons. The comparable total agreed upon to-day is £41,700 tons. A further expenditure in these classes of ships of at least £16,000,000 has been avoided.

Considerable as are these material results, the memorandum regards as even more important the mutual improvement of political relations which they imply and hope is expressed that, during the next stage of the Conference, an agreement

may be reached with the French and Italian Governments at levels which will permit the incorporation of their programmes and figures in the agreement already reached between the three other Powers.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that under the rules for the replacement agreed upon at the Naval Conference, two ships of the "Hawkins" class will have reached the age at which they might be replaced in 1934 and 1935, respectively. It had been agreed that the remaining two cruisers, the completion of which was delayed owing to the conditions following the War, might be replaced in 1936.

The Singapore Base

Apr. 17.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Commander Kenworthy asked whether, in view of the successful conclusion of a Tripartite Naval Treaty, it was proposed to proceed with the Singapore Naval Base, especially the provision of facilities for docking and repairing the largest battleships.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, replied that the matter required most careful review in the light of the treaty we were hoping would shortly be signed by all the Powers represented at the Naval Conference. This review would be undertaken with as little delay as possible and in full consultation with the Dominions Governments concerned.

Commander Kenworthy asked if the position was not very much altered by the announced British policy looking to the eventual disappearance of the battleship, remarking "What is the use then of building battleship docks?"

Mr. Alexander said that no useful purpose could be served by discussing that subject at present.

He declined to endorse a suggestion made by Mr. Winston Churchill that there should be no alteration in the Government's existing policy before the Imperial Conference meets in the autumn.

Yesterday's discussion between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Colonel Stimson, and Mr. Wakatsuki concerned the so-called safeguarding clause for insertion in that part of the treaty signed by the three Powers they represent.

The proposed clause follows broadly a similar clause in the Washington Treaty except that, instead of a conference being summoned should any of the signatory Powers consider its naval position jeopardized by the action of an outside Power, it is now proposed that there should be consultations through diplomatic channels and that, after due notice, the Power affected should be entitled to increase its own programme.

The clause was drafted and transmitted to Tokyo for examination by the Japanese Government.

In the House of Commons to-day a member asked whether, in discussing this safeguarding clause, the strength of the French and Italian navies in combination had been considered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, replied that the clause would not be aimed at any special fleet or combination of fleets.

Treaty Ready for Signing

Apr. 21.

After a meeting lasting 40 minutes, the heads of the delegations to the Naval Conference to-day approved the draft of the Naval Treaty, which has been sent to the printers and will be signed at 10.30 on Tuesday morning.

The Treaty consists of about 16,000 words.—Reuter.

Australian Reduction

Melbourne, Apr. 16.

It is officially stated that the Government has ordered reduction of £500,000 in the Defence Estimates, half of the reduction applying to the Navy and half to the Army and Air Force.

The reduction involves the discharge of 500 ratings.—Reuter.

Pres. Hoover's Gratification

Washington, Apr. 15.

Addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution, President

Hoover hailed the London Naval Agreement as "great and far-reaching."

He said the most important thing was that it had been able finally to turn the tide of constantly increasing naval arms and to end the period of suspicion and bad-faith generated by the constant rivalry in naval construction.

President Hoover indicated that his devotion to the World Court remained undiminished, saying he did not doubt the United States would become a member of the Court.—Reuter.

Appropriation Bill

Washington, Apr. 17.

Representative B. L. French of Idaho said to-day that the Naval Appropriations Bill will be reported to the House during the present week if possible.

The full 10,000-ton cruiser construction programme will get under way by the end of the year, he said. The construction of some of the ships is expected to begin within from 30 to 60 days.

Under treaty limitations, ten of the 15 cruisers already authorized will be completed.

President Hoover and Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, discussed the proposed Three-Power Naval Agreement at the White House this morning. An announcement issued subsequently said that their talk had been purely a preliminary discussion, and that it was still too early to predict a definite programme for Senate ratification.

Senator Borah said that he had heard no opposition in Congress so far as the general terms of the treaty were concerned. He declared that he was personally gratified that the proposed pact contained no political clause.

The Foreign Affairs Committee will consider the treaty as soon as possible, according to Senator Borah, but the date must remain indefinite until the American delegation under Col. Henry L. Stimson returns from London.

Advantage to United States

Apr. 13.

It is explained that the Three Power Naval Agreement being drawn up at the London Conference will permit the United States immediately to begin the construction of seven cruisers armed with 8-inch guns. The three remaining cruisers allowed under the treaty, could be constructed in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Naval authorities also explained that the three battleships due to be scrapped under the London agreement would be obsolete by 1931, while those of other nations, which are more modern, would be scrapped in 1934 and 1935.

Senator Frederick Hale, a Republican of Portland, Maine, speaking in the upper house, requested his colleagues to withhold judgment on the naval treaty, which, it was declared, sets aside American policy relative to cruisers armed with 8-inch guns. He recommended that the treaty should be submitted to his committee before acceptance by the Senate.

It was recalled that since the Washington naval limitations treaty Congress has authorized only 8-inch gun cruisers and Senator Hale said the naval authorities during previous administrations had insisted on such construction. The advisability of a change must therefore be shown to Congress.—United Press.

Opposition in America

Washington, Apr. 18.

The various political groups are clearing the decks for a "naval action" which President Hoover hopes will be short and decisive—immediately the Naval Delegation returns from London with the Three-Power Treaty, otherwise the programme before Congress will delay its decision until next January.

The "Big Navies" are engaged in an active campaign against the cut in naval armaments but President Hoover, confident in the support of public opinion, is credited with the intention of making an appeal, by radio, to the nation on the day the Treaty is submitted to the Senate.

Senator Frederick Hale, the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who is in no way friendly to the Treaty, to-day urged the Senator's to withhold action on it until the Naval Affairs Committee

had heard the opinions of its technical experts.

Meanwhile Government circles expect the first seven of the 10,000-ton cruisers allotted to the United States will be laid down before 1933 and that the remaining three will be laid down in 1933, 1934, and 1935 respectively.—Reuter.

Evidence on Treaty's Effect

Washington, Apr. 19.

Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and Frederick Hale of Maine have predicted the ratification of the Three-Power Naval Limitation Treaty a fortnight after it is submitted to the Senate.

They said that the Administration planned immediate submission of the treaty after the American delegates returned, contrary to reports that it would be held over, unless Col. Henry L. Stimson, head of the delegation, registered objection.

Senator Borah said that he saw "no serious objection" to the treaty. Representative Fred Britten of Illinois, well known "big navy" proponent, said, however, that he intended to request Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and other Navy experts to testify before the House Naval Affairs Committee as to how, in the opinion, the treaty would affect the U. S. Navy.

United States' Position

Apr. 20.

The State Department to-day issued the text of Senator Robinson's radio broadcast from London, in which he said that the proposed Three-Power Treaty permits the United States to build warships in an orderly manner without fear of being called into further naval consultation before the next conference.

"Our war tonnage is becoming obsolescent," said he. "We are faced with the necessity for rebuilding much of the Navy."

"The treaty enables us to proceed in an orderly manner at a lower total tonnage than in the past, Senate acceptance of the treaty, be less than any other country represented at the conference."

Apparently paving the way for consult or mediate in no way continued:

"Failure to bind ourselves to consult or mediate in no way impairs the right of the United States to consult and give advice, or even to tender our good offices, should the occasion justify."—United Press.

Japanese Reaction

Tokyo, Apr. 18.

It is reliably stated that the Government has sent instructions to Mr. R. Wakatsuki, chief Japanese delegate to the London Naval Conference, to the effect that the Japanese delegation should issue a statement on the occasion of signing the Tripartite Naval Agreement, on April 22, declaring that Japan will not be satisfied with the treaty as it stands after 1936.

The Cabinet has agreed to explain to Parliament in its coming session its policies and aspirations on which the Tripartite Agreement, not wholly satisfactory to Japan, has been agreed upon. In concluding the agreement, the Government is expected to explain to the Diet, Japan has been governed by the earnest desire to make the London Conference successful and also to reduce the popular tax burden.

An attempt will also be made by the Government officials to explain how the present depression is gradually improving under their guidance.

The National Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in a petition to the Government yesterday urged the use of the surplus funds accruable from the Three-Power Naval Agreement for reducing the people's taxes.—Rengo.

Lively Time in Diet

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

To-morrow will see the opening of the special session of the Diet necessitated by the Dissolution on January 21 and the general election on February 20.

Although the Government Party were returned with a clear majority this three weeks' special session is expected to be a very lively one, with the Opposition attacking the Government on three main points—

AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT TO TOKYO

Sydney, Apr. 15.

Further details of his proposed flight from Sydney to Tokyo, which was announced last week, were given yesterday by Pilot E. T. Small. He expects to commence the hazardous journey in July, and will fly alone.

In an interview yesterday he said that he would take off from Sydney and proceed to Wyndham. From there he hoped to complete the journey in two hops—to Manila, in the Philippine Islands, and thence to Tokyo. He was making inquiries regarding landing grounds in Borneo, and if the advice was favourable he might change his plans and land there en route. He hoped to secure the Lockheed-Vega monoplane ordered by Captain Hugh Grosvenor, who was killed when the Widgeon crashed in Port Phillip in January. If this could not be obtained, he would obtain a machine of similar type now ready to be shipped from America. The monoplane would be fitted with a Wright Whirlwind engine (J 6) or 300 h.p., and would be thoroughly tested at Point Cook aerodrome before the flight was commenced.

Pilot Small will carry a wireless transmitting and receiving set on the flight. He secured a wireless operator's certificate about two years ago. Trained by the Sydney Aero Club, he is a capable pilot, and has a total of 600 hours' flying to his credit. Of this, 300 hours was occupied in cross country flying. With Mr. W. Penny, he took part in the east-west air race last year.

If the flight is successfully accomplished, Pilot Small, who is 21 years of age, intends to sail from Japan to America, and on his return to Australia next year is hopeful of flying from Suva to Sydney.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOODWILL MAIDENS IN U.S.

Washington, Apr. 14.

A delegation of Japanese "goodwill maidens" arrived here to-day.

They will be the guests of Mr. Deouchi the Ambassador at dinner to-night. To-morrow they will visit the famous cherry trees, a gift from Japan, on the banks of the Potomac. They will also speak over a radio broadcast, meet President Hoover and have luncheon with newspaper men.

Later they are to be guests at many receptions.

The delegation of five girls was selected through the efforts of the "Jiji Shimpo," a Tokyo daily newspaper, to visit the leading cities of the United States to thank the American people for help extended Japan at the time of the great earthquake and fire which devastated Tokyo, Yokohama and adjacent areas in September, 1923.

The girls embarked for San Francisco last month, immediately before the celebrations marking completion of the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama.

To-day President Hoover received the four Japanese girls. Following this meeting, the girls spoke over the radio to express their gratitude for the welcome they had been given.

They voiced the appreciation of the people of Japan for the help given by the United States after the earthquake and fire which devastated Yokohama and Tokyo in 1923.—United Press.

FOX FILMS FINANCE

New York, Apr. 13.

A \$100,000,000 financing plan, whereby the Fox Film Corporation and the Fox Theatres Corporation will meet their indebtedness completely, was announced by Mr. Clark, on behalf of the refinancing groups, to-day.

Sponsors of the plan, told the United Press that \$30,000,000 more will be raised under the new plan than previously contemplated. The plan will save stockholders "millions of dollars."—United Press.

business depression, unemployment, and the failure of the Government to insist upon the three primary claims of Japan at the London Naval Conference.—Reuter.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN AMERICA

Proposal to Have Referendum in Every State: Further Lobby Inquiry: Mr. Volstead's Defence

Washington, Apr. 15.

A charge that the Anti-Saloon League of America "flagrantly and audaciously" violated the Corrupt Practices Act was made before the Senate lobby committee to-day by Congressman George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts in continuing testimony which he started last week.

Mr. Tinkham declared that the Southern Methodist Board of Temperance and Social Service, headed by Bishop James Cannon Jr., "is indulging in offensive and coercive lobbying activities."

The Anti-Saloon League, according to the witness, paid the campaign expenses of Representative Andrew Volstead, "knowing that Mr. Volstead would introduce the so-called Volstead Act and be chairman of the committee to which would be referred bills dealing with this question."

Congressman Tinkham said that despite public announcements that the Anti-Saloon League's budget for 1927 amounted to \$750,000 a year, the League's returns under the requirements of the Corrupt Practices Act showed for the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 less than \$100,000.

This amounted to a direct violation of the law, according to Mr. Tinkham, and he felt that action should be taken.

Workers Against Prohibition

Apr. 16.

Mr. Henry Curran, widely known as lawyer and former newspaper correspondent, told members of the Senate "lobby committee" to-day that the Association Against Prohibition employed only persons favouring modification or repeal of the national prohibition law.

"I would like to employ Senator Brookhart of Iowa because of a letter I have here, and also because every time he speaks in favour of prohibition he turns thousands against it," declared the witness.

Mr. Curran was not allowed to read the letter mentioned.

Mr. Curran said that the Association Against Prohibition had spent \$427,000 on behalf of repeal of the prohibition law. It had assisted "wet" Congressmen but had spent nothing for lobbying, he declared.

Replying to Senator Caraway's inquiry as to whether it was doing anything to destroy liberty, Mr. Curran denied that this was the case but insisted that the prohibitionists had tried for 20 years to destroy liberty, and had finally been successful.

Apr. 17.

Continuing his testimony before the Senate "lobby committee" to-day, Henry Curran of the Association Against Prohibition submitted a group of letters on the request of members of the committee.

One showed that the association plans to spend a total of \$1,000,000 during the present year to conduct referenda on prohibition in various states, to show that the country is "wet" in sentiment.

Another letter, from Mr. Curran to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University in New York City, suggested that Dr. Butler write a "strong letter" to the New York legislature regarding prohibition.

Responding to questions, Mr. Curran said:

"I don't write such letters to Congressmen, because it would represent wasted effort."

Hoover's Inclinations

Apr. 18.

Members of the Senate "lobby committee" listened to-day to the reading of a letter from W. H. Slayton, chairman of the board of directors of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, to Charles Wood, vice-president of the same organization. The letter was of interest to them because it was marked "absolutely confidential" and because of its subject matter.

"My own feeling," wrote Mr. Slayton, "is that as I talk with Senators, members of Congress and public officials here, I believe President Hoover is beginning to doubt whether prohibition can be enforced."

The letter said that President Hoover wanted ample time to consider the question.

He said that he believed the President has been much abused, and suggested that he was willing to

await Mr. Hoover's calm consideration, thus encouraging others to wait likewise.

Henry Curran, lawyer and official of the association, testified that in his personal belief the tide is turning against prohibition in the United States.

Plea to Newspapers

Addressing the annual dinner of the American Society of Newspaper Editors here to-night, George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission, pleaded with the newspapers of the United States to use their influence in favour of observance of the national prohibition law.

This, he declared, is as much a part of the federal constitution as the Bill of Rights.

He said that violators of the prohibition law are "inviting revolution and promoting anarchy whenever they indulge in such law-breaking." He admitted, however, the right of objectors to organize and to work constitutionally for a change in the system.

Mr. Wickersham declared that liquor is evil but that the time to begin a campaign for a different method of dealing with it is before an election. He concluded that in order to obtain the maximum of abstinence from alcohol, "it might be found desirable to modify the Eighteenth Amendment or the national prohibition laws."

"I express no opinion on that point," he added.

Pressman Resigns

Apr. 19.

As a result of the revelation at the Senate lobbyist investigation of the fact that he had been employed by the Association Against Prohibition, Carter Field, Washington newspaperman, to-day resigned as a member of the Capitol Press Gallery.—United Press.

Dollars that Disappeared

Washington, Apr. 18.

Mr. Palmer Cranfield, the National Prohibition Supervisor, has been granted leave of absence pending investigation by the Grand Jury regarding "arrangements" alleged to have been made with him by representatives of the Cereal Beverage Company of New York for the improper issue of a permit for the manufacture of "near beer."

The trial ended in New York yesterday with the conviction of this company and eight individuals on a charge of manufacturing real beer.

The principal State witness alleged that Mr. Cranfield had attended a meeting in a New York hotel to discuss the "arrangements" and that between ten and twenty thousand dollars "were placed on the table and disappeared."

Mr. Cranfield denies participation in the meeting or knowledge of the money.—Reuter.

Volstead's Denial

St. Paul, Apr. 15.

Questioned here to-day with reference to charges in Washington that his election to Congress was backed financially by the Anti-Saloon League of America, Andrew Volstead, former Congressman from Minnesota and author of the famed Volstead prohibition enforcement act, to-day denied that he had ever received any Anti-Saloon League money.—United Press.

San Francisco Against Prohibition

New York, Apr. 14.

Latest incomplete figures on the "Literary Digest's" nation-wide poll to test prohibition sentiment show that San Francisco stands 4,435 for enforcement of the prohibition law, 12,194 for modification, and 20,112 for repeal.

In pre-prohibition days San Francisco was a notable stronghold of lusty drinkers, including every variety from the epicures of Italy, France and Spain to the labourers who quaffed schooners of "steam beer" in the district known as "south of the slot"—the slot being Market Street.

"Literary Digest's" Poll

New York, Apr. 16.

The latest figures on the "Literary Digest's" nation-wide prohibition

PRESIDENT ON THE WORLD COURT

Washington, Apr. 14.

Speaking before the thirty-ninth Continental Congress of the Bar to-day, President Hoover pleaded for more support for the World Court and urged the necessity for providing some method to mobilize public opinion against violations of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact. The Sino-Russian difficulties were introduced in proof of the latter point.

He said that he did not doubt that the United States would become a member of the court, which was the only practical organ of its sort.

The American people, in Mr. Hoover's view, had a spiritual and moral duty to participate in securing peace, although this did not mean commitments to use force for the limitation of independence.

President Hoover said that the question of the proposed United States reservations upon full adherence to the World Court was a disputed one, for which reason he did not intend to discuss it in the course of his speech.

The President pointed out that every President and Secretary of State who had been alive since the inception of the World Court had urged American adherence to it.

Referring to the London Naval Limitation Conference, the President declared that the success of this meeting represented a step toward the prevention of war.

In citing difficulties in applying the Kellogg Pact to settlement of the recent Sino-Russian controversy, President Hoover said that the need had been demonstrated for "some method of mobilization of public opinion against violation of the Kellogg Pact."

The President declared that the failure of the Geneva Conference in 1927 had renewed more dangerous armament competition, while the success of the London Conference had reduced British, Japanese and American standards of naval armaments about 25 per cent. below those of 1927.

"But most important of all," he went on, "it has rendered us able finally to turn the tide of the constantly increasing naval armaments and to end the position of suspicious ill will generated by constant rivalry in naval construction."—United Press.

FAMOUS DIAMOND IN THE LIGHT AGAIN

Washington, Apr. 15.

Final decision in the case of the famous Nassak diamond, weighing 78 carats, is due to be rendered by the Court of Customs Appeals.

This stone was originally obtained by the East India Company from a temple in the town of Nassak. Later the Marquis of Westminster possessed it, following which it was lost to the public eye for many years.

An American jeweller imported it recently, duty free, as a "work of art" because of the beauty of its cutting.

Other jewellers opposed this duty-free decision on the ground of unfair discrimination. They pointed out that it was the work of artisans and that it was possible to cut and make many costly settings which were actually artistic but which had not in other cases been construed to be such as to render the jewellery exempt from duty.—United Press.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 18.—Elizabeth Leary of Seattle, State of Washington, to-day was elected honorary president general of the patriotic organization, Daughters of the American Revolution.—United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 16.—Lady Deterding, wife of the European oil king, Sir Henri Deterding, unfurled the American flag to-day from the tower of the new \$4,000,000 Shell Oil Co. building here at the opening of the structure to-day. There were no formal speeches. A general inspection of the building followed the flag ceremony.—United Press.

poll to-day showed the following vote totals:

For continued efforts at enforcement—915,681.

For modification—951,375.

For repeal—1,308,816.—United Press.

NOBILITY OF YOUNG COAL DEALER

Stockholm, Mar. 26.

Stig Julius Carlsson, a young coal dealer at present out of work and married to an artist's pretty model, has suddenly entered the ranks of Swedish nobility as Baron Liljencrantz, according to a decision by the Swedish Court of Appeal. He was brought up in a modest workman's family and always believed himself to be their son. A year or two ago he went to his father's chest of drawers to get something and came across his father's parish certificate. On reading it he found that his name was not included amongst the children of the family. This gave him a shock, and he immediately started investigating the matter.

It was found that for some unknown reason the late Baron and Baroness Liljencrantz had handed their own legitimate son over to the workman's family to be adopted and brought up by them as their own child against certain annual payments. After making this discovery young Carlsson started a law-suit to recover the full right to his name and station. The Swedish Court of Appeal has now passed a decision in his favour, declaring him to be a legitimate Baron Liljencrantz, born in legal marriage and entitled to his share of the inheritance. In an interview, the new Baroness said she did not know whether there was any inheritance coming to them.—Reuter.

THE TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT ATTEMPT

El Paso, Tex., Apr. 16.

Lieut. Harold Bromley to-day resigned his position with the Mexico City-El Paso Airline and he will proceed at once to Burbank, Calif., to inspect his new aeroplane in which he intends to make a non-stop flight from Tacoma to Tokyo.

Construction is practically complete on the new low-winged monoplane which is a duplicate of the ship he used on his first attempt, last year, when he crashed just as he was taking off.

The Lockheed-Vega plane, similar to Colonel Charles Lindbergh's, is powered with a 300-h.p. Wasp Jr. engine and it has a fuel capacity of 750 gallons, which is estimated to be more than enough for the 4,700-miles trans-Pacific flight.

Lieutenant Bromley, who comes from Canada and is a former member of the Royal Air Force during the World War, is confident that he will be able to reach Tokyo in 36 hours and that he can navigate the course besides flying the plane and sending out radio signals.

He said to-day that the flight was not a "stunt" but an effort to achieve a pioneer feat leading to regular service over the same route.—United Press.

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

An application was received yesterday by the Ministry of Communications from an American aviator, Mr. Meyers, to make a flight to Japan.—Rengo.

SMUGGLING HINDUS INTO AMERICA

San Diego, Apr. 16.

U.S. immigration authorities here have captured a "bungalow automobile" near Westmoreland containing six compartments in which they found six Hindus, said to have been smuggled from the Mexican border.

They immediately arrested eight men and one woman who were with the car, and the nine were arraigned here on charges of smuggling aliens into the country.

Officials declared that groups had been smuggling Chinese and Hindus for months under an arrangement to pass the border guards.

Four other automobiles accompanied the "bungalow" car as a convoy.—United Press.

AMERICA TO PUT DUTY ON HIDES

Washington, Apr. 16.

The Congressional Committee has approved a duty of 10 per cent. on hides, a duty ranging from 12 1/2 to 30 per cent. on leathers and a duty of 20 per cent. on boots and shoes. All these articles have been on the free list for years past.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN TAXES PASSED

Berlin, Apr. 14.

On all main issue to-day, the Government found itself supported by the Nationalists. Speaker after speaker rose to deliver lengthy speeches in order to gain time for the many deputies, who gone holiday-making, to be back in time for the voting. From all parts of the country and even from abroad trains, motor-cars, and aeroplanes were bringing back deputies from their interrupted holiday. The record was set by one deputy of the Government parties who travelled two days and two nights from Palermo in order to be on time for the voting. Many deputies and journalists spent the greater part of the session watching the entrance door, and scanning time tables so as to assure themselves whether or not this one or that deputy had a chance to arrive in time.

When it came to voting on the agrarian programme, the Nationalists unanimously voted for the Government and the bill was passed by 250 votes against 204. On the less important motions where the Nationalist Party allowed its members individually to vote as they pleased, the Government was always supported by a sufficient number of them to prevent defeat.

The margin, however, often was a very narrow one. Thus the tax on mineral water was carried by a majority of 4 votes, the tax on business—turnover and on large department stores by six votes. The party whip had never before in the Reichstag's history been so rigorously applied as for this session but doubtless with good results. Most of the parties mustered full strength and those that were absent were too sick to attend.

All the new taxes having been passed, the Reichstag adjourned till May 2.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

THE FRENCH BUDGET FINALLY PASSED

Paris, Apr. 16.

After a game of battledore and shuttlecock between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies over minor amendments, the Budget was finally passed to-day.

It shows a revenue of Frs. 50,465,650,000 and an estimated surplus of Frs. 66,000,000.

The total reductions, which are equivalent to approximately 240,000,000, will be devoted, among other things, to the following: a reduction of 75 per cent. on the turnover tax on fresh food; and a diminution of the Income Tax, including a reduction from 25 to 18 per cent. on the tax on income derived from foreign securities.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT HOOVER AND WORLD COURT

New York, Apr. 16.

The address given by President Hoover yesterday in favour of the adherence of the United States to the World Court is generally applauded, even by the Opposition newspapers, which point out that the President was probably thinking of the recent visit of Mrs. Ruth McCormick to the State primary election for Republican Senator of Illinois. Mrs. McCormick is opposed to the Court of International Justice and the League of Nations.

The New York "Times" says: "By boldly and promptly taking this position the President must command the respect even of those who differ with him. People like an executive who does not shift his helm with every change of wind and tide."

The New York "World" urges President Hoover to take action and send a message to the Senate immediately on the matter.—Reuter.

PARIS, Apr. 14.—In spite of the Government advocating the re-introduction of gambling in the clubs and casinos in Paris, the Chamber rejected the proposal.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14.—Members of the Senate-House tariff conference committee to-day adopted a minimum rate of 45 cents a pound on rayon filaments and yarns, and an additional duty of 45 per cent. on yarns exceeding 20 twist.

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET

Details of the Modus Vivendi Arranged Pending a Treaty

London, Apr. 14.

Referring to the negotiations which had been proceeding for the purpose of concluding a temporary commercial agreement with Russia to serve as a *modus vivendi* pending the conclusion of a full treaty, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons to-day that although certain points remained to be settled, an agreement had been reached on the main features.

The instrument, he said, would provide generally for a reciprocal grant of most favoured nation treatment in respect of trade and of national treatment, subject to certain exceptions in respect of shipping. It would also accord the Soviet Government the right to establish in London a trade delegation consisting of the trade representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of two deputies from the Soviet Embassy. The head of this delegation and the two deputies would consequently receive diplomatic privileges.

Immunity, he continued, would also attach to the specified offices occupied by the delegation and used exclusively for commercial purposes. The diplomatic privileges accorded by the agreement could not, however, be claimed in connection with any proceedings before the courts in respect of commercial transactions entered into by the delegation in this country.

It was hoped, he continued, to bring this temporary agreement—which would be subject to denunciation at six months' notice and only valid pending the conclusion of a full treaty of commerce and navigation—into operation at an early date.

Mr. Dalton added that the Foreign Secretary contemplated negotiations for a full commercial treaty and that those for the settlement of claims and debts would proceed concurrently.

Apr. 16.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, and M. Sokolnikoff, the Russian Ambassador to London, this afternoon signed, in the Cabinet room of the Foreign Office, the temporary commercial agreement between the British and Russian Governments.

The agreement is to serve as a *modus vivendi* pending the conclusion of a final treaty. Under the agreement the high contracting parties accord most favoured nation treatment to the subjects and citizens of each nation and to the national produce and manufactures of each country, with the following exceptions:—

- (1)—Special provision relating to trade contained in the treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with the States which, in August, 1914, formed an integral part of the former Russian Empire and with the continental border states in Asia.
- (2)—Rights accorded to any third country forming part of the Customs Union with the Soviet Union.
- (3)—Privileges accorded by the Soviet Union to the border states with respect to local trade between inhabitants of frontier zones.

The British Government agreed, in view of the State monopoly in foreign trade in Russia, to accord to the Soviet Government the right to establish in Great Britain a delegation consisting of a trade representative and two deputies forming part of the Soviet Embassy. These three persons are to be accorded all diplomatic privileges and immunities and similar immunity shall attach to the offices occupied by the Russian trade delegation in London which are to be used exclusively for commercial functions—to facilitate and encourage the development of trade between the two countries and to represent the interests of the Soviet Union in all that pertains to trade.

The delegation shall be responsible for all transaction concluded by the Russian trade representative and persons authorized by him, but not for acts of the State economic organizations except when such responsibility has been clearly accepted by the trade representative. The names of the trade representative and persons empowered to represent him shall be periodically published in the Board of Trade

Journal. Any question arising from the commercial transactions entered into in Great Britain by the trade delegation shall be settled by British Courts.

National treatment is accorded in the agreement to vessels, cargoes and passengers of each country, and most favoured nation treatment as regards coasting trade, subject to certain reservations regarding trade between two ports on the same coast.

Excluded from these provisions are fishing rights immigrants, emigrants and pilgrims and ships and cargoes and passengers registered in British self-governing dominions.

The provisions of the agreement may, by mutual agreement, be extended to the British self-governing dominions by simple exchange of notes, and they may also be extended on a condition of reciprocity to any of the British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, if the Soviet Government is so notified by the British Ambassador at Moscow. In this event the Soviet trading organizations may send thither similar agents, acceptable to the Government concerned, to carry out commercial transactions.

Such agents shall have no diplomatic or Consular privileges or immunities. It is provided that if Russian produce is accorded most favoured nation treatment in the British Dominions and other Overseas territories which have not adhered to the agreement, the Soviet Union will accord reciprocity, reserving to itself the right to denounce these provisions in respect of any Dominion or India.

The agreement shall remain in force until the entry into force of a commercial treaty, subject to the right of either party to denounce it or any arrangements entered into between the Soviet Government and the British Dominions or other overseas territories, at six months' notice.

In the annexed protocol it is stated that the contracting parties are animated by an intention to eliminate from their economic relations all form of discrimination and will be guided only by commercial and financial considerations.

They will adopt no legislative or administrative action such as would place the trade of the other party in a position of inferiority to that of any other foreign country.

In accordance with the above principle, trade between Britain and Russia shall be eligible for consideration on the same basis as trade between British and other foreign countries in connection with any legislative or administrative measures taken by the British Government for the granting of credits to facilitate such trade.

Signature of the agreement was accompanied by a declaration by Mr. Henderson that the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State were excluded from the provisions relating to the Dominions.

Apr. 17.

It was stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, had now received a list of the persons dismissed from Soviet organizations in Great Britain and ordered by the Soviet Government to return to Russia. It was announced that an inquiry into the position of these persons was being pursued.—Wireless through Reuter.

A Few Diplomatic Remarks

Moscow, Apr. 15.

Addressing the British section of the All-Union Western Chamber of Commerce, M. Litvinoff, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, said that commercial relations could not develop satisfactorily in the absence of a commercial treaty. Therefore he was gratified at the impending Anglo-Soviet Commercial Agreement.

Sir Edmund Ovey, the British Ambassador, added a few diplomatic remarks.

Soviet Orders for Britain

Apr. 19.

Since the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations, Russia has placed orders in Britain to the value of £10,000,000, according to a report issued to-day by the head of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London.

BRITISH HOURS OF LABOUR

London, Apr. 17.

A Government Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour, Miss Margaret Bondfield, to regulate the hours of work in industrial undertakings.

The Bill, which is based on the Washington Hours Convention of 1919, limits the ordinary hours to eight a day and to 48 a week—in accordance with the "statutory limits"—but variations in the daily hours are allowed.

The hours for workers employed in continuous processes may average 56 a week over a period of three weeks.

Overtime must not exceed 32 hours a month and the pay for this must be at least one and a quarter times the wage for ordinary work.

The Minister of Labour must consult organizations representing both employers and workers before regulating the arrangement of the working hours.

Clerical workers, home-workers, sea-going people, underground workers in coal-mines and agriculturalists are among the classes to which the Bill does not apply.—Reuter.

BIG ELECTRICITY MERGER IN U.S.

New York, Apr. 16.

The amalgamation is announced of the General Electric Corporation and the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co. with the Radio Corporation of America.

The Department of Justice is investigating the amalgamation.—Reuter.

New York, Apr. 16.

The Radio Corporation of America announced, to-day that it had purchased the radio business of the General Electric and the Westinghouse Co.

Meanwhile Mr. William D. Mitchell, U. S. Attorney-General, announced in Washington that the Department of Justice intend to open an immediate investigation of the sale in order to determine whether it violated the laws regarding combinations.

He said that the Department had been thoroughly advised as to the operation, and that it was deeply concerned concerning its possibly monopolistic legal aspect.—United Press.

MEMORIAL CHURCH TO MELLON FAMILY

Pittsburgh, Apr. 16.

It was understood here to-day that the Liberty Presbyterian Church is considering an offer by the wealthy Mellon brothers, Andrew and Richard Mellon, to build a new church costing \$3,000,000, as a memorial to the Mellon family.

The brothers have been life-long members of the congregation.

Both are interested heavily in the Aluminum Corp. and Andrew Mellon is Secretary of the Treasury.—United Press.

SOVIET IN SHIPPING BUSINESS

Moscow, Apr. 14.

The abolition of private property in Soviet Russia has made a further step forward. The Soviet Government has decided to nationalize all privately owned sea-going vessels above 50 tons and all craft plying on inland waters above 25 tons. Only yachts for sport below 15 tons are not included in this measure.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 16.—Officials of the American Red Cross sent 50,000 tubes of vaccine to Costa Rica by the Florida Airlines to-day. It is understood that an epidemic has reached serious proportions at San Jose.—United Press.

The orders include tractors, ploughs, and an agreement with the Imperial Chemical Industries to supply on credit fertilisers, dyes and metals to the value of £3,000,000, and to furnish the Russian chemical industry with technical assistance.—Reuter.

REGULATING OUTPUT OF TIN

London, Apr. 16.

A meeting to-day of the Tin Producers' Association in London unanimously passed a resolution in favour of regulating production to not more than 80 per cent. of the capacity of a plant.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, who was President of the Board of Trade in the late Conservative Government, in the course of a speech, expressed the opinion that it might now be said confidently that the decision taken last November to adopt a policy of regulation in the tin industry had been fully justified.

Production for 1930 under the scheme now operating, he declared, would not be 191,000 tons, but 164,000 tons.

Referring to the discussions with Dutch interests, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said:—"We may say confidently that our policy is assured of a preponderating measure of support in all producing countries."—Reuter.

AMERICAN MOVE TO STOP SMUGGLING

Washington, Apr. 14.

The Treasury Department to-day requested that Congress should provide an appropriation which would enable the department to send special agents to foreign countries to prevent smuggling of jewellery, narcotics and other commodities into the United States.

At present the total value of the smuggled goods is estimated at about \$40,000,000 a year.

Legitimate dealers support the department's move because smuggled goods are thrown upon the markets at prices far below those which can be set by merchants who pay legitimate duties on top of initial costs.—United Press.

SUGAR RESTRICTION REMOVED

Havana, Cuba, Apr. 14.

The Co-operative Exports Agency, which controlled sugar sales, has been dissolved by a vote of the shareholders. The dissolution means free sales and unrestricted growing and grinding.—Reuter.

This Year's Crop Estimate

Washington, Apr. 14.

The Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics to-day estimated that the 1929-30 sugar crop will amount to 29,833,000 short tons, as compared with 30,231,000 short tons of last season.

"The world's visible sugar supply is greater at present than in any previous year," said the report, "and it shows a continuation of large supplies which have been increasing steadily since 1922, with the exception of a drop of about 1,000,000 short tons in 1926."

This year's cane sugar crop is estimated at 19,583,000 short tons as against 20,600,000 short tons last year.

Beet sugar production for this year is estimated at 10,250,000 short tons, which is practically equal to the production of last year.—United Press.

WHAT AMERICA SPENDS IN ADVERTISING

New York, Apr. 11.

Announcement was made to-day by the American Publishers' Association that a total of \$269,000,000 was spent by advertisers in newspapers in the United States during the year 1929.

This is the greatest record ever made.

Automobile industries alone spent upwards of \$64,000,000, according to the statement.—United Press.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14.—A bill passed by the Senate to-day will permit state and member banks of the Federal Reserve System to establish branches in foreign countries or United States dependencies and insular possessions. Such a right has hitherto been confined to national banks.—United Press.

U.S. RAILWAY OFFICIAL FOR RUSSIA

St. Paul, Minnesota, Apr. 18.

The "St. Paul Daily News" to-day said that Mr. Ralph Budd, a widely known railway engineer and president of the Great Northern Railway since 1919, has accepted an invitation from the Government of Soviet Russia to direct the reconstruction of the railways of the U.S.S.R.

Officials of the Great Northern line refused either to deny or confirm the report. Mr. Budd himself could not be reached for statement.

Mr. Budd is 51 years old and was long connected with the central and western railways of the United States. He was chief engineer of the Panama Railway with headquarters in Colon from 1906 to 1909. His home and offices are in St. Paul.

Report Confirmed

Chicago, Apr. 18.

Mr. Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway, confirmed reports here to-night that he has accepted an invitation from Moscow to act in an advisory capacity in connection with the rebuilding of the railways of the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Budd said he will leave for Russia about June 1.—United Press.

GREAT U.S. RADIO MERGER

Washington, Apr. 17.

Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington stated to-day that the merger of the radio business of the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Co. with Radio Corporation of America will constitute a world power, radio and electric manufacturing trust. He pointed out that the Radio Corporation has exclusive contracts with every country except Russia.

He mentioned that Mr. Owen D. Young had been the moving spirit in this, and that only one more step was necessary to attain the desired goal as the greatest trust.

"That step," he continued, "is control of the International Bank." Senator Dill declared that Mr. David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation, had attempted to indicate that President Hoover approved of the merger, because the announcement yesterday closely followed a visit by Mr. Sarnoff to the White House.

The Senator said, however, that he did not believe that President Hoover had endorsed the scheme.—United Press.

OBITUARY

Sir Joseph W. Ridgeway

London, Apr. 16.

The death has occurred of the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

The deceased was Political Secretary to Lord Roberts, 1870-1880; Under-Secretary to Government of India in the Foreign Department, 1880-84; H.M.'s Commissioner for the fixing of the frontier between Russia and Afghanistan in 1885; Under-Secretary for Ireland, 1887-93; Governor of the Isle of Man, 1893-95; and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, 1896-1903.—Reuter.

Mr. R. Q. Lee

Washington, Apr. 18.

Mr. R. Q. Lee, representative in the lower house of Congress from the seventeenth district of the state of Texas, died to-day following a stroke of apoplexy. He was 61 years old and was elected to the seventy-first Congress in November 1928 without opposition. His home was in Cisco, Texas, where he was engaged in farming, banking and ranching.—United Press.

Mr. Charles Scribner

New York, Apr. 20.

Mr. Charles Scribner, the publisher, died to-day of heart disease.

The deceased was born in New York in 1854, and had been identified with Charles Scribner's Sons (founded by his father in 1845) since 1875.

The late Mr. Scribner founded "Scribner's Magazine." He was also director of the National Park Bank and president of Charles Scribner's Sons.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PHILIPPINES

At Least Twenty Fatalities: Huge Losses in Lumber and Property: P.10,000,000 Damage

Iloilo, Apr. 15.

Involving a loss estimated at 5,000,000 pesos, the Insular Lumber Co., an American firm at Sagay, Occidental Negros, burned yesterday and to-day.

The conflagration left 12,000 persons homeless.

Machinery, lumber stock, labourers' quarters—everything connected with the company, in fact—has gone up in flame, according to telegraphic reports here.

The blaze started at 10 o'clock last night and was still raging at 8 o'clock this morning.

Continuous explosions of stored dynamite and the boilers of steam engines increased the panic which spread with the growth of the fire.

Many are known to have been killed, but the exact number has not yet been ascertained.

Reports indicated that this was the greatest fire in the history of Occidental Negros. The flames were allowed to rage without efforts at control as it was plain that they were beyond any human power not aided by more than the small emergency equipment at the company's plant.

At last reports, everything in the vicinity was threatened by spread of the blaze.

Apr. 17.

While it is still impossible to obtain accurate reports on the conflagration still raging at Sagay, Occidental Negros, it is known that at least four are dead and that damage is estimated at P. 10,000,000 twice the estimate made yesterday.

The Insular Lumber Co., American firm, where the fire started, is the largest lumber plant in the Orient. It has been wholly destroyed and the fire is spreading.

The disaster represents the greatest single destruction in the history of the Philippines except for havoc wrought by typhoons.

Reports are coming from Fabrica, which is a barrio (village) of Sagay municipality, 100 kilometres from Iloilo.

It is feared that Cadiz, 10 kilometres from Sagay, may be destroyed if the fire does not die down itself. The conflagration is so great that it has been found impossible to fight it effectively.

Communications in the devastated area are crippled. The Red Cross is preparing to render aid to the homeless.

The same plant was similarly destroyed six years ago. By a coincidence, the former fire was also in Holy Week, a time of great importance to the Catholics of the Philippines. The company was founded by former Senator Fassett of Elmira, New York.

Apr. 18.

There are at least twenty deaths as a result of the great conflagrations at Sagay, Occidental Negros, which destroyed the Insular Lumber Co.'s plant and devastated a large area in the greatest single disaster known in the Philippines from any cause save typhoons.

Members of the Philippines Constabulary, the Red Cross, and provincial authorities are searching for additional bodies.

The damage and destruction are apparently even worse than was indicated by previous messages. Communications are still disrupted, but reports coming here by automobile and courier tell ghastly stories of destruction and lives lost.

Central Lopez, near Fabrica, was saved from destruction only because the flames were unable to jump the river between Sagay and Central Lopez.

It is now believed that nearly 25,000,000 board feet of hardwood were destroyed, in addition to the entire town, the mill, and other buildings.

Five thousand persons have been thrown out of employment and 13,000 are homeless.

Officials of the Red Cross and the Philippines Constabulary are trying to rehabilitate the area, now that the fire has been extinguished.

Searchers in the fire-devastated area have recovered six charred bodies while many others are known to be buried in debris. The search is progressing under direction of the Philippines Constabulary. Scenes of horrible desolation have been found as the fires cooled and rescue forces penetrated into portions of the fire area hitherto unobserved.

H. C. Pope, assistant general superintendent of the Fabrica Mill,

told the United Press that a great deal of lumber had been destroyed. "We estimate that 5,000,000 board feet of the Insular Lumber Co. stock has been burned," he said, "but 15,000,000 feet was saved. The mill and all equipment, however, were destroyed."

A check thus far shows that 300 company houses were burned and over 100 private homes. In addition to the company losses, Gil Lopez lost property valued at 100,000 pesos and the Chinese-owned Wing Kee Grocery lost property valued at 50,000 pesos.

The Insular Lumber Co. intends to continue its lumber shipments to the United States from stocks of lumber which were salvaged. The company wharf was saved. The post office is a total loss. Thieves who rifled the post office safe took 3,000 pesos in cash and some important documents.

Refugees are crowded into the schoolhouses for shelter. Red Cross officials are aiding in distribution of free rice. Health officers are attempting to prevent epidemics. The Philippines Constabulary are guarding against looting.—United Press.

TYPHOON DISASTER TOO

Manila, Apr. 20.

The East coast of the island of Leyte was swept on April 18 by a destructive off-season typhoon.

Fourteen towns were hit and Tolosa and Dulag are reported to have been practically demolished. Thousands are homeless, but the numbers who have met with death or have suffered injury are unascertainable at present.

The first reports of the typhoon took over 48 hours to reach Manila. Then a wire was received by Mr. Charles H. Forster, the director of the American Red Cross in Manila, from the Governor of Leyte reading "Please secure immediate aid for thousands of homeless people, specially food, clothing and building materials."

The typhoon covered only a small area but it was of unusual intensity and it has created a great surprise among the Weather Bureau authorities as typhoons very rarely occur at this time of the year in the Philippines.

The message from the Governor of Leyte describes the coconut trees in the devastated areas as standing like candles, with their tops blown off. The crops, he reports, are completely destroyed and many towns have been flooded by the heavy rain accompanying the wind.

Reports from many places have not yet been received owing to the fact that wires are down and communication is cut off, and it is feared that the death toll will be large. Full details of the damage, however, will probably not be available for some weeks.

The Red Cross are taking immediate action and are organizing the provincial forces in the islands of Leyte and Samar and are arranging to send doctors and nurses and relief supplies as soon as transport is available.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY TRIALS IN POLAND

Warsaw, Apr. 18.

The trial of ten members of the Deutschon Bund—an organization of the German minority population in Poland—for conspiring against the government in Poland has resulted in sentences ranging from a month to a year and varying from confinement in a fortress to benefit under the First Offender's Act. The court, which was held at Bydgoszcz, found extenuating circumstances.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATORS IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Apr. 18.

Police here are preparing to handle a demonstration to-morrow on behalf of a number of Chinese and Japanese who are being held here subject to deportation, and also for 250 Japanese alleged communists who have been arrested in Japan.—United Press.

PRINCE OF WALES GOING HOME

London, Apr. 16.

The Prince of Wales, who is due to arrive in London about April 28 from his Africa tour, left Khartoum by air to-day for Cairo, about 1,000 miles away.

Accompanying the plane in which the Prince travelled were nine others of the 47th Squadron of the Royal Air Force. The start was made about 6 o'clock in the morning and after four hours the ten machines reached Athara.

The Prince alighted near the railway and had breakfast with the general manager of the railway in a Pullman car. He was off again in about 40 minutes and reached Assouan about 4.30.

The Prince will stay to-night there and will continue his journey to-morrow. He will arrive at Cairo soon after mid-day.—Wireless through Reuter.

U.S. APPOINTEE TO THE HAGUE COURT

Washington, Apr. 15.

President Hoover to-day appointed Mr. Roland Boyden of Boston to succeed Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as United States representative at the Hague Court.

Mr. Boyden was born in Beverly, Mass., on October 18, 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1888 and up to the present time has been a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins.

He is director of the First National Bank of Boston, the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. and the Boston & Providence Railroad Corp., president of the Beverly Savings Bank, and a member of the board of overseers at Harvard.

At one time Mr. Boyden was unofficial representative of the United States with the Reparations Commission.—United Press.

U.S. OIL COMPETITION

Nashville, Apr. 15.

State officials to-day filed suit against the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, charging unfair competition in violation of the anti-trust law, as well as fraudulent entry into Tennessee. The officials requested the state courts to issue an order of "perpetual extermination" of the company's operations in the state of Tennessee.—United Press.

U. S. Companies and Shell Group

Fort Worth, Tex., Apr. 18.

The leaders of the independent petroleum producing concerns of the United States assembled here to-day with the avowed purpose of organizing a war on the Royal Dutch Shell organizations on the grounds the Shell interests are establishing filling stations and distributing foreign petroleum and petroleum products.

Mr. Wirt Franklin, the leader of the independents, said the fight will be directed at treaties permitting the Shell organizations to operate regardless of the alien land and property laws of the various states.

Apr. 19.

Representatives of the independent petroleum companies of the United States, meeting here to-day, decided not to seek state legislation designed to improve their condition until Congress has taken steps to restrict importation of crude oil on a basis of a duty of \$1 a barrel.

The meeting was held under leadership of Mr. Wirt Franklin, who recently took a delegation to Washington to present the protest case of the independents. According to Mr. Franklin, there is no over-production of oil in America despite propaganda to that effect, while the large companies are importing quantities of foreign oil against which there is no tariff barrier.—United Press.

It was subsequently decided by the independents that they would give 50 per cent. of all dues from the various state independent organizations to a national body, to be used in a campaign on behalf of a petroleum tariff.

This action is subject to adoption at a general convention to be held next week.—United Press.

GERMAN SHIPPING FUSION

Hamburg, Apr. 15.

The general meetings of the Hamburg-America Line and of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Line to-day ratified the terms for the amalgamation of their interests.

On March 22 it was announced that the Hamburg-America and Norddeutscher Lloyd lines, Germany's two biggest shipping companies, were amalgamating their interests for the next 50 years.

The terms then made known were that each would retain its independence and sail under its own flag; there would be an interchange of a proportion of the members on each board of directors and receipts, henceforth, would be equally divided.

It was stated that the purpose of the agreement was to place as many vessels as possible on important routes with a view to eliminating the construction of new vessels and enabling each company to develop new routes. It was expected that working expenses or more or less unprofitable routes would be diminished and the past rivalry existing between the two lines cut out.—Reuter.

NEW MAGIC CARPET OF THE AGE

Hollywood, Apr. 18.

Richard Halliburton, a professional "adventurer" who has displayed a market ability to coin his exploits into profitable magazine articles and books, announced to-day that he intends to fly from New York to Arabia by way of Paris.

Plans for the project are nearly complete, he said. The date has not yet been settled for the start.

Mr. Halliburton's most recent venture was a swim through the Panama Canal, with the purpose of writing a book about the feat. Observers who gathered for the start with the idea that they were to witness an almost superhuman exhibition of endurance were surprised to discover that Mr. Halliburton stopped for the day after a few miles progress, buoyed the point where he stopped, and thereafter completed the swim over several weeks by progressing a short distance each day and taking up his trip next morning from the previous halting-point.—United Press.

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH

Jersey City, Apr. 18.

When electric wiring in a Colonial Airways airliner short-circuited and started a fire to-day, the plane crashed, killing the pilot and three passengers.

The passengers included Count De La Vaulx, president of the International Aeronautic Federation.—United Press.

Jersey City, Apr. 18.

Count de la Vaulx, President of the International Aeronautic Federation, was among the victims of an aerial disaster to-day, when the aeroplane in which he was travelling fouled an electric high-tension power-line, burst into flames, and crashed to the ground.

The pilot and three passengers, among them Count de la Vaulx, were charred beyond recognition.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Apr. 19.

A group of so-called Communists staged a demonstration to-day in front of the customs building as a gesture of sympathy for eight men, including a Japanese named Faddichi Kenmopsu, who are under arrest pending deportation proceedings.

The police had been forewarned, however; they were out in force and pitched into what proved a bad fight.

After the fray had died down, six men and one woman had to be sent to the hospital for repairs.—United Press.

DETROIT, Mich., Apr. 19.—Adam and Andrew Stoessel, brothers, to-day completed a two-year automobile trip from Buenos Aires to Detroit. They are being widely entertained by leaders in the automotive industry.—United Press.

THE STABILIZATION OF SILVER

Salt Lake City, Apr. 20.

Mr. Mont Perry, president of the American Silver Producers' Association, predicted to-day that an international conference will be called to study the relation of silver to international trade, especially as regards China and Mexico, as a result in the decline in silver prices.

Mr. Perry said that European and American trade with the "silver countries" is bound to be affected adversely unless there is standardization of the silver price to end present uncertainty and trouble.

A committee of the association has now embarked upon study of the problem. It consists of Mr. F. H. Brownely, president of the American Smelting Co., Mr. O. E. Kelly, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and Mr. F. Y. Robertson, vice-president of the United States Mining Co.

The study of this committee will result in a preparation for further work in the event of China and Mexico requesting a formal conference. Mr. Perry said he had been given to understand that such a request will be forthcoming.

He understands also that high United States Government officials view the silver situation most seriously. China and Mexico are expected, he said, to approach the Government soon, seeking its attitude upon the question of bringing about the stabilization of silver on a higher level.—United Press.

THE COMPETITION IN AEROPLANES

London, Apr. 16.

The superiority of France in first-line military aeroplanes, the rapid growth of Italy's air force since 1925 and Britain's lowly position are the outstanding features of the table issued in response to an enquiry recently made in the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Hoare.

The figures show that Britain alone has reduced her "air" expenditure since 1925 to the extent of two per cent, while the United States, France and Italy, respectively, have increased theirs by 140, 114 and 31 per cent.

First-line machines now maintained by Britain total 780, by France 1,310, by the United States 950 and by Italy 1,100. The latter's normal establishment is a thousand.

Britain is likely to form new squadrons embracing sixteen first-line machines, America twenty-four and France forty-eight.

The strength of the Italian Air Force was below that of Britain and the United States in 1925.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE OFFICER MISSING

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

Lieut.-Commander Karoku Kamura, commanding the Japanese submarine No. 61, was drowned during fleet manoeuvres in the Formosan Strait, according to a news agency despatch from the Sasebo Naval Base.

It is stated that Lieut.-Commander Kamura fell into the sea from the submarine's deck while the vessel was running on the surface.

During the same manoeuvres a royal plane fell into the sea and the crew of three are missing.—Reuter.

U.S. UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS

Washington, Apr. 20.

Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, announced to-day that public works and utilities construction contracts for the first three months of 1930 totalled \$303,000,000, setting a record for the past five years.

He pointed out that this showed in concentrated form the results of President Hoover's stabilization effort.

Contracts for private residences and commercial and industrial buildings, however, fell far below recent years, offsetting the gain in public works and utilities.—United Press.

PREPARATIONS FOR LABOUR DAY
New York, Apr. 20.

Radical leaders, spokesmen for the great army of the unemployed, and other forces of unrest throughout the United States to-day declared that May 1 will see the greatest demonstrations since the World War.

Plans are being kept secret in detail, but demonstrations are expected to take place in all the largest cities of the country.

According to custom, demands will be made for more work, a policy of no speeding up in the factories, and no evictions for the unemployed who are unable to pay for rent of their houses and apartments.

Sympathy with Soviet Russia will be expressed in many of the demonstrations, it was understood to-day.

Meanwhile the Veterans of Foreign Wars have determined to "learn just what the communist movement amounts to" and they intend to "steal the show" to as great an extent as possible.

They have already obtained permission to parade on May 1 and to conduct a programme in Union Square, the usual meeting-place of the unemployed.

Fears of fresh clashes, following those of the past few weeks in the larger cities, have arisen and special precautions will be taken by police in New York and other centres.—United Press.

CHINA'S HELP TO U.S. BOTANIST
Washington, Apr. 20.

Reciprocating China's generosity in giving materials and also in helping Dr. Joseph Rock, explorer, to obtain valuable North China and Tibetan plants and flowers, packets of the finest American seeds have been sent to the National Government.

These seeds, which have been sent first-class to insure speedy transmission, have been carefully chosen in the northern states to insure that they are such as will thrive in the localities for which they are destined.

The Department of Agriculture is present planting seeds brought from China and Tibet by Dr. Rocks. Special attention is being given rhododendrons, which are being developed and distributed throughout the country to public parks and nurserymen.—United Press.

COMMUNIST RIOT IN LEIPZIG
Leipzig, Apr. 20.

Following a concentration here of young Communists from all parts of the country, a demonstration took place this afternoon, when the Communists collided with the police.

Both sides used firearms, as the result of which a policeman and two Communists were killed.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY IN KHYBER PASS
Simla, Apr. 21.

Two European employees of the Imperial Bank of India were shot dead to-day by a non-commissioned officer in the local levy at an outpost in the Khyber Pass. The murderer, who is said to have been suffering from meningitis, was immediately shot in the head by a guard.—Reuter.

INTERESTING PILGRIMAGE TO CARTHAGE
New York, Apr. 19.

A floating church, the str. Rochambeau will depart from New York on Tuesday carrying pilgrims from seven Catholic dioceses to participate in the Eucharistic Congress at Carthage.

Cardinal O'Donnell heads the groups.

The ship is fitted with eight altars for religious ceremonies on route.

On the voyage out the Rochambeau will stop at Gibraltar and Algiers. It will call at Naples and Havre on the return trip.—United Press.

ANTI-SOVIET PLOT IN UKRAINE
Riga, Apr. 20.

The great theatre at Kharkov, the capital of Kharkov Province, has been well filled for the trial of 45 members of the "Union for the liberation of the Ukraine," charged with plotting to overthrow Soviet power in the Ukraine.

The trial was conducted in an excited atmosphere due to the social eminence of the accused persons, 37 of whom have been sentenced variously to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to ten years, while the remainder have been banished from the Ukraine.—Reuter.

LINDBERGH ON NEW RECORD FLIGHT
Wichita, Kan., Apr. 20.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived by aeroplane at 2.20 o'clock this afternoon from Glendale, Cal. on an attempt to set a new trans-continental speed record.

They were officially timed as having covered the distance in 6 hr. 56 min. 10 sec., averaging 179 miles an hour.

Refuelling without stopping their motor, they departed 15 minutes later for New York. They expect to arrive at Roosevelt Field at approximately 10.45 p.m. and thus set a new mark for the crossing.—United Press.

REUTERS
Roosevelt Field, Apr. 20.

Completing a record-breaking flight across the United States, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh swooped down upon Roosevelt Field at 11:11 o'clock after having covered the distance from Glendale, Cal., in 14 hr. 45 min. 32 sec.

This was almost three hours under the non-stop record set by Capt. Frank M. Hawks, who flew a Lockheed Vega monoplane from Roosevelt Field to Los Angeles and return starting at 5.21 a.m. on June 27 of last year and returned to Long Island at 1.16 a.m. on June 29 including his rest and refuelling on the West Coast.

Colonel Lindbergh handled the controls while his wife acted as navigator. They flew most of the way at altitudes around 10,000 ft. in order to test the feasibility of commercial cruises in the upper air, where high-velocity winds prevail and great speed can be made.

Thousands packed the field for the arrival and police had difficulty in restraining the throngs from dashing out in the path of the low-wing monoplane. Colonel Lindbergh's new ship, which necessarily lands at fairly high speed.—United Press.

MARINES KILLED IN NICARAGUA
Washington, Apr. 19.

Lieut. Veryl Dart of Nashville, Tenn., and Sergt. James Young, both of the U.S. Marines, were killed in Nicaragua when National Guardsmen for some unexplained reason overpowered a sentry and turned a machinegun on the officers' quarters.

Both those killed were members of the officers' guard.—United Press.

REPRESENTATIVES TO VOTE ON SILVER TARIFF
Washington, Apr. 19.

House members of the Senate-House conference committee on the tariff bill to-day objected to the proposed tariff on silver, whereupon a compromise was reached, it was learned.

It is understood that by the terms of the compromise, a House vote on the silver tariff will be permitted. This will be a special action apart from other features of the tariff bill.—United Press.

TREMORS IN GREECE
Athens, Apr. 18.

The huge crowds of worshippers filling the churches at the Good Friday services here and at Piræus during the night were thrown into a state of great alarm by violent earthquake shocks, which were felt over a wide area of Greece. Church towers were shaken down at Isthmia and Sparta but only minor casualties are reported.—Reuter.

TRIPLE MURDER IN CHICAGO
Chicago, Apr. 20.

Another spectacular gang crime was added to Chicago's long list to-day when a single gunman entered a saloon, ordered beer, and, without tasting the beer or giving any form of warning, suddenly pulled out a pistol and shot and killed the proprietor, Frank Delre, the bartender, Walter Wakefield, and a man named Joseph Special.

The murderer escaped although his shots had interrupted a Catholic mass a block away, and throngs gathered at the scene within a few minutes.

Police believe that the crime was a result of either a labour or a beer gang feud.—United Press.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON U.S. ELECTIONS
Montgomery, Ala., Apr. 17.

A decision to-day by the Supreme Court of Alabama ruled that the state Democratic executive committee was within its rights in barring, as the party's candidates at the primary election, persons who supported President Hoover in his national campaign.

This decision included Senator Thomas Heflin, a declared enemy of the Pope, who supported Mr. Hoover because he objected to ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith's being a Catholic.—United Press.

REUTERS
SYDNEY, Apr. 20.—The two Australian airmen, D. Smith and Shiers, who left Sydney towards the end of March in an attempt to fly to England, and were forced down some 40 miles from Wyndham on April 1, continued their journey from Wyndham at 5.15 this morning. They are making for Bima in the Dutch East Indies.—Reuter.

PANIC IN CHURCH DURING MASS
Bukharest, Apr. 19.

About 100 worshippers, most of them women and children, died following a fire to-day in the village church at Costesti during Mass.

When the flames were seen, panic ensued and a mad rush was made for the door, which became jammed with the struggling crowd.

Penned in the blazing doorway, many were trampled to death, while others, crawled inside only to be buried by the collapse of the red-hot walls.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Possibility of a Liberal-Labour Combine: Channel Tunnel Not so Popular: Rapidly Changing Face of London

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Mar. 20.

The Government now seems certain to carry the Coal Bill, because, at the last moment, the Liberals got cold feet and were afraid to support the Conservatives in a crucial division. It is true that most of them did support the Conservatives in the latter's protest against the proposal to subsidize the dumping of British coal abroad, whereby we would have given our trade competitors a marked advantage over our own manufacturers, but, though the Government was defeated by eight votes, clearly the Party is frightened to repeat the experiment. Mr. Lloyd George announced on Wednesday that, owing to the crisis in the Naval Commission—the thinnest of thin excuses—the Liberals will abstain from voting on the remaining vital amendments in committee. There is some ground to believe that the Liberal Party is still split from top to bottom; Mr. Lloyd George found that he could not carry more than half his followers into the division lobby and therefore, to maintain his authority and present some sort of cohesion to the public, he thought it best that none of them should vote at all. It is amazing to think that most of the leaders of the Liberal Party, including Mr. Lloyd George, have been hunching at Downing Street and there seems to be some ground for the belief that we are to have a working arrangement between the two parties. In that case it will be the end of Liberalism, because, if we are to have Socialism, we had better have the real thing rather than tolerate a new brand.

Meantime, Mr. Baldwin's declaration of Empire policy has very much gingered up the Conservatives, who are in good fighting form and ready for an election at any time. This is certain later on in the year, but some think that it may be in June, directly after the Budget, though, if the Labour Party, which is possible, squares the Liberals over land values, taxation, and other similar proposals, including the abolition of Safeguarding and the McKenna Duties, it is not easy to see how the Conservatives can carry any vote of no confidence. Mr. Lloyd George's one hope is to induce the Socialists to introduce some sort of second ballot, in which case Liberalism thinks it would be far better. The Socialists, however, have no intention of doing this, because they prefer the present system, under which at least 80 seats at the last election were won on a split vote. Matters, therefore, will go on as they are at the moment, with the Government getting deeper and deeper into the mire every day, both in home and foreign policy.

The Channel Tunnel

At the time of writing, the Government has made no announcement about its attitude towards the Channel Tunnel report, but the tunnel enthusiasts themselves are full of moderate jubilation and really feel that the project is now within measurable reach. Whether they are right or not remains to be seen, but it cannot be said in all fairness that the report has received a very enthusiastic press, and even opinion in the House of Commons seems more or less neutral, as far as one can judge at present. The Rothermere press, which has always backed the Channel Tunnel, has seized the moment to give a whoop of joy and to advise our administrators to get on with the job without delay. The remainder of the press, however, is apt to draw attention to the noticeably mild quality of the Committee's blessing, and to the quite serious minute of dissent by Lord Ebbisham, late Lord Mayor of London, who concludes that, even if the tunnel could be built and operated successfully by private enterprise, the resultant advantages would be very uncertain, whilst to shipping and agriculture it would bring definite disadvantages. Those who hoped that it would provide an enormous quantity of employment have been disappointed, since the report shows that the construction of the pilot tunnel, which would occupy five years, would only require a force of 250 men, while the indirect employment afforded to the steel trade would only amount to another 4,000.

It must be admitted that the amount of goods traffic that would ever pass through the tunnel would probably be relatively small and confined to luxury products; the great bulk of the traffic would consist of passengers on business and holiday. In this connection, the pessimists point out that it would greatly add to the number of British people wintering abroad, while adding little compensating advantage in the way of foreigners coming to spend their holidays in Great Britain. It is to be doubted whether this is really the case. English people spend their holidays abroad, tunnel or no tunnel, the only limitation in the great majority of cases on this holiday migration being lack of funds. The only additions following the construction of the tunnel would be from the ranks of the aged, infirm and dyspeptic, to whom the idea of a Channel crossing presents a too formidable barrier. On the other hand, there are thousands of Americans who, if there were a Channel tunnel, would spend part of their European holidays in Great Britain, and many inhabitants of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and the Baltic States, who would prefer to spend their summer holidays on the south coast of Great Britain, rather than on their own beaches, which are usually colder or face north.

Anyway, even with the best of goodwill and the reduction of opposition to manageable proportions, there are still many obstacles to be overcome before a start is made. The veto of the Committee of Imperial Defence has yet to be circumnavigated, and an involved treaty has to be arranged with France to settle a number of legal questions which a Channel tunnel would provoke.

The Dangerous Age

The youth of the country will be very annoyed at the opinion expressed to the Standing Committee considering the Road Traffic Bill by Mr. Haycock, that the boy of 19 who has got his girl on the pillion, and is showing off, is generally the one who will be guilty of dangerous driving. There was loud laughter at this, and Mr. Haycock then suggested that people between the ages of 19 and 21 should not be allowed to drive a motor cycle. That, he said, was the most dangerous age. Eventually, the committee passed by 27 votes to 13 the proposal that nobody under the age of 16 should be allowed to drive a motor cycle; at present, a boy of 14 may do so. Mr. Haycock was one of the thirteen who voted against the proposal, on the grounds mentioned. He said that no evidence had been forthcoming that boys between the ages of 14 and 16 were dangerous drivers. It was the safest age; a boy of that age did not consume alcohol and neither did he show off with a girl pillion rider.

Mr. Haycock caused further amusement by stating that nobody over the age of 60 should be licensed. His own father, who was 82, had driven 10,000 miles last year, and he should not have been allowed to drive 10,000 yards.

Col. Howard Bury agreed with Mr. Haycock that the boy of 18 or 19 was a more dangerous driver than the one of 14. It would be interesting to know the age at which the pedestrian crossing the road is more dangerous.

Women in Restaurants

Women are always in the limelight and so are used to it, but most people have sympathy with the latest complaint by women unaccompanied by men that several West End hotels and restaurants refuse to admit them after a specified time

in the evening. So indignant are some women over this treatment, that they are organizing a meeting of protest at Kensington Town Hall early next month. Some restaurants, cafés, and coffee stalls absolutely refuse to serve women in the late evening, unless they are accompanied by a man, while others, although laying down no rule, make it very unpleasant for a lonely woman diner. Thus, waiters have been seen to "freeze" women out, by first of all making them wait and then by informing them after about half-an-hour that the dish they ordered is not available. Such a proceeding is unpleasant both for the woman diner and for any people who may notice it, and it would be far fairer for the restaurant to refuse them entry in the first place.

Not only does this ban on unaccompanied women cause great inconvenience and annoyance to women who go out alone to the theatre or the cinema, but also to those whose public or professional engagements keep them from their homes until late and who may be turned away hungry from a place of refreshment. On being questioned on this policy, the manager of one big restaurant near Piccadilly Circus said that they found it essential in the interests of everybody to make a rule that women could only be served when accompanied by a man. It was not often they were called on to use the rule, because most women when they found themselves alone for a meal in town went into popular cafés where they knew that no distinction was made.

The Imperial Standards

Our Imperial standard yard is getting shorter and our Imperial standard weight is getting lighter! Such is the result of the report issued by the Stationery Office on the re-examination of the Imperial standards, which the law required to be made every ten years. As most people know, all our weights and measures depend in the last resort on the weight and length of two pieces of metal known as the Imperial standard pound and yard. The experts, after five years of tests from 1922 to 1927, give it as their opinion that the Imperial standard yard is now about two ten-thousandths of an inch shorter than in 1852; and the Imperial standard pound has lost about one-five millionth of its weight.

The nature and condition of the Imperial standard pound and its copies seem to be such that it is impossible to disregard the possibility that they may all be slowly losing mass. The report expresses the view that the Imperial standards mentioned should be replaced by standards of greater accuracy and refinement.

New London Landscape

The landscape of London has now for some time past been changing before our very eyes, and further indications of the continuance of this policy have just been announced. The latest news is that part of the Victoria Embankment may be affected, if the plans for a new and finer Lever House materialize. In this case, the two schools adjoining Lever House, namely, the City of London Boys School and the City of London Girls School, will have to move to other premises. There is a possibility that these two schools may occupy the site of the Merchant Taylors School, at present situated in Charterhouse Square, when the latter is transferred to Rickmansworth in two or three years' time.

In any event, the extensive rebuilding plans for Lever House will be put into operation shortly, and, during the transformation, the personnel, consisting of some 1,200, will be sent to St. Martin's le Grand. This scheme is but one of many signs of the expansion of modern commerce in London, which is resulting in such changes in erstwhile familiar thoroughfares.

Second-Hand Aeroplanes

"Used" aeroplanes are now on the market, in the same way that one can buy a second-hand car if one cannot afford a new model, this being one of the results of the popularity of flying and of the rapid alteration and improvements in methods of aircraft building. Pilottowers are tempted by the new models, and new would-be flyers are now able to take the air in a used machine purchased at a reduced price. Gipsy Moths and Avro two-seaters will soon be figuring in the "small ads" columns of the daily press. The used-aeroplane market is mostly confined to light aircraft, prices as low as £400 being asked for a machine which, when new, cost from

£650 to £700. A secondhand flying boat can be bought for £1,000 and a rebuilt S.E. 5A Wat design single-seater is priced as low as £250. Unlike the second-hand car, a second-hand light aeroplane has had a thorough overhaul in anything within the past year, since each year the certificate of airworthiness must be renewed, involving an official inspection and renewal of any worn parts. No such guarantee can be afforded to the purchaser of a second-hand car, as many a car-owner has found to his cost. Firms now will even sell a pilot an aeroplane on the hire-purchase system, and will take a secondhand machine in part purchase for a new model.

Dullness of Politics

Mar. 27.

A few days ago everybody was talking as if a political crisis might be in sight with a General Election in the very near future. All anxiety on this score has vanished and the only real issue of importance before us is supplied by the Easter holidays. Money is so short that all the British holiday resorts are imploring the Government to follow the example of America and issue a slogan "See Your Country First." It may, however, somewhat overshadow the Easter holidays in this country if the Chancellor puts 2d. more on petrol as he is likely to do, because the weather though cold is just now so very fine, after a relatively mild winter, that every one will take to the road as usual when our brief spring relaxation arrives. Yet it is not an early spring because there is hardly the least sign of any vegetation moving and a few spring flowers, especially in the Parks where they are carefully tended, are all that remind us of the coming warm weather.

The interest fell out of politics because the Liberals and Socialists have made an agreement to run a Free Trade campaign against Mr. Baldwin's Empire Trade movement; obviously if they agree on one vital issue they cannot very well scrap on others. Hence the Coal Bill is not now being opposed by the Liberals, nor will the Budget, and there is really nothing in sight at all which will in any way render the position of the Government difficult for the time being. Many consider, indeed, that no election is likely before next year. Liberalism is not ready for a fight and it hopes in due course to induce the Government to accept either the alternative vote or the second ballot. Hence the debates in the House are very tame, although Socialist extremists have been anxious to eliminate the Army, Navy and Air Force!

London Waking Up Again

The newspapers reflect the feeling that interest is out of politics for the moment and they are turning to the ordinary events of the day. Even interest in the Naval Conference has now very largely subsided because of the endless intricacies of the negotiations. People are really much more concerned in the little everyday events which happen round about them. Thus the new Charing Cross bridge is now being discussed by a Committee of the House and the London County Council has produced a gigantic model showing what London will look like in the S. W. area when the bridge comes into existence. It certainly looks attractive, and will change the complexion of innumerable streets not merely round the bridge heads, but for at least a mile away. Probably it will open up the whole of the St. Martin's Lane and Long Acre areas on really modern lines. At least two theatres are to be built in Long Acre; just now there is a great boom in theatre building, though it is difficult to see how a small theatre, and there are quite a number of these, can ever pay.

Regent Street is to be repaved and relit at the end of the coming London season, and thirty other Westminster thoroughfares alone will be up for repairs between now and October. St. Paul's Cathedral is almost finished, and the reopening of the reconstructed part will be marked by a special service at which Their Majesties will be present.

This week the King and Queen gave their first indoor afternoon party. There is now no real talk of the King's health being incapable of coping with his duties this summer. The shops are not having a good time at present; people have less money to spend than usual and very little credit is given, even to regular customers. Shop raids are innumerable, and

seem now to be specialising on furs. I cannot remember a single case where the Police have managed to put their hands up to now on any of the very elaborate machinery which must exist for getting rid of these stolen goods.

Hotels are being remodelled and it is not easy to give banquets anywhere now in London except at very high rates. I should not have thought so; but I am told that England is losing her sweet tooth and that savouries are replacing sweets in the national menu.

Fox Guilty of Matricide

Harry Fox, aged 31, was convicted at Lewes last week for the murder of his mother by strangulation in Room 66 in a Margate Hotel. It will be remembered that the crime was discovered by inquiries from the insurance company with whom Fox had insured his mother for £3,000, the policy of which expired an hour or two after the murder. Mrs. Fox was discovered dead in a room filled with smoke—Fox gave the alarm—and at the inquest death from shock and heart failure was recorded. It is typical of English justice that neither the jury nor the public knew that the prisoner had a long career of crime and that since the age of 13 he had almost without interruption preyed upon society, though given repeated chances of returning to an honest life. Many people wondered what would be the result of the jury's findings as the medical evidence was a little conflicting in regard to the cause of the victim's death.

The crime is a particularly revolting one in view of the fact that the victim is the mother of the murderer. Fortunately the murder of a parent is extremely rare in this country, and it is difficult to recall a parallel in recent times to this case. The last recorded case of matricide was the Kentish Town murder in April 1879 when Thomas Perryman, a mason, was sentenced to death for strangling his aged mother. Hadyn's Dictionary of Dates, covering nearly 30 years, shows only five similar cases.

The country is to be congratulated upon the exemplary manner in which trials of this kind are conducted, this particular trial lasted nine days. Sir Sidney's Rowlatt's charge to the jury was a masterpiece of fairness and lucidity. The jury especially did their duty most honorably. It was only this week that Lord Darling, giving evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, expressed his admiration for the courage and honesty of English juries. He especially praised them for "giving a right verdict, sometimes in face of the most terrifying arguments about how they might feel ten years hence if they gave a wrong verdict." That tribute from a judge of vast experience the jury in this case have fully earned. And it is on the courage and honesty of our English juries that safety of life in a modern state depends.

The latest development in this case is that doctors' reports on the mental condition of Fox are to be sent to the Home Office; he drew an ex-service pension at once time for epilepsy.

Lord Balfour's Last Journey

Wonderful tributes are still being paid to the late Lord Balfour whose funeral took place at Whittingham with simple ceremony. The Lammermuir hills were white with snow when the coffin arrived by train and was borne to the church and placed on trestles in front of the door of the family pew. It was left there unadorned by flowers. As the church door was closed, men touched their caps and women wept with bowed heads. The funeral was attended by members of the family, representatives of the Scottish Conservative organization, and all the villagers. Estate workers carried the coffin and placed it on a farm cart which was used as the funeral car.

A Memorial Service was held at Westminster Abbey on Saturday afternoon, at which the Duke of York represented the King, and Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, prominent members of Parliament of all parties, and members of the Diplomatic Corps were included in the great congregation that paid tribute to the memory of the late earl. The Dowager Lady Rayleigh, a sister of the late Lord Balfour, was overcome with grief during the service and Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's physician, left his place among the congregation and went

to her. By Lord Balfour's will he left his estate to his brother but added a codicil in 1927 leaving, subject to his brother's approval, his estate to his nephew in order to avoid paying excessive death duties. Apparently there are no public bequests, but all is left to his family and immediate circle.

Our Declining Bank Rate
The continuous downward trend of the bank rate is welcomed with open arms in the City and Stock Exchange. It is now 3½ per cent.—the lowest since 1923—and we are promised an even lower rate. This apparently is the one bright spot in a depressing trade outlook. Trade is bad, and shows no sign of improvement but with cheap money and promises of even cheaper money the outlook should become brighter. The unemployed now number 1,621,800, or over 500,000 more than when the Socialists took office.

End of Gilbert and Sullivan Season
Much to everybody's regret the Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Savoy Theatre is now over. It ended on Saturday night amid the scenes of enthusiasm which one has come to associate with such occasions. The scenes were rather tempered by sadness by the announcement that Mr. Lytton, who has nearly completed 50 years with the present company has definitely decided to retire after his coming tour. Over and over again surprise is expressed at the popularity of these works deeply dyed in the spirit of the Victorian age. No doubt some of Gilbert's favourite jests ring hollow in our ears to-day and no doubt Sullivan's musicianship has to pass the test of listeners who are no longer under the spell of his style or of his reputation. The present season has, however, proved once again that the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, however close the circle of ideas within which they move and however repetitive the wit of their author, appeal unfailingly to the mass of the English nation both young and old. The secret of their success is that the sound of genuinely English melody and genuinely English humour always appeal to an English audience and always will appeal. Gilbert has never the sneer that irritates or the cynicism that corrodes. It is felt that we must do everything to preserve the simplicity of these light operas, and all temptation to add to them in any way or interpret them differently could be resisted. They are part of our English traditions and institutions and are one of the few things typical of our nation and our people left to us.

End of the Italian Exhibition
The Italian Art Exhibition is no more. Up to the last the attendances were exceptionally large and everybody regretted its closing. Up to the last moment members of the public hung on until forced to leave. The pictures were moved without mishap. By the way, the fact that Botticelli's Annunciation—a picture lent to Burlington House by the Glasgow Art Gallery—was discovered to have broken out into blains and blisters—but for its journey to London its condition would never have been noticed.

The late Dr. Bode, Director of the Berlin Gallery contended that all works of art, and especially all pictures painted on wooden panels, suffered from the slightest change of atmosphere or heating. I have heard it stated that American collectors frequently find that French furniture warps and cracks in the arid atmosphere of Fifth Avenue. Doubtless the Glasgow Botticelli was affected by transference north some years ago, but we sincerely hope that nothing similar will happen to any of the foreign loans, since it would definitely put an end to exhibitions of the kind we have just seen, which are becoming a real necessity in our art lives.

Sale of Famous Manuscripts
Another famous sale is to take place at Sotheby's next month. In it is one of the finest collections of first editions and MSS to be seen. It is Dr. Johnson's last book of notes in which he appears to have contemplated an essay on "Scepticism." Johnson's notes were written on October 31, 1781. He died six weeks later. There is a long Dickens letter describing his visit in 1842 to the U.S. and meeting with President Tyler. Other interesting items are a page of the MSS of Thackeray's "Pamensia," 24 lines of Shelley's "The Revolt of Islam," a set of the elaborate note books of George Eliot, a remarkable letter of Jane Austen, verses of Byron, and letters of

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

The Prime Minister Exhorts the People: Trade Unions Reject Pan-Pacific Secretariat

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Mar. 5.

Following on an urgent appeal by Mr. Hughes, made in Sydney, when addressing the Justice Association, to cultivate optimism in regard to the position of Australian industry and finance, comes an appeal from the Prime Minister, Mr. Scullin. The latter, asking for the co-operation of the Australian people, states:—"In making this appeal for the co-operation of the people of Australia, and in particular the wheat growers, I do so with firm faith in the great possibilities of our country. There is no need for pessimism, but there is need for courage and determination. With a belief in our country, with a desire for its progress, with resolution to develop its resources and employ our people, Australia can and will become one of the greatest countries of the world. The Prime Minister continues to point out that caution, but not panic, is the need of the moment, which Australian history is passing by, and that he has great faith in the possibilities of wheat, which is a staple need overseas.

Charles Lamb. There is a relic of Burns in the form of an excise permit signed and filled in by him allowing a Mr. Anderson to receive one cask of foreign rum, proof, quantity, nine gallons March 1, 1792. This does not end the collection, and the public will be more than usually interested in the disposal of these famous MSS.

Preparing for Antwerp Exhibition
We are busily preparing the British Section of the Antwerp Exhibition which opens the week after Easter on April 25 to 26 and lasts until October. The British section will be very extensive and is the most important arranged by the Government since the Wembley Exhibition; it will be largely maritime and to ensure a worthy display the Government is spending £100,000. From July 17 to 23, which will include the Belgian national fête day, a British week is to be held. The British building, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with interior decorations by Professor Richardson, stands on the bastions of one of the old forts on the outskirts of Antwerp and commands a view of the whole of the rest of the exhibition. In the centre court there is to be a huge electric working model showing British shipping routes throughout the world. At the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, who is patron of the special committee for the British section, a Pageant of the Red Ensign is being organized by the Master Mariners in co-operation with leading shipping companies. A committee, presided over by Sir William Beveridge, is arranging a novel exhibit to illustrate the part taken by British scientists in fighting tropical diseases.

The East African Dependencies, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Malaya are exhibitors in the Colonial Court, and there is a separate composite exhibit for all the Dominions and Colonies in the Empire Court. Those authorities preparing for the exhibition are in the midst of preparations and are so busy they find it difficult to see the end. They all expect to have their exhibits ready, however, and as altogether some 20 countries are taking part in the exhibition, it should prove one of the greatest seen in Europe for some time.

Spring

Last Friday was the official day of spring and we were all prepared to have at least a good many days wintry weather since last week a very cold, windy and wintering spell was over the country and Friday did not dawn at all like a spring day. However, this week we are all prepared to believe that the winter is past and spring has come. The trees are beginning to bud, spring flowers are in profusion, and people are sheeding woollies, which shows that the inhabitants of the British Islands never profit by experience! We think of football coming to an end, the flat racing season started, and all summer sports in the offing, and given a little sunshine we all persuade ourselves that winter has gone for good. Springtime in England is a wonderful season and in spite of the rather melancholy outlook on heavyweight matters we are enjoying our spell of spring.

Mr. Scullin speaks of a compulsory pool, with a price guarantee operating with a business-like manner of marketing products. He says:—"We also appeal to them earnestly to increase the acreage under production," meaning the wheat growers, and adds:—"The general depression may teach us a lesson. We shall be compelled to take stock of our position."

On Friday, February 28, Mr. Scullin discussed the difficulties of the London Exchange at present, which is attributed to the fact that our value and volume of export of primary products had been less in the last few months than is usual. He replied to a cable message sent by press representatives. The Prime Minister directed attention to the fact that, though exports had decreased, imports had not, but, quite to the contrary, they continued at a high scale and the demand by importers, in spite of the £17,000,000 in gold shipped, exceeded the momentary supply.

"In these circumstances, the banks, without any pressure from the Government, have taken steps to conserve their London funds. Clearly the increase in the Bank exchange rate was a necessary and natural corrective step. Any other action which the banks may deem necessary for the conservation of their London funds is, of course, a matter for their own decision. The position must be corrected, and to that end it is essential that imports should be diminished, and that every possible step should be taken to increase exports." The Ministry, he said, would do everything in its power to correct that position. The Cabinet has held its last meeting before the reassembly at Canberra when Mr. Scullin outlined the legislative programme for the coming session commencing on March 12.

Adventure's Storybook Ending
On the evening of Tuesday, March 4, two young Brisbane citizens were married after a true adventure story experience. For nine days, a search had been made for the young couple, who disappeared from the Lowmead district, adjacent to Bundaberg, North Queensland coast, on February 21. When found by a police constable, the youth, Clive Taylor, aged 22 years, was endeavouring to construct a raft of rough timber to cross a creek which they had reached after days of wandering among marshlands. They were almost entirely without food during the period they were lost and suffered intensely from privation.

The girl's parents proceeded in court against the young man, and called the daughter to give evidence against her husband. This she refused to do at her parents' bidding. Consequently, the action was unavailing and the young man was discharged, to the joy of his newly-wed bride.

Trade Union Congress

At the conference of the All-Australian Trade Unions Congress, time was devoted to industrial legislation formulations in regard to the Arbitration, Crimes, and Transport Workers Acts. The question of their affiliation with the Pan-Pacific Secretariat was put before the unions and brought forth much feeling, expressed both by those of the moderate section who disfavoured the continuance of the association of Australia's unions with the Secretariat, and those known as the 'reds,' who loudly and strongly advocated adherence to the organization. The voting upon the question found the moderates in a majority, but the extremist party are not satisfied with their defeat and will endeavour to have the question again submitted to the Congress. This does not seem to be a likely remedy for their defeat, although the moderates' majority was not perhaps overwhelming. Still, it was a good working one and is not likely to be reversed by many votes.

The Timber Workers, and the Transport Workers (New South Wales) representatives were among those who favoured the abolition of the Arbitration Court. This is only what could be expected, as these sections of workers have been militant in their endeavour to force this issue upon the people. How-

ever, the vote of the country at the last elections, was decidedly in favour of the court, and the electrical trade representative of Queensland and the Firemen and Engine Drivers of New South Wales gave support to the discussion. Before the conference, Mr. Blackburn, a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, gave a lengthy explanation of a proposal for the abandonment of the present system of arbitration and the adoption of conciliation committees representative of both sides, under a commissioner as chairman. He received a good hearing.

The problem of loss by unemployment was brought before the congress. While several more or less one-sided arguments were brought to bear on this question, as was natural enough, nevertheless the outstanding fact was brought to the notice of those trade representatives at the conference, by the wider minded and more thoughtful members, that production and the people's purchasing power must be balanced before the account of labour could be satisfactory; till such time as this state of affairs existed unemployment was the penalty of circumstances which could not be balanced. A recommendation to the Federal Government was to be made that National Insurance should be considered on the lines set forth by a draft scheme made by the New South Wales Labour Council. Every worker and master would be brought under this scheme should an act be passed by Parliament. Unemployed would benefit after the eighth day of unemployment.

Note was made before the Congress of the number of present unemployed who had been evicted by landlords on account of inability to pay rent. This would not be so worthy of consideration were it not that reduced wages have been enforced among the various trades, not one, but with several drops in the basic wage in the last two years. A fall of 1.6 per cent. in general food prices has been experienced, and on some items of clothing, such as overcoats and heavy materials, decided drops in the values of furniture (not altogether in favour of the working man's assets) but in rents there has been not been a fall. Melbourne rents are on the basis of a four-roomed flat, which, in a decent locality, is 80s., and in a medium class suburb (the building not in first-class order) and generally a converted building, 50s; outer suburbs with higher fares 40s; in crowded suburbs not of such good repute 30s; four to five small-roomed industrial quarter cottages are seldom under 30s. Sydney rents are higher, as also are the transportation fares to and from places of work.

The Victorian working 53 days on an average 48 hour week does not find himself with more than 40s. to 50s. to keep the average family of a wife and three children, the single man can board for 30s. to 35s. and is better off, of course. Bread is 11d. a 2 lb. loaf undelivered, vegetables average 6d. per lb., meat 11d. (not the best cuts, of course), eggs vary from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a dozen in the year; in the last seven years the price of milk has risen several times but never returned to a lower figure.

The average Australian is a town dweller, and naturally the operatives in town areas are greater in number than the country workman who can find room for a cow and a few fowls to help the house expenses. Even in the country rents are ridiculous. An extreme instance is a cottage in the irrigation area of the Riverina, in southern New South Wales, a £320 wooden cottage without bathroom, a quarter-acre block of land attached thereto, upon which is a dam for water, which is extra, and a shed which serves for stable and wash-house (own tubs and copper to be provided obtains a rent of 30s; for a slab hut of two rooms and concreted verandah, one end enclosed, with bench for laundry and personal washing operations, dam and land area same as previous cottage, 20s. The latter type have no tanks for drinking water. It is little wonder that the Trade Unions are taking up the matter of approaching the powers that be to attempt to get a means of ensuring lower rents and some way out of present difficulties for those of their numbers who are unemployed. Whether a moratorium would be effective is doubtful, but a fair rents board

might meet the need of more than one section of the community.

An Extraordinary Document

"Union is Strength." Why not, then, a union of housebreakers? Australia, always accused of being prone to unionism run riot, would not be behind the times in recognizing the deep factor of truth in the olden time proverb. The trial of Llewellyn Jones, of the profession of a vagrant and housebreaker, at the City Court, Melbourne, brought to light the articles of agreement under which his particular Association of Housebreakers worker. The details were as follows:—

- (1) No member of the organization can in any circumstances retain articles of value.
- (2) That the proceeds, after being materialized into cash, be equally divided among the members.
- (3) That members will in no wise convey directly or indirectly to others the nature of the organization's business.
- (4) That each member where the scheme involves the whole shall execute his duties without any compunction.
- (5) That no member, if detained by law, shall disclose the identity of confederates.
- (6) That no member is entitled to redeem any property that has been sold or pawned.
- (7) That the business transacted is in the interests of the organization and shall be equally distributed.
- (8) That no member is entitled to any profits belonging to the organization.
- (9) That no member shall act by himself without first notifying and consulting the other members of the organization.
- (10) That the welfare and safety of the organization be preserved with the utmost caution.

New South Wales Reform

The Legislative Council Reform Bill has been explained by Mr. Boyce, Attorney-General for that State. It is proposed that the New South Wales Legislative Council should continue with the acceptance of five main principles:—(1) Sixty members instead of an unlimited number as at present. (2) No salaries for members. (3) A tenure of twelve years, one-fourth of the members retiring every three years; instead of the life tenure as at present. (4) Elections by both Houses of Parliament (State of New South Wales) under the proportional representation system, instead of the present system of nomination by Parliament. (5) Definition of powers, with a provision for the settling disagreements between the two houses.

Hunchback's Brave Effort

No long ago a courageous little boy who was lame aided the rescue of another lad from drowning. This epic action has been equalled by an aged hunchbacked man who gave his life in an attempt to rescue a lad of fifteen, Alfred Hanlon. The old man, named Joseph Dyer, was walking near a dam which is situated two miles from the town of Young, in New South Wales. The lad was swimming in the dam. As Dyer drew near, he realized the boy was in difficulties which he could not surmount alone. With no hesitation, the hunchbacked man of 63 years went into the water and, reaching Hanlon, endeavoured to bring him to the bank. It was a desperate task and he cried out for help as he spent his last energies to accomplish his object. It chanced that the only other near by was a man named Baines, who was himself crippled. Undeterred by his infirmity, Baines risked his own life by going to the assistance of the hunchback and the lad who was now dead in his arms. Disengaging the dead boy, Baines took the collapsing hunchback and made for the bank, which he reached safely, only to find that Dyer was dead before he had accomplished this feat. Himself feeling the effects of the strain consequent upon his action, he hastened to the police, who took charge of the victim of the tragedy, recovering the body of the lad from the dam.

REUTER'S Cologne correspondent states that to prevent the threatened closing down of the Becker steel works at Willich, near Düsseldorf, the employees have proposed to the directors that wages be reduced by 15 per cent. all round. If carried out, the proposal would effect a saving in the wages bill of £5,000 a month.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

KIDNAPPED BY CHINESE BANDITS

Cruel Treatment Followed by Thrilling Escape of a Missionary

By WALTER H. OLDFIELD

For many months the territory in which we were working in South China had been in a state of unrest. Civil war had swept over the country, and in its wake robber bands had sprung up that operated in various districts. These bands had their hiding places away back among the distant mountains, but periodically they swooped down upon the helpless people living in the towns and villages. Homes were burned, men murdered, women ravished, and then with the booty which they had secured, and with captives to be held for ransom, the robbers would retreat to the distant hills. Here for a time they would revel in their ill-gotten gains, or torture their prisoners until the desired ransom money was paid, and then sally forth again to loot and murder as before.

If the robbers were not too daring the authorities often made little effort to apprehend them, and at other times it appeared that the authorities and outlaws were on too friendly terms.

These were the conditions when one day I received a telegram calling me to headquarters to attend an Executive Committee meeting. I at once gathered a few things together and started on the journey. We were travelling by launch and I was the only white man on board, but there were a large number of Chinese passengers. The travelling was far from comfortable. There were two tiny cabins for the well-to-do, and a larger room the full width of the boat for the rank and file of the people. This room afforded but box car accommodation. Into it the passengers packed like sardines. Men, women and children with their bundles, bedding and baskets, each tried to find enough space on the bare floor to sit upon or lie down. This room resembled the bar room of a low-class country hotel. We had scarcely started on our journey when the floor was strewn with fruit peelings, tobacco stubs, and spilled tea. The air was filled with tobacco smoke, opium fumes and the odour of a mass of perspiring and unwashed humanity which compelled the passengers to endure a wide variety of the alleged 119 distinct smells known to the Celestial Empire.

When travelling in this style it is never convenient to undress. As night comes on, all that is necessary is to take off your shoes, hang up your hat, roll up in your blanket and, if you can, go to sleep. If the noise from gambling, combined with the confusion and smells, keeps you awake no one is to blame but your own fastidious self.

This general room had also some narrow wooden berths, like shelves, fastened to the wall, on which a certain number of passengers could sleep. I was fortunate in securing one of these upper shelves and congratulated myself on being a few feet from the seething humanity lying on the floor, and a little further away from the various kinds of vermin that often roam about at night.

On account of the dangers of travel the launch ran only by day-light. For the first two days of the journey all went well, and on the evening of the second day we anchored near a market town. In order to let Mrs. Oldfield know that all was well I wrote a post card, and in company with a Chinese friend went ashore to post it.

When we entered the town we noticed there was an abnormally large number of idle men loitering around the streets. Their general appearance did not inspire confidence, and I laughingly said to my Chinese companion, "I would rather meet these men in daylight than after dark." Little did I think when I said those words that not many hours would elapse before I should meet those same men, and in circumstances that were to be far

from pleasant. However, thinking that the atmosphere of the town was not conducive to good health, we quickly posted the card and forthwith returned again to the launch.

We had not travelled more than five miles, however, when we were attacked from the shore by a robber band. The robbers had chosen a place where the stream was broken into narrow channels, and where navigation was both difficult and dangerous. As soon as they began to fire on the launch the steersman, seeing he could not run the gauntlet, attempted to turn around and escape that way. But in the confusion and excitement the launch ran into shallow water and stuck fast in the sand.

Immediately a number of the crew jumped into the water on the sheltered side of the launch, and for



Walter H. Oldfield

a time worked heroically endeavouring to push the launch out into deeper water. While the crew worked, the robbers poured a fusillade of bullets into the side of the boat.

Bullets flew everywhere. Some came crashing through the windows scattering broken glass over the frightened passengers. Other bullets came screaming through the sides of the launch making splinters fly in all directions, while still others made a terrific noise as they went screeching through empty kerosene tins which the Standard Oil Co. were sending down the river to be refilled.

I was lying on the side of the launch from which the bullets were coming. There was no place to find shelter, no place to hide, and as the missiles of death were pouring in from every angle it seemed humanly impossible to escape being killed or seriously wounded.

As I lay on my back praying and wondering whether my end had come, quick as a flash my mind ran back over the twenty years of service in China. I remembered fellow missionaries of earlier days with whom I had laboured who had laid down their lives after a few years of service, and I rejoiced that my life had been spared so long. Now, if I were to meet my end in this tragic manner, still I had no regrets that in answer to God's call I had gone forth to the field. I was still meditating when, bang! two bullets came crashing through my berth. One bullet passed just above my knee and the other just below. Fortunately I was lying down perfectly flat, otherwise I would have been wounded.

Presently there came a lull in the shooting, and in order to see what was taking place I sat up and peered out through the canvas sides of the launch. With that peep all hope of escape rapidly vanished. A large band of robbers was standing on shore. Some were reloading their rifles, while others were aiming their guns in our direction and preparing

to shoot. For a quarter of a mile or more the river bank was lined with armed men, while still others were walking through the long grass and approaching the stream. Bugles were blowing, flags were flying, and it could be easily seen that the robbers were well armed and organized. They appeared to be about one hundred in number.

But with that hasty glance I saw more than robbers. I noticed that all the berths on the launch were empty—all, save the one that I was in. Now the night before each berth was occupied, and even that morning, twenty minutes before, when the firing began, each berth had its occupant. But now all were empty, and all the passengers were lying crosswise on the floor covered up with their padded quilts. The reason for these tactics was not hard to find. The Chinese had been more accustomed to robbery than I was, and so when the first shots were fired the passengers in the upper berths had jumped quickly down on the floor and with the other passengers lay crosswise of the launch, packed like sardines in a can. This scheme exposed but the smallest part of their bodies to the firing, while I in my ignorance was, lying stretched out full length, five feet, nine inches and a half—a splendid target for robber bullets.

With bullets flying all around me it was a wonder I had not been shot a half dozen times. But it did not take me long to learn the obvious lesson. In that hour of peril I did not need anyone to point out to me the danger of remaining longer in my berth. As the bullets began to crash into the launch more thickly than before, I sprang from my berth to the floor and began to squeeze in between a fat man and a thin one. I wished they both were fat for it did seem that the fat man afforded a little more protection than the boney individual on the other side. But there was no time to pick or choose, so I hurriedly wormed my way into my narrow quarters. As I was squeezing in three bullets came crashing through my berth. Two of the bullets would have penetrated my body had I still been lying there, while the third bullet went screeching through my pillow. It tore holes in my clothing, cut in two three pieces of sugar cane that were lying underneath, and splintered the board that was at my head. Had I remained in my berth another moment, sudden death would have been my lot. But the Lord was caring for me, and caused me to move in the nick of time. Thus my life was spared. The crashing bullets as they whizzed by threw dust and splinters over my face and aroused in my heart a sense of God's nearness. They also urged me, if possible, to squeeze a little farther into my narrow quarters.

As the bullets were whistling past I remembered stories I had heard of how the lives of soldiers on the field of battle had occasionally been saved by something they had in their pockets: a knife, a razor, or a book, which by diverting a bullet saved their lives. I therefore quickly reached for my grip containing general articles and drew it to my head, and then lay down flat again as before.

The shooting continued until four hundred shots had been fired. Then the boatmen, seeing they could not work the launch out into deeper water and escape, finally gave up in despair and offered to surrender. Then only did the firing cease.

The launch had grounded on the farther side of the river and in order to reach us the robbers had to secure boats. There were two small fishing boats lying nearby, and at the point of a gun the robbers forced the fishermen to bring them across. I could see that the robbers would soon reach us, and although expecting to lose all the clothing I had in my suitcase or basket, still I hoped, to be able to save that which I was wearing. So hastily I arose and put on a few extra garments. I also hid my silver watch in an inside vest pocket, and then covering myself with my blanket, but leaving a small peep hole in one corner, from which I could watch operations, I lay down again with the others, and awaited developments.

We had an armed guard on board; soldiers in uniform, well armed and paid by the company to protect the launch in its journeys, but during the attack this guard had remained

absolutely inactive. They had not returned a single shot. They certainly were economical with their ammunition and could not be accused of wasting bullets. There was evidently such a friendly feeling between themselves and the robbers that they did not want to oppose their "Brethren."

Now, however, that the crew had surrendered, this guard threw down their arms, took off their uniforms, and quietly awaited the robbers' arrival.

I had not long to wait. The robbers came across, wild with rage because we had not surrendered sooner, and threatening vengeance on all and sundry who had dared to hold out against them. We could see we were in for trouble, and as soon as the robbers reached the launch, confusion reigned supreme. For a time, hell was let loose, as the robbers began to ill-treat and kill the passengers. The angry curses of the robbers mingled with the yells the women, as some of them were murdered, struck terror to our hearts.

While these scenes of bloodshed were taking place on the front of the launch we were lying on the floor in the general room listening to the sounds of slaughter that was occurring just a few feet away. We could hear the awful yells and screams, and in fancy could visualize how the passengers were meeting their doom, and wondered what our fate might be when the robbers came into our room. The suspense was awful! I have passed through many trying experiences in China, but have always found that the pain endured was always easier to bear than the few minutes of suspense that preceded it. In the case of actual suffering, the confusion and excitement which accompanies it, for the moment, makes one almost unconscious of pain, but the suspense of the few minutes of uncertainty which precedes the suffering is almost unbearable. There was nothing to do, however, but commit our way unto the Lord, and be prepared to take, at the robbers' hands, whatever the Lord permitted.

(To be continued next week.)

CANDIDATE FOR THE PEACE PRIZE

Baron Shidehara's Work in Saving Naval Conference

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Apr. 6.

A movement has taken form and is slowly gaining momentum to organize world opinion to recommend Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japan's Foreign Minister, for the Nobel Peace Prize, in that it really was he who was finally responsible for the happy understanding between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States at the London conference.

Had another official occupied his position, these people say, the London conference would, in all probability, have been totally wrecked and the shipbuilding race would have taken a big spurt forward in an atmosphere of considerable suspicion and acrimony. Here in Japan, the Navy stood pat on its original demands and this element, which had powerful backing, was led by Admiral Kanji Kato, Chief of the Naval General Staff, whose tenacity of purpose no one can gainsay and who risked all he had for what he considered to be of the highest importance to his country. It was to such an opponent and his following that Baron Shidehara flung down the gage, and admirers of Baron Shidehara declare that only a statesman of his calibre could have handled the situation that arose after the Reed-Matsudaira compromise had been effected in London. It must here be remembered that the Naval General Staff is under the direct control of His Majesty the Emperor, is entrusted with the high duty of supervising and being responsible for the country's naval needs and strategy, and is absolutely independent of the Cabinet. With such antagonists, Baron Shidehara matched his wits and determination, and emerged triumphant.

It was late last Sunday afternoon that a group of newspaper men,

your correspondent included, gathered at the Premier's official residence, where an important and decisive conference on the Reed-Matsudaira compromise was in progress. On the issue of this depended the life of the naval conference. Baron Shidehara, from the very outset, was strong for accepting the compromise and attended the conference with a draft of the reply that, in his opinion, should be sent to the Japanese delegates in London. So strongly, so persuasively, and so clearly did he marshal his arguments that he won. When he emerged, he was a profusion of smiles—something rare, for Baron Shidehara is usually a grave sort of personage—and announced that he had prevailed on the Cabinet to accept his draft. When once he feels a cause is just and right, or can serve a noble purpose, Baron Shidehara backs it to the hilt and of him it might be said that, like Emerson, he dips his pen into the inkpot with all his might because he is never afraid of falling into it.

His enemies have taunted the Baron with being spineless and, in the present instance, he has been represented by these as having "basely surrendered" to America and Britain. All this is slander, pure and simple. He has, for instance, taken considerable, yet dignified, objection to the anti-Asiatic clause in the United States immigration act; but, instead of nursing a sullen and morbid hatred, he has always believed that the right would ultimately triumph and that the "love of justice which kindled American independence will continue to inspire the American mind." These were the words he decided that continuance of discussions on the immigration issue would not serve any useful purpose for the time being.

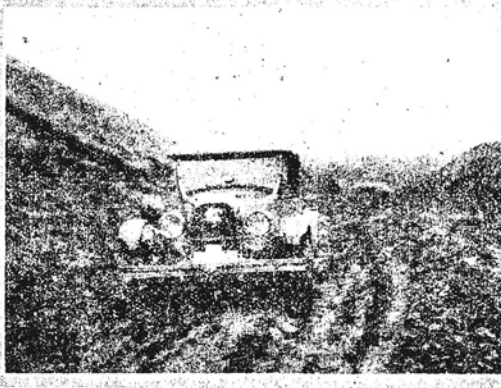
Baron Shidehara has also been taunted with playing second fiddle to the other powers, notably to Great Britain and the United States. This is not quite correct. It has been almost an axiom of Japan's foreign policy to aim at being on the best possible terms with Britain and America, and when Japan's interests have not been affected adversely, Baron Shidehara has co-operated heartily, not merely played second fiddle, with these two countries. When, however, he felt that, in the interests of his country, a different line of policy was imperative, he has not hesitated to act accordingly, amongst the most outstanding examples of independent diplomacy he has been responsible for being the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union when other great Powers were chary of having anything to do with Moscow, and Japan's altered policy towards China which turned this country's back on the gun-boat diplomacy of the Twenty-One Demands sort, and, instead, substituted mutual assistance and co-operation with China in enabling the latter to realise her legitimate national aspirations.

Baron Shidehara has also been stigmatized by some here as a "mere executive," meaning that he is not a political leader. For politics of the baser sort, the Baron has never had, and has, no use; but when it has become necessary to don the mantle of a real political leader, he has never been backward. The manner in which he has helped so greatly to realise a three-power agreement at London is a proof at hand, and there is already much talk about the Baron succeeding Mr. Hamaguchi, the Premier, as head of the Minseitō (Government) party, when the latter retires.

President Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his services in mediating between Japan and Russia in 1905. When one considers what disastrous consequences might have followed in the wake of a total break-up of the London naval conference, how the world would have been clouded by the shadow of a war many times more destructive than the Russo-Japanese war if unrestricted naval building was to continue in an atmosphere charged with distrust and probably also mortified with racial resentment, then, say those who champion the candidature of Baron Shidehara for the Nobel Peace Prize, Japan's Foreign Minister should be regarded as a benefactor not merely of Japan, but of the world, and, as such, is fully deserving of receiving the Nobel Peace Prize.



The road from Nanking to Tangshan



The car stuck in a muddy grade just outside Kuyung.

NANKING TO HANGCHOW MOTOR HIGHWAY

The Story of a Run Over the Newly Opened Road

The highway from Nanking to Hangchow was opened for traffic in October 1929. Prior to this consummation, there had existed a road from Nanking to Tangshan Hot Spring, built by famine relief authorities in 1921; and a road from Hangchow to Sanchiaofu in Chekiang over which travellers have passed for some time on route to Mokanshan. The completion of the highway linking the national capital with the Chekiang provincial capital represents road building activity from the old terminal points of Tangshan and Sanchiaofu on the part of authorities in both provinces, meeting at the village of Sze-fu, on the border line. Though officials have used the road the intervention of a winter since its declared opening has prevented many others from trying the journey. At the end of March, however, Mr. C. Y. Cheng, leader of the expedition of the Nash car in 1929, which successfully attempted to get to Hangchow in the "Evening Post" competition, accompanied by Mr. V. Yang, of the Secretariat of the National Government in Nanking, and by Miss A. Viola Smith, American Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, sampled the road. The experience as related recently at a tiffin created such interest that it has been thought worth while to record it for others.

The uncertainties of the day ahead demanded an early start from Nanking on Saturday, March 29. With little in the way of breakfast, the party set out in a Nash car, at 7 a.m., followed, for the sake of precaution, by a second car, an Overland, driven by Mr. Yang's chauffeur. The first part of the journey, to Tangshan Hot Spring, approximately 25 miles, traversed the cobble-stone-paved famine relief road, nine feet wide. There are donkey tracks on either side of the paved road. Thereafter, the new road begins, thirty feet wide, the road bed well made, lifted some three feet above the surrounding country. The first ten miles beyond Tangshan are well paved with limestone surfacing, the stone being procurable in quantities in the hills nearby. Over this road it was possible to make good time, achieving forty-five to fifty miles an hour with ease. This stretch leads to within

one mile of the walled city of Kuyung, whence the road to the provincial capital, Chinkiang, was seen to lead off. As it leaves the Nanking-Hangchow highway, it is a narrow cobblestone road dating also from 1921, and constructed for famine relief purposes. It is possible that it also is wider in parts of its course, since there has been work upon it during this year.

Beyond Kuyung, however, though the roadbed has been made, surfacing has not been commenced. The country is very attractive; the Highway throughout traverses rolling hills. The fact that there had been rain two days previously, and that a drizzling rain was falling, did not simplify matters for the expedition. The car sank axle deep in muddy ruts, moved only at a pace of about ten miles an hour, and the occupants had no easy or luxurious travel. Less than half a mile beyond the city of Kuyung, ascending a moderate grade, the Nash stuck fast. Those of the party who remembered the early days of motoring in the West, felt that history was being repeated, as the aid of a countryman carrying bundles of rice straw was invoked. His straw made a traction-bed which gave the necessary resistance, and the Nash pulled out. Such an early casualty, with the realization that there was no further surfacing on the Kiangsu side of the border portended not well. But no similar difficulty later occurred. Though stretches of muddy road were met, the rest of the journey was accomplished with but one stop for a puncture.

The completion of this roadbed construction must be regarded as an achievement. In addition to the apparently sound road engineering work which has been done, more than sixty bridges have been built on the Kiangsu portion alone—this number was actually counted, and there may be more. Most of them in Kiangsu are of foreign timber crosscut for better preservation. Two are of re-inforced concrete. Chekiang has a larger number of bridges still, and has used concrete bridge work throughout. It is no small accomplishment to make a road in which such an extent of bridge construction is necessitated.

It has been done too, in a way that should last. When the surfacing is completed—and the materials for this are easily available—there will be road of which this country may well be proud.

Luncheon in a village which may have seen a foreigner, but possibly not a foreign woman, was the concern of the whole population. Their attitudes were very friendly, full of a great curiosity, but of a real kindness also.

Nearing the Chekiang border, a scene of great delight after a long Shanghai winter met the eye. Long stretches of blossoming trees filled the landscape for several miles. This is accounted some of the best fruit growing country in these two provinces. In many parts of the highway, of course, is to be seen the mulberry tree, for this area is the home of a productive silk cocoon raising industry.

The border was crossed about 3 p.m., 126 miles from Nanking. For three miles, a stretch of completed surfacing meant good progress for the while. At 4.15 p.m., the party came to the city of Huchow, approaching which the road skirts the lovely lake for a considerable distance. The relief from Shanghai's "flatness" was very great! Thence to Sanchiaofu surfacing operations have been begun, necessitating much detouring. The province of Chekiang throughout has a very creditable record in roadmaking.

If Kiangsu lived up to its privileges on other routes, it would be possible to reach the roads of Chekiang at the border, and to form yet other highways. It is not perhaps generally realized that if Kiangsu completed a stretch of some fifteen miles, the highway between Shanghai and Hangchow would be an accomplished fact. There is a toll road from Shanghai to Ming-hong—fifteen miles. Then no road from the river to the Chekiang border. The road is, however, now complete between Pinghu near the Chekiang-Kiangsu border, and Hangchow, a new portion of it having been opened on April 1. If that portion of the country between the Whangpoo opposite Mingchow, and Pinghu, could be traversed by a road, the connection between Shanghai and Hangchow would be complete.

Between Sanchiaofu and Hangchow at Wukong, the road runs through a very lovely bamboo grove which extends for miles. This por-

tion of the road is known to many people, since the trip to Mokanshan is now made over it.

The journey into Hangchow finally ended at 8 p.m.—a thirteen hour stretch, all running time with the exception of half an hour for lunch and half an hour on the muddy grade, and a short stop to change a wheel. The speedometer of one car registered 218 miles, that of the other 226. Over twenty gallons of petrol were consumed on the journey.

The travellers were pleased at their success in achieving their object, despite the long and hard day's travel. Somehow, after the restrictions of driving in a limited area outside Shanghai, to drive all day, through new country, over a highway constituting a continuous journey, seemed to indicate a sudden freedom. Visions of what roads can and will do to China flooded upon them. It was a prophetic experience.

A PAINTER OF THE SEA

By MERRIAM GRIFFIN

At the Kobza Studio there was, before Mr. Kobza took it away with him when he turned his business over to the Sanzetti Studio, an unfinished portrait of an ancient Chinese staring wistfully out upon a mystic sea while he held a paint brush in his hand. Obviously striving to catch the elusive colour he saw within the wave and put it on the canvas before him. The face of the old Chinese was ineffably sad in spite of its resignation. Mr. Kobza never finished the portrait, he said that he loved it too much to quit working on it.

The artist found the subject of his portrait upon the sacred island of Pootoo, where no woman can set her foot. He went there to catch the brilliance of the sea and the radiant foliage. While he was walking along the beach he saw the old Chinese sitting upon a pile of rocks, he himself painting a picture of the waves. Mr. Kobza sat down and began to sketch the old man. The Chinese allowed him to finish the outline and then called out to find why he should be a subject of artistic interest. Mr. Kobza told him that he had been struck with his picturesque pose and the haunting look of his face.

Then the Chinese showed him the picture he was sketching. It was

of the sea, but out of the waves sparkling in the sun, he had made an ocean veiled in sorrow. His colours were mysterious and dim. And he said that he painted like that because he saw life in the same way.

He had once lived in Peking and had a slim little wife as beautiful as a roll of shiny silk. She had borne him five children all boys. They had saved their money and bought a piece of land and in all the city there was not grass so green or blossoms so crimson. For six years they had lived in perfect contentment and then the youngest baby had toddled out in front of a heavy wagon and had been killed. Heartbroken over the death of his son the old man could not live in the home where he had been so happy. He said farewell to his shining wife and told her he would send for her when he got to Shanghai. A month after he got to Shanghai he had sent money for her to come. And her brother had written back that all his sons and his wife had died of black-smallpox a few days before. Utterly desolate he had gone to Pootoo where he lived in the monastery with the calm priests. He had tried to find peace but he could only find resignation. He bore his sorrows bravely but his heart bled always. The only thing he loved to do was to paint because in that he could express the sadness of life. He could not talk about it and he could not weep. But he could veil the brilliance of waves and show the inevitable gray in every scarlet flower.

When Mr. Kobza showed him the sketch which he had hastily made the old Chinese was interested. He told him that the artist was the first who had ever wanted to paint him and that he had not told the story of his grieving to anyone for a long time. He asked that when the portrait was finished Mr. Kobza would come back and show it to him. Mr. Kobza promised.

A short time ago the portrait was nearly done, as nearly done as it will ever be for the artist can never give up toying with the wistful mystic colours with which he expresses the soul of the old man. But he packed up the picture and went to Pootoo. He went to the old monastery and asked the priest who came to the door to see the man who had the broken heart. The priest replied that there were many. Mr. Kobza took out the portrait and undid the bindings. The priest took the picture and led the artist into a long cool room. The room was empty except for a black box in which was a white sheeted figure. Tall candles spluttered and made halos.

"You are too late," the priest said, "He died two hours ago."

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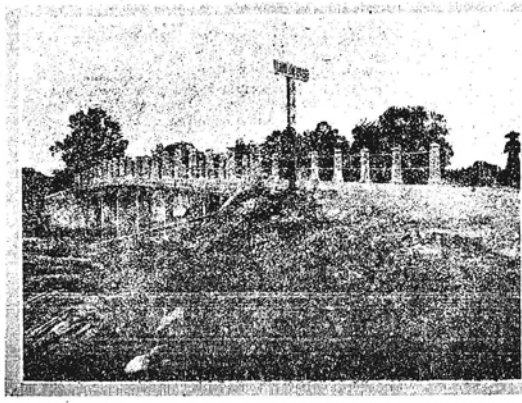
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One of the new 'bus stations being built in Chekiang. Mokanshan is to be seen in the background.



An example of the concrete bridges constructed on the highway in Chekiang province.

THE BOOK PAGE

REGENERATION OF A WORLD POWER

"THE CHINESE REVOLUTION."—By Arthur N. Holcombe. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

In order to understand and to appreciate the present position of political movements in China, knowledge of the form of the government of the country by the Manchu Emperors, and of the course of events following the overthrow of the Empire is of great assistance. The author has adopted this course and very clearly and in some detail laid this information before the reader. The book is excellent in its historical aspect. The Manchu Empire in its three hundred years of power governed the country by means of a large number of officials not principally by leaving the conduct of local affairs to the leading persons of the districts and villages. The officials were responsible to the Emperor but for many purposes the actual government of the country was left to the inhabitants in each district. The mandarin was recruited solely by examination, and classical scholars. When the Manchu dynasty collapsed in 1911 it is not difficult to realize the chaos that ensued. The "Son of Heaven" the head to whom all looked up including the mandarin was gone and at first there was no one to take his place. The views of the mandarins trained under a system not suitable to modern conditions also were in conflict with the scholars educated in modern theories. The critics who are prone to fault finding perhaps do not realize the task that lies before the Republican Officials who are not striving to build up a stable government on the principles enunciated by the founder of the Revolution, Sun Yat Sen. The first attempt of the Revolutionaries was by means of a Parliamentary Republic; that failed when Yuan Shi-Kai seized the power in Peking, and in 1913 those who opposed him were defeated. Followed years of uncertainty, of opposition by the Republicans to the rule of the Tchuans during which Sun Yat Sen and those who believed in him never gave up hope though at times the outlook seemed hopeless. The whole aspect of the Revolution changed when Sun Yat Sen combined with the Soviets. Canton became the rallying ground for all revolutionaries. It is not necessary to set out in detail the events which culminated in the success of the Nationalists and the downfall of the Militarists; these are fully dealt with by the author. The struggles of the various parties within the Kuomintang ending in the defeat of the Communists at Hankow and the break with the Soviets bring the tale down to the supremacy of the Nanking Government, the National Government of China as recognized by the Powers. The officials of that Government have learnt by adversity and the force of circumstances in the course of years valuable lessons in the art of government and are now following the principles of the founder of the revolution. The country to-day is certainly not settled but these principles are possibly slowly but nevertheless certainly being inculcated in the minds of the people. One factor would seem to be outstanding and that is that no militarist can hope to make himself supreme for long. Many have tried since 1912. Where are they now? Sun Yat Sen in his writings laid down the three stages to be gone through before the Republic could be settled on a firm foundation. The military period, political tutelage of the masses and then constitutional government. So far as it can the Nationalist Government with its Five Power Constitution is carrying out that process. It is training officials all over the country and devolving so far as is safe certain functions of government to provincial authorities. Much remains to be done. More trained officials are wanted, the Kuomintang itself must be reorganized by the admission of other parties than the Centre party, the power of the militarists must be finally broken, the superfluous soldiery put to better use, and the finances of the country reorganized; the latter two matters perhaps being of the greatest importance

and the determination of which would enable the Government to carry on the work of bettering the welfare of the masses.

Again it can be said that criticism is easy but progress is certain and one need not despair of success arising out of the present uncertainty. To the well wishers of this country a change now in the form of government would seem to spell disaster. The author deals dispassionately and fairly with the criticism that the Chinese are unable to govern themselves, and contrasts their qualities with the qualities of those nations who are and those who are not deemed fit to enter the League of Nations. After all a she points out the Chinese were governed successfully for generations and their institutions were the model for many of the other countries in the Far East. He makes some interesting comments on the views of various authors who have dealt with the subject of this capacity of the Chinese to govern themselves.

This is a book which should be in the library of any one who desires to have a knowledge of the trend of events in China and to be able to appreciate the present political position as bearing on the future. The author has dealt fully but yet concisely with the government of the country before the Revolution, the course of events immediately following that change, the rule of the militarists, the growth of the Nationalist party and the struggle of the various groups within that party ending in the supremacy of the Centre party of the Kuomintang, those who are now in power at Nanking. The writings of Sun Yat Sen are fully debated as also the efforts of the present Government to put those views in force. As the author finally points out the success or otherwise of the Government is vitally important to the peace of the world. The old concert of powers is gone and interference with domestic politics in China by any one power might well bring about a serious state of affairs. The Chinese find the tutelage of the powers irksome and demand equality by the abolition of extra-territorial rights. Agreement between China and the powers on these two points so much depends on the present government getting and maintaining a firm hold on the country. The author is wise enough not to enter into the realm of prophecy but his views whether one agrees with them or not are worthy of note: if one is inclined to dissent at any rate one has views enunciated which cause one to ponder.

A very useful series of appendices are annexed to the book which include the will and writings of Sun Yat Sen as also the constitution of the Republic of China promulgated by the Kuomintang.

A GERMAN TRAVELER IN TIBET

Berlin.

"Om mani padme hum"—this is the most solemn prayer of the Tibetans, intoned by thousands at the highest religious holiday, the Butter Festival, filling the air like the monotonous roar of the sea. Through all of Tibet, from the Chinese boundary to the tropical fields of India, these mystically sacred words accompany the explorer who wanders over the inhospitable plateaus of that land of mystery.

This is why Wilhelm Filchner gives that rather unintelligible title to his book on Tibet ("Verlag Brockhaus"); not until we have accompanied the author on his voyage of exploration do we grasp its significance. A horribly cold plateau is Tibet, with but scanty pasture land, and that only in Summer, for sheep, yaks and a few cattle. There men live a poverty-stricken existence at a height of three to five kilometers above sea level; the country is practically devoid of vegetation. It has been an effort to risk his life by crossing its frontier, which theretofore had been closed to every stranger, was Sven Hedin. Now, however, Tibet

has become fashionable, in a manner of speaking. America has sent great expeditions there, equipped with all conceivable scientific instruments and supplied with large funds. The expedition of Joseph F. Rock is described in the National Geographic Magazine in an article illustrated with many pictures. Dr. Filchner's book also contains excellent photographs of interesting national types and characteristic landscapes.

Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, a German geologist, physicist and explorer, set himself the task of tracing magnetic currents in Central Asia, a locality of which nothing was known in this connection. In 1923, when he started out, Germany was not in a position to defray the expenses of an expedition such as his. Filchner, however, was undismayed, and went ahead, although his funds were inadequate and he was supplied with only the bare necessities of life and scientific research. But he had an ardent idealism and an iron will when he set forth to face the horrible privations of the next few years in that poverty-stricken land where aid of any sort was impossible to find, where religious fanaticism and weird superstition combined to meet every stranger with hostility.

When he traveled through Russia and Siberia he was first subjected to persecution as a spy; but later the Soviet Government proved helpful to him. When he crossed the Chinese border he had exactly 6 rubles left of the money he had taken along. His expedition consisted of two covered wagons, one of which he drove himself, his exceedingly sensitive scientific apparatus, with which he intended to measure the magnetic currents, canvas tops of the wagons—this in order that it might be protected from the worst of the jolts. Filchner adapted himself to the mode of life practiced by the natives, living on tea and butter and a disgusting sort of dumpling that is created by long hand-kneading of a mixture of tsamba, butter and tea. As washing is a custom foreign to the delightful Tibetans we can easily imagine the colour which this appetizing food assumes after considerable kneading. The wooden bowl from which it is eaten must be licked clean; every one carries his bowl with him day and night, keeping it hidden inside his fur coat. Meat as an article of food is very rare among the Tibetans, and green vegetables do not seem to thrive in the icy heights of their country.

Although the treatment he received was none too pleasant, Filchner describes the Tibetan character as friendly and kindly. As we read his account we cannot help thinking that a European could bear the privations of that life only if he possessed perfect health. Poor Dr. Filchner, however, was sick all those years—he suffered from gallstones; it seems almost unbelievable that he managed to spend eight hours a day at his apparatus, making the measurements and observations for which he had come. Almost miraculously he always, whenever his need was greatest, received assistance in the form of money, in instruments, horses, victuals and even medical aid. Again and again he gives credit to men of all nations—Americans, Englishmen, Italians, Chinese—who helped him and proved to him that science can unite all peoples. At the end of his account Filchner expresses his deep-felt gratitude to all the governments, organizations and individuals that aided him; he mentions them by name—and the list is very long.

Reports of Filchner's death reached Europe; for a long time it was thought that he had been murdered. He had to pass through the territory of the Ngoloks, a savage predatory tribe. But as these Ngoloks are Buddhists, with whom murder is contrary to religious principles, Filchner was safe short of actual combat. And since Filchner's expedition was far from rich in appearance he escaped their lust for loot.

Previous to this Filchner had spent a winter of great privation in the vicinity of the enormous mountain cloister Kumbum. Frequently his food consisted of only a little milk; he lived in a cellar whose windows were merely holes; his hands and feet were frozen; he fell seriously ill. But he found some faithful and self-sacrificing friends—a

Chinese, Lu, an American missionary family, an English physician. They nursed him and collected funds for him so energetically that by the end of the winter they were able to give him about \$500, which he used to purchase equipment and supplies for the next lap of his journey.

Now he was joined by an Australian, Jack Mathewson, who later was of great service to the expedition by reason of his connections with the Viceroy of India. For in addition to all the difficulties and sufferings to which practically every explorer in savage, uncharted territory is exposed, Filchner was prey to the greatest fear of all. He was not certain whether he would be permitted to travel through Tibet at all. His book contains some thrilling and even dramatic pages that describe how the lamas agitated against him because he might pull the sun down to the earth by means of his telescope and thus cause great heat and the drying up of large streams (which occurred every year). Poor Dr. Filchner, sitting in his tent with frozen hands and feet, broken ribs and gall-stone colic, did not dare use his telescope except at night, when he could adjust it at a hole in his ceiling and thus observe the course of the stars. He was surrounded by battalions of soldiers until, at long last, there came the letter of the Dalai Lama of Lassa which recommended that the authorities give all possible aid to the explorer and permit him to travel over the Himalayas to India.

Filchner's book, which is written in the form of a diary, contains the notes he made during his years in China and Tibet. Though it seems somewhat monotonous at times it is deeply moving because of the simplicity with which it records those tremendous achievements of human energy and scientific zeal. The charts which Filchner has made—the first to have been constructed of these regions—will soon be published by the Perthes Verlag in Gotha; a scientific publishing house in Potsdam will, in about a year, publish the scientific findings as well as a book that deals exclusively with the Tibetan religion and its curious rites, such as the prayer mills. GABRIELE REUTER.

A NOBLE CONCEPTION

"THE WOMAN OF ANDROS."—By Thornton Wilder. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., London, New York and Toronto. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh.

Some critics in America have hailed Mr. Thornton Wilder's story as better than "The Bridge of San Luis Rey". But to our way of thinking there is so much difference between the two that they are scarcely comparable. "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" is a series of warm, human, comedies, using the last word in its classic sense, each of intensely dramatic force and intimate appeal. "The Woman of Andros" rather suggests a painting or a Grecian urn. Based on Terence's comedy "The Andria" it seems to belong more properly to what one might imagine of the lost plays by Menander, on which Terence founded his comedy. The figures seem to move in a magic light, themselves and their motives rather felt than distinctly realized. There is a sensation of allegory throughout the book, though it is hard to say exactly what meaning we are to deduce. Each character is prisoned in his or her own individuality and we see them reaching out vainly to touch and hold their fellow creatures and always failing at the last most vital point. "The Woman of Andros" herself is a noble conception, striving to dignify her profession by classic banquets which shall revive the ancient artistic and philosophical gatherings of Athens; playing the lady bountiful to the human wrecks, her sheep, as she calls them, whom she rescues from divers misfortunes, to maintain as pensioners in her household, and eager to save her little sister Glycerium from her own fate, and fit her for a happy marriage. The book is a series of exquisitely painted scenes, each one of which might almost be put upon the stage as it stands. It shows that mastery of writing and construction in which Mr. Thornton Wilder is not to be surpassed and is equalled by few. But whether it will displace "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" from its high place in popular admiration, we rather doubt.

PENTECOSTALISM

"THE CHRIST OF EVERY ROAD."—By Dr. Stanley Jones. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

This book was almost, though happily not quite, produced to order. Some time ago Dr. Stanley Jones, who had already leapt into fame through the publication of an earlier work, "The Christ of the Indian Road," was approached with the request for another book, this time in connection with the celebration throughout Christendom of the nineteen hundredth anniversary of Pentecost, which falls this year. His natural impulse was to decline this appeal on the ground that such a book could not be written by request. His misgivings, however, were overcome because, during the leisure of a sea voyage he had found relevant ideas forming and arranging themselves in his mind. Since, therefore, the spontaneous thoughts of "the quiet hours and the request of the publishers spoke the same thing, the combination seemed a compulsion." The result is a book packed with ideas, luminous with insight, and throbbing with life.

It is not possible in a limited space to summarise its twenty-five inspiring chapters, all of which are marked by a total lack of rampant emotionalism and by a well-balanced and healthy sanity. Indeed the author is of opinion that one of the things that has hurt Pentecost is Pentecostalism. Particularly suggestive are those chapters which discuss the question as to why Pentecost occurred when it did—neither earlier nor later; the contention being that it had a four-fold preparation: the Life of Jesus, the Cross, the Resurrection, and also some degree of spiritual experience. Without these the empowerment of Pentecost would have worked harm instead of good. Great emphasis is placed upon the universal note which characterised Pentecost and the subsequent removal of all artificial barriers between man and man, class and class, and race and race.

A further considerable part of the volume is devoted to possible applications of Pentecost—conceived, not merely as an event in time, but as a continuing principle—to a great variety of subjects, such as personality, sex, modern cults, war, as well as to social and religious questions.

The writer's vigorous style renders the book easy and exhilarating reading. On every page he calls upon "apt alliteration's artful aid," usually very effectively, though sometimes somewhat artificially. For his illustrations he draws abundantly from a wide experience of intercourse with varied peoples in different lands, but mainly in India, where he has worked as a missionary for many years. No one will read this book without some quickening of the spiritual pulse.—E. F. B.S.

BOOKS AS NEWS

Both the space and seriousness devoted by the newspapers to literary criticism in the last few years have shown a marked tendency to increase. There are two ways for a newspaper to treat books: as news and as literature. When a book has an obvious news value of its own it is sure of notice in the press whatever its merits or demerits; this must always be. But there is a growing inclination on the part of the press to treat books as important on their own account.

This is no doubt a natural economic process, for the number of books published implies an enormous book reading public and the business of a newspaper is generally held to be to give the public what it wants. It is also much to the good. Taste is raised by sound criticism and the wide publicity given by the popular as well as by the more sedate news—to first rate criticism of good books is one of the most encouraging signs in the present outlook for literature. —From The Saturday Review.

The publication of "Vagabonds" by Knut Hamsun, which Coward-McCann announced previously for the spring, has been put off until the fall. The translation by Eugene Gay-Tift is not yet complete, and it was thought best, therefore, to defer publication rather than bring out so important a book in May or June.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

NEW INTEREST IN FABRICS

Choosing a Distinctive Material is the First Step in the Creation of a Distinctive Gown

"Art in Industry." We hear these words everywhere—and all about us, in every walk of our daily lives we see the result—a world richer in a beauty which is a part of the life we lead, not just an extraneous something. Beauty is its own excuse for being, but when beauty can be woven into the fabric of our lives it becomes something more than that—it becomes the reason for our being.

Great artists of modern times do not hesitate to lend their talent to making beautiful even mundane things. We see the touch of their art and the mark of their spirit in the decorations of our homes, even in our kitchens and in the office buildings which tower around us. And since colour always has been a tool with which the artist works we find in it one of the chief aids to this present day beauty of ours. So it is not astonishing that some of the most brilliant artists are giving a share of their talents to the designing of fabrics. Hence the real art appearing to-day in prints.

This is in keeping with our times, an era of commercialism. If the modern artist gave himself to long and exclusive study of one subject as did the artist of olden times he would be trampled beneath the foot of commercialism. Yesteryear's artists created for the to-morrows. To-day's artists must live for to-day or be left behind in the race of so-called modernism.

Whence have they drawn their inspiration for the fabrics of 1930? From the sky above, from the earth beneath and from the waters under the earth.

Of terrestrial inspiration are the mid-night blue silks and chiffons spattered with silver crescents and gleaming stars. Of the earth earthy are the new and amusing chiffons depicting vegetables of various sorts and a garden print on which rakes and flower pots jostle one another in delightful confusion. Then there is a pattern composed of photograph records—call that what you like.

The sea and its lore furnished the inspiration for silks across which sea gulls fly or on which streaming pennants and ribbons flutter. Under-sea flowers, coral and fish furnish the motif for a series of astonishing new prints.

There are a number of interesting motif prints, such as the little church, the house and the trees and road motif which Schiaparelli is showing in white on black twill. There are conventional flowers in rows and little geometric lines arranged in novel formations.

Many of the floral designs rival in colour and design the canvases of the great painters of all time. An outstanding artist of Japan designs prints in the manner typical of his country. French silkmakers devise scenes that depict the life of their country. The greatest portrait painters of the age are doing designs for the kings of the silk looms. So how can the interest in printed materials flag? There is too much genius back of them for that to happen for many a day or many a year.

Much has been said this year about fashions and the clock. Skirts are depicted as lengthening with the hours of the day and just so do the patterns of materials change. Different designs are suited to frocks for various hours. There is a print for the morning, the five o'clock print, one for the cocktail hour and another suitable only for evening. As the hands of the clock move on

print patterns grow larger and more splashy. Having started at nine in the morning with silks or woollens adorned with small patterns—polka dots, checks or stripes, fruit, flowers or foliage—we find ourselves at the dinner hour with huge blossoms of tropical inspiration sprawling across the materials of our dresses.

As for the fabrics which are figured—there are velvets, crepes de chine, lames, satins, taffetas, tussors, moires, alpacas, chiffons, cottons and woollens. There is practically nothing that cannot be printed and everything apparently is.

Printed tussors are ideal for sports clothes. Tiny flowers are liked on these, or sometimes flecks of colour are scattered over the plain surface. Combined with shantung in plain colours such silks make delightful sports ensembles.

A new technique introduced last year has made considerable headway and we find the fabric houses making two materials printed in the same pattern for use in combination, such as a silk in a small floral design and a mousseline with the identical pattern greatly enlarged.

Then there are the printed woollens, many of them soft enough and fine enough to be used as alternatives for silk in costuming. The new woollens start with a fine voile, as delicate as silk, which is being featured both in plain and figured patterns, and run through a series of loosely woven materials with continually heavier threads until they reach a coarse, knobby, but always soft fabric with a deep pile. This is like a heavy turkish toweling with shiny uneven heavy threads running through it. It is used for all sorts of coats from the little coats to full-length coats.

Many of the jerseys and balbriggans of the new weaves are as sheer and soft as shetland lace although more closely woven. Chantal made a point of these at her recent opening. She featured them in the dresses in her "Cure de Soleil" section. Every house in Paris used them for blouses, usually sleeveless or with very short sleeves.

Jersey is being made of pure linen threads by Rodier. Ardanse makes extensive use of this jersey for "pull-over" beach dresses cut on exactly the same lines as dinner gowns. To these costumes she adds a coat of the bolero length or slightly longer.

Silk pique is in great vogue for all sorts of clothes, even gloves. Silk and wool mixtures in twill weaves and various flecked materials in both wool and silk are given prominence. The most spectacular of these is the neigelic series of Rodier. The name describes it, for it really has the appearance of having been lightly snowed upon.

Jerseys that are so soft in appearance that you think them crepes until you examine them closely are decidedly good and include fascinating printed patterns.

Jersey tweed, both sides of which are used in combination with a tweed which is also reversible, is another important fabric. The Rudec of last season, highly finished, is shown in a number of new variations and is expected to be a success for next winter, emphasizing the note for smooth finished effects in formal coatings.

Texture and weave are important parts of the new materials. One very novel material is a checked crepe de chine with alternate squares in a crinkled effect that is most interesting. In the middle of each of the plain flat checks a tiny flower is printed.

From personal experience what real comfort can be given to a home by a wife who is interested in domestic affairs," the Duke said recently.

It then was revealed that the Duchess of York found time to make a real home for her royal husband as well as attend to the many social duties her position demands.

Every menu is discussed with her kitchen staff and the great number of servants find her a complete mistress of 146 Piccadilly.

The food that Princess Elizabeth, her daughter, is served also must be approved by the Duchess.

In many ways she has succeeded,

QUICKLY PREPARED MENUS

Here are two more complete menus that can be cooked at one and the same time in the New World Gas Cooker fitted with Oven "Regulo" control.

In the recipes which follow, the grid positions for the various dishes are numbered from the top of the oven downwards.

Menu I.—Steak and Kidney Pie, Baked Potatoes, Tapioca Pudding, Stewed Prunes.

"Regulo" Setting Mark 4 Time 2 Hours.

Steak and Kidney Pie

1½ lbs. beef steak
½ lb. kidney
Salt and pepper
½ lb. flaky pastry.

Cut up the meat into suitably-sized pieces, dip in seasoned flour, and pile in a pie-dish, adding a little water; cover with flaky pastry, making one or two holes in the top, to allow of filling with gravy when the pie is cooked.

Baked Potatoes

Choose large potatoes; scrub thoroughly.

Tapioca Pudding

2 small tablespoonfuls tapioca.
1 pint milk
1 oz. sugar
1 oz. butter
A little grated nutmeg.

Wash the tapioca, put into greased pie-dish with sugar, milk, and a little grated nutmeg.

Stewed Prunes

The prunes are washed and soaked in cold water for 12 hours, placed in a covered pie-dish or jar, with sugar, a strip of lemon rind or cinnamon, and enough water just to cover the prunes.

Steak and Kidney Pie and Potatoes.—On the fourth grid-runner from top of the oven.

Prunes and Tapioca Pudding.—On the lowest grid-runner from top of the oven.

Menu II.—Baked Salmon, Garden Peas, Baked Custard, Stuffed Apples. "Regulo" Setting Mark 6 Time 1 Hour.

Baked Salmon

1½ lbs. Middle Cut of Salmon.
Butter, 2 oz. salted oil.
Brush the salmon over thoroughly with melted butter or oil, and wrap in a piece of greased paper. Place on the baking-tin and cook in the oven.

Garden Peas

2 lbs. peas
1 oz. butter
1 teaspoonful sugar
½ teaspoonful salt.
Toss the peas in the butter melted in a small pan; add sugar and salt, cover with a lid before placing in the oven.

Stuffed Apples

6 large cooking apples
2 ozs. raisins
2 ozs. sugar
1 oz. butter
1 oz. chopped almonds.

Wipe the apples, take out the cores, also slit the skin round the middle of the apples. Mix the raisins, sugar, almonds and butter together, and fill the centre of each apple with the mixture. Place in a baking-tin with a little water.

Baked Custard

2 eggs
1 pint milk
Sugar to taste
Little grated nutmeg
Beat the eggs in a pie-dish; add the milk and sugar to taste. Grate a little nutmeg on top of the pudding.

Salmon.—On third grid-runner from top of oven.

Stuffed Apples.—On fifth grid-runner from top of oven.

Custard and Peas.—On the lowest runner.

TO CLEAN GLOVES

It is often very difficult to put on chamois gloves, no matter how carefully they've been washed, without tearing a finger or thumb.

To remedy this, wet the difficult finger with a little warm water, and you will find it will slip on quite easily. When the glove is on, press the damp place with a clean towel, so that it will dry quickly.

her friends say, in making the Duke's castle his home. The Duchess watches closely his activities during the ordinary day and orders the proper dishes to fit his various moods.—United Press.

WHAT MAKES CLIENTS HELPFUL—AND OTHERWISE

Lelong Tells of Women Who Set Styles for Others

At the beginning of every season women have to replenish their wardrobes, and it is a subject of never-failing interest to watch their various manners of doing it.

There are women who know exactly what suits them. They pay no attention when you say, "This would be very becoming to you." As they watch the procession of mannequins passing before their eyes, they wait attentively until the very model that was made for them approaches. Then their decision is unerring. "That is my gown," they seem to say. These women are leaders. Everything they do is noticed, everything they choose is remarked, all their clothes and their manner of wearing them are copied by a dozen less intelligent friends and acquaintances. Wherever they go, eager eyes follow them, and every detail of their toilet is noted at once. If tomorrow one of these women should wear a pair of bright green gloves, we should be surprised, but a few days later we should see other pairs, and very soon this would be a mode adopted by the mass, until the original wearer tired of it and took up something else.

These women are, for the couturier, the most precious collaborators. They give him confidence when they approve; on the contrary, they give him many hours of anxious reflection when a chance criticism of a novelty in which he had faith meets his ears. For the entire personnel of the house, these women are the ideal clients. The saleswoman knows that her model will be doubly appreciated, first, because it is pretty, and, secondly, because it is chosen and worn by a woman of clothes understanding. The fitter will never have to hesitate between two courses. What is decided at the first fitting, will stay till the last. Once the material is chosen, there will be no changing, and naturally enough this type of client will always have the most successful gowns. At the first moment of choosing her model, this client will decide, explain, demonstrate everything and so well that the workers are inspired to their best and would begin all over again twenty times rather than to disappoint this model client.

Other women, on the contrary, begin by choosing as a model the very one that they should never consider. At the very first fitting comes the inevitable disillusioning; nothing goes right, and client, saleswoman and fitter become tired, irritable and bored, because every

professional in the business knows that he can never make a good job of a faulty first choice. It is quite vain to try to struggle against ignorance.

Ignorance, that is the word. In order to know oneself, one must be ready to criticize oneself. One must understand the subtle art of leaving out anything that accentuates an imperfection. This is a big order, but it is no exaggeration to call this faculty an art, and it is as rare to find it among the clients of a great house as it is to find a real virtuoso in the domain of musicians. We all know twenty good performers for one real master.

In a third category are women who determine their choice of models simply by waiting to see what is chosen by those they admire and imitate. They go so far that they will even wear a gown which they disliked at first sight, if Madame So-and-So has ordered it.

A Psychologist would find amusement and instruction in watching the choice of the clients in a big dressmaking establishment. He would be able to study all kinds of mental states—arrogance, discouragement, will power or indifference. Though they might seem to him out of proportion to the occasion, they would be plainly visible on the faces of the women at the moment of their all-important choice.

From the very first moment, an experienced saleswoman knows with which class of client she has to do, and an experienced one would be able to foresee and write down in advance all the stages of choice, fitting and refitting, until the model is finally packed in its nest of tissue paper and delivered to its wearer.

In sum, there are two classes of clients who really interest the creator of clothes. One is the perfectly self-conscious woman, she who knows unerringly what she wants and what is becoming to her. The other is the undecided character, who fails to understand her own problems, either from a want of education in that important subject—herself—or from sheer indifference to her appearance. These last may be guided like children, and if they are attractive, it is a great pleasure to dress them, to improve their appearance and to clothe them suitably for the social circle in which they move, whether it be "artistic," "modern," modest or sumptuous. Here is another instance of the enormous satisfaction that there is to be found in the profession of dressmaker.

STRANGE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

The marriage customs of the Formosan natives (not the aborigines) are unique and strange and are to be found in no other lands.

When an engagement between a couple is concluded, the young man generally presents the girl with "kensho," a scarlet paper on which is written some sentence of a loving nature. This is reciprocated by the girl in the same manner. After this, the bridegroom sends a betrothal present consisting generally of cash amounting to from Y50 to Y500 according to his family position.

On the nuptial day, when the bride leaves her parental house, she begins to cry loudly, intimating thereby that she is loath to leave—in reality this is only a matter of form. As soon as she ceases to cry, she is put in a palanquin locked from the outside and carried to the bridegroom's house. When the bridal procession arrives at the door of the man's house, an attendant hands over the key to the bridegroom, who unlocks the door of the palanquin, and as soon as the bride bashfully steps out from it, gives her a good sound kicking on her hips. This ruthless act is performed by the bridegroom, in order to show his authority over his future wife and to make it understood that, whatever his command, it must be strictly obeyed by her. The bride must endure all this maltreatment amiably, any complaint or cry endangers the engagement at once. When the above ordeal is finished, the bridegroom will tenderly conduct the bride to his apartment,

wherein they remain three days and nights to enjoy each other's company to the fullest extent. During these blissful days, nobody is allowed to enter the room. On the fourth day, however, a feast is held to announce the happy union, all relatives, neighbours, and friends being invited, and a big banquet follows. But there is still another ordeal to be undergone by the bride. On this occasion, every invited guest says something very disagreeable to the bride, in order to make her miserable and unhappy, such as, "Oh, you look as plump as a sow, but no pretty at all!" "I see you come from a family much lower than the bridegroom's." "If you do anything impertinent in future, we will not put up with you," and so on. All these cruel trials must be borne pleasantly by the bride, otherwise she is not rated as a good wife.

HATS ARE BEING DESIGNED FOR WEAR WITH CURLS

Paris.

For day wear furs continue to be noted in profusion, some fur cuffs, for instance, being so deep that they are cuffs no longer, but half sleeves reaching to the elbow. Short-haired sleek-furs are the favourites for the afternoon and they are instrumental in keeping the scarf effect alive. Bows of fur, large or small, come as a winter trimming for afternoon costumes, a form of trimming which extends to the hat.

Mention of hats leads naturally to mention of coiffures. Clusters of curls all over the head and around the neck are to be the fashion. The

PREPARING FOOD FOR ROYALTY

London, Feb. 22.

This little story is intended for the eyes of millions of brides-to-be and for the benefit of the mere men who will lead them to the altar.

It seems as egg must remain an egg the world over, no matter how well it is disguised and this being so, it does not fall beneath the dignity of the Duke of York, son of Britain's King, to take notice of it. "I commend the study of domestic science in all seriousness for I know

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR JAPAN VIA PORTS:—

FOR JAPAN VIA PORTS:—
 Per N.Y.K. Nagaokai M. Apr. 23
 Per N.Y.K. Shanghai M." "
 FOR DENZU, KOREA, U.S.S.R. AND
 EUROPE:—
 Per D.K.K. Sakaki M. Apr. 24
 FOR S. PORTS, AUSTR., N. Z. STRAITS,
 INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
 Per B. F. Calchacs Apr. 25
 FOR MANILA, AUSTR., N.Z. AND JAVA
 PORT:—
 Per J.C.J.L. Tjondardi Apr. 23
 FOR S. PORTS VIA PORTS:—
 Per N.D.L. Kulmerland Apr. 24
 FOR JAPAN, HONOLULU, U.S.A., CANADA
 AND EUROPE:—
 Per R.D.S. Pres. Lincoln Apr. 24

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From PENANG
Nervenhair Apl. 18 Apl. 14
Koenigshagen Apl. 19 May 2

From BOMBAY
Alipore Apl. 22 —
Tokuksulmaj Mar. 21 Apl. 24
Kokki 25 Apl. 4 May 28
Tanjore Apl. 13 May 4
Thoori M. — — — —
Dus 28

From BATAVIA
Tjikarang Apl. 23 May 4

From BALIKAPAN
Tijmanogk Apl. 18 Apl. 25

From SOERABAYA
Tijmanogk Apl. 12 Apl. 25
T'eking M. — — — — 5

From SAMARINDA
Tilpanas Apl. 1 Apl. 22

From SAIGON
Krotyken — — — — Apl. 24
Solbas — — — — Apl. 25
Tjibodas — — — — Apl. 27
Tjibodas — — — — Apl. 30

From SINGAPORE
— — — — — Dus 34
Sphinx — — — — Apl. 25
Sat. — — — — Apl. 25
Montua — — — — Apl. 28
Orcles — — — — Apl. 28
Pen. Saire — — — — Apl. 30
Antenor — — — — Apl. 30

From HONGKONG
Tilpanas Apl. 18 Apl. 24
P. Lincoln Apl. 22 Apl. 24
Sphinx — — — — Apl. 25
Solbas — — — — Apl. 25
Questes — — — — Apl. 25

From MANILA
P. Lincoln Apl. 18 Apl. 24

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From TACOMA
Olympia — Due Shanghai May 8

From HOUSTON
Tacoma City — Due Shanghai Apl. 29

From VLADIVOSTOK
Corn'shire — Due Shanghai Apl. 30

From KOBE
Corn'shire — Due Shanghai Apl. 23
P. Poik Apl. 25 Apl. 28
Kashgar Apl. 26 Apl. 28

From NAGASAKI
ShanghaiM. Apl. 25 Apl. 26

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per str. Tatsuta Maru, April 16.
From Manila and Hongkong. Messrs.
J. B. Dutton, Miss E. Dutton,
Austin, Mr. C. C. Cain, Miss E. Per-
sons, Mrs. E. Mayers, Miss S. Mayers,
Mr. A. Stock, Mrs. K. Graves, Miss I.
Riehl, Mr. Frank Grose and Mrs. Grose,
Messrs. E. H. Hunter and E. D. Hunter,
Miss D. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. O. O.
Joes Remedios, Mr. R. C. Campbell,
Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Miss P. B. Haw-
kings, Mr. H. C. A. Van Someren, Mr.
and Mrs. B. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schmitt,
Chauvierre, Miss M. M. Walsh, Mr.
Robt. R. Russell, Mrs. Victor Johnson,
Mrs. A. Ada de Johnson, Miss Lenor
Johnson, Mr. Albert Johnson, Messrs.
C. G. da Silva and T. C. Ebrahim, Mr.
and Mrs. J. A. Ebrahim, Mr. and Mrs.
Sowton, Mrs. L. A. Rainer, Miss S. A.
Rainer, Messrs. G. W. H. Rainer and
R. E. Rainer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Doyle,
Mr. A. M. Vatvani, Miss M. Hashimoto,
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kierland,
David Weisberg and R. John.

OUTWARD

P'er str. Loonigo, April 15-For River Ports.-Mr. Lowe, Messrs. W. P. McMeekin and H. S. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Wilkinson, Messrs. G. T. MacLaughlin, H. V. Hawley and Babushkin, Misses W. E. Steward and J. A. Kelly, Messrs. T. S. H. Hoy and Wache, Mr. L. H. Hartman, Misses R. Guhl, M. Kaser and S. Linde, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Miss Smith, Mrs. Sannce.

P'er str. Sulvo, April 17-For River Ports.-Mr. and Mrs. Hennick, Mrs. P. Heath, Messrs. W. Hite, Broderick and Webster, Dr. J. W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Jamieson, Messrs. J. Sweden, C. M. Peterson, Murray, R. D. Murray and child, E. C. Newson, P. Henth, P. Stiellingwerf, and McAulay, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. D. Wales, K. Tittelbach, B. Watson, C. M. D. Wales, K. Tittelbach, T. G. D. Noble, Munro and G. R. Coutts, Misses Stensland and Hobbden, Mr. W. Youngson, Misses Jemchug, Schuchwitz, Grigri, Evanova and Pancon.

P'er str. Tungchow, April 17-For Tientsin.-Major Dary, Messrs. E. and C. Kleinwort, Capt. A. E. I. Belcher, Messrs. C. W. Bishop and K. Z. Lu, Mr. M. J. Martin, Misses H. and Mrs. Sewton and infant, Mrs. H. F. Payne, Col. and Mrs. Hayley Bell, Mr. Duffield, Dr. and Mrs. Huber, Misses Hayley Bell, Messrs. J. C. Phillips and C. Sorsby.-**For Chefoo**-Mrs. B. Sabesko, Dr. Whiting and 2 children.

Per P. & O. S. Rajputana, April 22.
—For London, etc.: Mrs. Archangelaky,
Mr. G. T. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. D.
Black, Mr. and Mrs. L. Beattie, Miss
Bellingham, Col. John Boyd, Mrs.
Burton, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Burch,
Mrs. C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. T. W.
Brooke and child, Mr. Cave-Brown, Mr.
and Mrs. A. W. Clear, and infant, Lady
Margaret Cholmondeley, Miss M. Chol-
mondeley, Miss E. Christensen, Mr.
and Mrs. C. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Ber-
berian, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dixon and
child, Miss D. M. Dodds, Mrs. C. W.
Dunk and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fyner,
Mr. J. Fletcher, Mrs. T. C. Gutter, Mr.
and Mrs. J. H. Gutter, Mr. and
Mrs. J. F. Gold, Lady Gunter, Miss
L. Hardy, Mr. J. E. Hope, Miss E. R.
Hughes, Mr. Wm. Houston, Mr. and
Mrs. P. Honzore, Mr. and Mrs. H. S.
Georgy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miles, Mr.
and Mrs. P. Fernigan and child, Mr. and
Mrs. R. M. Johns, Misses Johns and
M. I. M. Johns, Mr. E. J. Johanson,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Keane and 2 children,
Mrs. F. P. Luchan and child, Mrs.
J. A. Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Baroness C. Leijonhould, Mr. and Mrs.
F. N. Merritt, 3 children and infant,
Miss A. Macbeth, Mrs. M. L. S. Mach-
er, Mr. and Mrs. K. McKelvie, Mr. and
Mrs. J. A. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray,
Mr. and Mrs. W. McLean, Mr. and
Miss M. McLeavy, Messrs. J. McCahey,
E. M. Moffat and J. Martin, Miss E.
McQuire, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McAllan
and 2 children, Major A. Mason, Mrs.
A. M. May, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bruce,
Sister Nurse G. L. Parrell, Major
General and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. and
Mrs. S. G. Phelps, Miss Ryland, Mr.
and Mrs. Russell-Brown, Mrs. R. D.
Raphael and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. H.
Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grovescroft,
Mrs. J. M. Stuart, Mr. H. S.
Sweeting, Mrs. S. Stephenson, Mr. and
Mrs. H. T. Scott, Misses Scott and D.
Swindell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and
infant, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Streit and
infant, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Catterson, Miss E.
Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tyler, Mrs.
G. R. Turner and 2 children, Paymaster
Comdr G. H. Thomson, Mrs. G. H. Thom-
son, Mrs. A. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. J.
C. Villeroy, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. F. Weymes,
Mrs. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. R.
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wallis, Mr.
and Mrs. E. Wellbelove and child, Mr.
and Mrs. J. Witherspoon, Mrs. J. H.
Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. White,
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Williams,
Mr. E. J. Wurren and child.

BIRTHS

CURRIE.—At the Country Hospital, Shanghai, on April 20, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. CURRIE, a son.

GADOW.—On April 17, 1930, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. GADOW, a daughter.

DEATH

LEGRAND.—On April 21, 1930, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, BERTHE BLANCHE LEGRAND, aged 47 years.

IN MEMORIAM

CONSTANTINE BUDKIEWITZ,
Prelate of the Holy Roman
Church, a nobleman of Poland,
Martyred by the Bolsheviks for
his belief in God, on Good Friday,
1923. "I have taught that
which for nearly two thousand
years has been the Light of the
World"—Words spoken by the
late Monsignor at his trial on
Palm Sunday, 1923.—R.I.P.
(Inserted by the Anti-Communist
Entente of Shanghai).

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SHANGHAI

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 a.m.	Att'd Therm	Direction s. m.	(1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
April 11	29.94	60.4	N E by E	2	54.0	53.2	55.2	52.3	O. R.
" 12	30.18	59.0	N by E	1	50.9	45.9	56.7	47.3	O.
" 13	30.18	58.3	E N E	0	53.2	50.7	55.8	44.6	O.
" 14	30.09	58.3	E	1	53.8	53.0	55.2	50.9	O.
" 15	30.21	58.1	Calms	0	54.1	51.8	60.8	50.5	O.
" 16	30.25	57.9	W S W	1	50.9	54.7	69.1	46.4	B. C.
" 17	30.08	59.1	S by E	1	54.8	54.9	78.8	52.2	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
April 11	52.0	50.0	59.0	66.0	0.89	Nil
" 12	48.0	44.8	55.0	70.0	Nil	Nil
" 13	48.0	50.8	55.0	72.0	0.15	Nil
" 14	52.0	47.0	55.0	72.0	0.73	Nil
" 15	51.0	53.0	59.5	85.0	0.09	Nil
" 16	50.0	57.5	67.0	88.0	Nil	Nil
" 17	54.0	63.0	77.0	80.0	Nil	Nil

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